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Publications
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Ontario, Legislative Assembly

Sessional papers

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I

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME XVI.—PART VI.

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1884.

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No. 43.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Government of Canada, or the Government of Quebec, or any members thereof, respectively, subsequent to that already brought down, relative to a settlement of the outstanding accounts between the said Governments, or of the Land Improvement Fund.

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No. 49.. Return of: 1. Copies of the Writ of Election for the holding of the last Election for the Electoral District of Algoma. 2. All instructions to the Returning Officers. 3. All Correspondence between the Returning Officer and any Member or Officer of the Government. 4. All Orders in Council fixing the places for opening and holding Polls at the said Election. 5. All Petitions or applications to His Honour with reference to the fixing of such places or the changing of the places so fixed. 6. All Communications between any Member or Officer of the Government and any other person, with reference to the fixing or changing of such places. 7. All requisitions or applications made to the Returning Officer with reference to the fixing of such places or adding to the number of them. And for a statement shewing the Polling Places fixed by Statute, and at which such places Polls were not opened and held. And for a copy of the Return made by the Returning Officer.

No. 50.. Return of all correspondence, reports and papers connected with the dismissal of John McEwen, Esquire, from the office of Sheriff of the County of Essex, and of the appointment, in his place and stead, of John C. Iler. *(Not printed.)*

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No. 52.. Correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, with reference to the case of the Queen *vs.* Hodge, and the Dominion Liquor License Law.

No. 53.. Statement shewing what timber cut in the disputed territory, outside the railway belt, has been seized by or under the instructions of the Government, and the names of the persons, firms or companies in whose possession the timber seized was at the time of its seizure; the approximate quantity affected by each seizure, and whether such seizures (if any) are still maintained, and, if so, in what way. 2. A statement shewing in detail the receipts since 1st June, 1883, for the dues in respect of timber cut in the disputed territory, and the person by whom the dues were paid. 3. Copies of all instructions given to Mr. Aubrey White in respect of such timber, and of all correspondence between him and any Member or Officers of the Government between the 1st of June, 1883, and the 1st day of January, 1884.

No. 54.. Return shewing in detail all sums claimed by or allowed to Returning Officers, Deputy-Returning Officers or other persons, for services and expenses in connection with the last Election in the District of Algoma. *(Not printed.)*

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No. 56.. Copies of the Commissions issued to George R. Pattullo and George Burden, the Commissioners appointed in connection with the disputed territory. 2. Copies of the instructions issued to Commissioners. 3. Copies of all communications which have passed between the said George R. Pattullo and George Burden, or either of them, and any member or officer of the Government, from the date of the appointment to the 1st day of January, 1884. 4. Copies of all Orders in Council passed with reference to the appointment of Commissioners or their duties, or otherwise in relation to their transactions.

No. 57.. Return of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the project of establishing an International, Dominion or Provincial Park at Niagara Falls. *(Not printed.)*

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No. 59.. Return shewing the total amount expended for repairs of the Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings, and for rents and repairs of temporary offices, since the 1st day of January, 1880.

No. 60.. Return of copies of all correspondence, petitions or memorials, respecting the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates and Division Court Judge for the Provisional County of Haliburton: also, copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions, memorials, or other papers forwarded to the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the said appointment, either prior to or since said appointment was made, with dates of each communication respectively. *(Not printed.)*

No. 61.. First Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1883.

No. 62.. Statements and Returns of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the years 1882 and 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 63.. Return of copies of all correspondence and memorials respecting the appointments of Police Magistrates in the Villages of Merrickville and Cardinal. Copies of all correspondence between the head of the municipality of the Town of Prescott, or any member of the Council thereof, or of any other person, with the Honourable The Attorney-General, or any member of the Government, relating in anywise to the appointment of a police magistrate for the said Town of Prescott; and of all petitions, resolutions, memorials or other papers forwarded to the Government or any member thereof, relating to the said appointment, either prior to or since said appointment was made, with dates of each communication respectively. *(Not printed.)*

No. 64.. Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and the representatives of the various municipalities bordering on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, or any other person or persons, together with all reports and papers (not already brought down) on the subject of removing the obstructions from the Severn River, near the outlet of Lake Couchiching, whereby the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching would be lowered and a large quantity of land reclaimed. *(Not printed.)*

No. 65.. The Bursar's Statement of cash transactions of Upper Canada College, for the year ended 30th June, 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 66.. The Bursar's statement of cash transactions of the Toronto University and University College, for the year ended 30th June, 1883.

No. 67.. Statement of the amount of Fees and Emoluments earned, and disbursements made by County Crown Attorneys of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Victoria, Cap. 3, Sec. 2, Statutes of Ontario.

No. 68.. Statement of the amount of Fees and Emoluments earned, and disbursements made, by Clerks of the Peace of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Victoria, Cap. 3, Sec. 2, Statutes of Ontario.

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No. 70.. Return of all correspondence and papers in connection with the refusal of a license to Mr. Bradley of the Lambert Hotel, Port Hope. *(Not printed.)*

No. 71.. Return shewing:—1. The specifications for the Gaol at Rat Portage. 2. Estimates of the cost of its construction. 3. The tenders, if any, received for the work to be done or any part of it. 4. All reports upon the tenders received. 5. A statement shewing what part, if any, of the work was done under contract. 6. A statement shewing, under proper heads, the expenditure incurred in erecting said Gaol, with the names of the persons paid. 7. A statement shewing the amount, if any, yet unpaid on account of the cost of constructing said Gaol.

No. 72.. Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, or any member or officer thereof, relating to, or containing the agreement come to between the said Governments, whereby the boundary between the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now respectively named the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, north of Lake Temiscamingue, which have never been authoritatively determined, was agreed to be determined in the manner enacted and set forth in the Act, Chapter three, of the Consolidated Statutes of Ontario, but subject also to ratification by the Legislature of the said Province of Quebec, and by the Parliament of Canada. And also copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Province of Ontario, or any member or officer thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any member or officer thereof, with regard to the said boundary, and with regard to the ratification thereof by the Parliament of Canada.

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No. 74.. Statement of Fees and Emoluments earned and disbursements made by Sheriffs of the Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1883, in accordance with the provisions of 43 Victoria, cap. 3, sec. 2, Statutes of Ontario.

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No. 76.. Abstract of Returns of Receipts, Expenditures, Assets and Liabilities for the year 1882, of the Municipalities of the Province, made by clerks of Municipalities pursuant to 43 Victoria, cap. 24, sec. 6, with the population of each Municipality.

No. 77.. Copy of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, delivered in the cases of Russell *vs.* The Queen, and Hodge *vs.* The Queen.

No. 78.. Return shewing the amount paid to each railway out of the funds of this Province up to December 31st, 1883; also, the number and total amount of unpaid certificates that each of the aforesaid railways are entitled to. And, also, the railways which are entitled to aid under any of the enactments of the Province, but, to which no money has, as yet, been paid; such Return to shew the total amount they are entitled to, either by a direct payment or by certificate; also, to shew the total amount payable in each year.

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No. 81.. Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Ontario, or any member thereof, and the Government of the Dominion, or any officer thereof, respecting any claim for arrears or annuities due to the Indians, or the Dominion on behalf of the Indians, under Treaties for the relinquishing of Territorial rights on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, known as the "Robinson Treaties."

No. 82.. Return of copies of all correspondence and communications between the junior Judge of the County of Ontario, or any other person, and the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, with regard to the conduct of one J. P. Foley, Esquire, of Mara, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County. *(Not printed.)*

No. 83.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1883.

No. 84.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, or departmental regulations, with regard to the powers or duties of the Public School Inspectors as to changes in the text books in use in the schools within their Inspection Districts, and of all circulars issued by the Department of Education with reference to such powers, or duties, or the authority under which such changes should be made.

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No. 87.. Return of all correspondence, lease and papers connected with the leasing of a part of Rondeau Point to the Messieurs Weldon. *(Not printed.)*

No. 88.. Return of copies of all correspondence and communications with or by the Attorney-General, or any member or officer of the Government, and any other person, and all reports and Orders in Council with reference to the removal from the office of Police Magistrate of Port Perry, of John Nott, Esquire. *(Not printed.)*

No. 89.. Return of copies of all general rules and orders made by the judges since the passing of the Ontario Judicature Act, and all general rules and orders made by the Court of Appeal.

No. 90.. Return of all correspondence between the Executive of the Lambton Prohibitory Association and the Provincial Secretary, or any other member of the Government, with regard to the appointment of a License Officer at Petrolea. Also, copies of all communications and correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and any other persons, with reference to such appointment. Also, copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners for West Lambton and any other person, or body, with regard to such appointment. Also, copies of any recommendations made to the Executive Council, with reference to such appointment, and of all Orders in Council relating thereto. *(Not printed.)*

No. 91.. Return of a copy of the circular issued from the Attorney-General's Department, bearing date on the 14th day of January, 1882, with respect to the efficiency or otherwise of the present system of detecting crime and bringing the offenders to justice, with the answers to the circular, and any other correspondence on the subject.

No. 92.. Return shewing the names and residences of the members now comprising the Central Committee of Examiners. The dates of their several appointments. Copies of all Orders in Council or Departmental Regulations defining the powers and duties of the Committee. Copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee, except those relating to examinations since first day of January, 1882. Copies of all recommendations made by the Committee to the Minister of Education, or the Government, upon any matter upon which they have made recommendation. *(Not printed.)*

No. 93.. Return of copies of all Orders in Council, Departmental Regulations or instructions, with regard to the use of Text Books in the Normal and Model Schools since 1867.

No. 94.. Amount in detail, of sums received from the Mercer Estate during the years 1882 and 1883.

No. 95.. Return shewing, from the institution of the office, the dates at which the Reports of the Inspector of Insurance Companies have been laid upon the Table of the House, and the year for which such statement was prepared. And that a corresponding statement be submitted, giving like dates and years, with regard to the similar Reports respecting Insurance Companies made to the Parliament of the Dominion, by their like officer.

No. 96.. Return of copies of all Petitions from Municipal Corporations, praying for the investigation of the Financial Standing of said Corporations, and also, all correspondence between the Government and said Corporations, in regard thereto. *(Not printed.)*

No. 97.. Return of copies of all communications between the Senate of the University of Toronto and the Government, on the subject of further State Aid to the University.

No. 98.. Copy of certain Resolutions passed as to a meeting of the graduates and other friends of Queen's University, Kingston, resident in that city, and held on the fourth day of March instant. *(Not printed.)*

No. 99.. Return giving:—1. The names of the officers and directors of the Muskoka Slide Dam and Boom Company, and a copy of the Charter of the said Company. 2. Copies of all correspondence (if any) with reference to the transfer to the said Company of the whole, or any part of the Muskoka River works, or the fixing of the tolls to be taken by the said Company. 3. Copies of the tariff of tolls adopted by the said Company, or approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. 4. A statement of the amounts expended in each year since Confederation on such part of said works. *(Not printed.)*

No. 100. Return shewing in each and every year since 1871, inclusive, the amount of money paid by the teachers of Ontario into the Superannuated Teachers' Fund; the amount paid out by the Government to superannuated teachers; the amount in each year paid out in excess of the amount paid into said fund; the total amount paid out of said fund; and the amount of the latter over the former. And the amount paid out to teachers who have withdrawn from the fund during the same period.

No. 101. Return shewing the names of the persons to whom, the prices for which, and the dates when the water fronts or lots, at or near Prince Arthur's Landing, were sold or disposed of. Also, a Return shewing in which of the grants any of the said water lots or fronts a reservation is made of a right of way for the Canadian Pacific Railway. And also, a map or sketch, shewing the position of each of the said water fronts or lots sold or disposed of, specially with reference to the streets of Prince Arthur's Landing. *(Not printed.)*

No. 102. Return shewing in detail the municipalities which have borrowed from the Province under the provisions of the Tile Drainage Act and Municipal Drainage Act; the date of the loans; the amounts borrowed; the terms of payments of the debentures purchased by the Province; the amounts paid on account thereof for principal and interest, shewn separately; the amounts remaining unpaid for principal and interest, shewn separately.

No. 103. Statement shewing the amount of money on deposit in the Banks, or other moneyed institutions, to the credit of the Province on the first days of January, February and March, 1884, respectively, whether in the Province or elsewhere, giving the name of each Bank or other institution wherein these moneys are deposited, and the amount in each, respectively. Also, the amount at interest in each Bank or other institution, and the rate of interest allowed in each case on said deposits; and the amount available on call without interest in each Bank or elsewhere, with their names in each case.

No. 104. Return shewing the respective amounts paid by such Municipalities in the Province of Ontario in which the Dunkin or other Temperance Acts are in force, towards the License Fund of the District in which they are situated.

No. 105. Return shewing:—1. The several lots in the Townships of Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Faraday, in the County of Hastings, which have been sold, located, disposed of or applied for since January 1st, 1880. 2nd. The dates of said sales; the persons to whom sold; the prices paid and terms of payments. 3rd. The dates of the several applications for the purchase or location of said lots.

No. 106. Report of the Secretary and Registrar for the year 1883.

No. 107. Return of copies of all instructions given to, and reports and correspondence from, the "Consulting Board" or other persons, with reference to the erection of three Public Creameries provided for in the Estimates for 1883, and a statement of all moneys paid to or still due any member of such Board or other person, for his services in connection therewith.

No. 108. Return shewing the names of all prisoners in the Central Prison, who, during the year 1883, were punished for infraction of the Prison Rules, giving the date and nature of such punishment. A copy of the Surgeon's Certificate or Report, in reference to prisoners who were punished during the year 1883 in the Central Prison. The names of all prisoners who were sent from the Central Prison to the Asylum for the Insane during the year 1883. *(Not printed.)*

No. 109. Return shewing what lands in the District of Algoma (including the Disputed Territory), have been sold or disposed of since the first day of January, 1882: with the names of the persons to whom such lands were sold, and the price *per* acre paid or agreed to be paid therefor, and how much of it still remains unpaid, and, so far as practicable, the names of persons by whom such lands are now owned or held. *(Not printed.)*

No. 110. Return of copies of all Orders in Council passed under the authority of the General Mining Act creating, extending, adding to, or diminishing mining divisions. *(Not printed.)*

No. 111. A Statement shewing in detail all claims brought before the Commissioners appointed in the Disputed Territory (Messrs. Pattullo and Burden), or either of them; the dates when they were made, and the disposal made of them by the Commissioners, and when such disposal was made. 2. A statement in detail of all expenditures for salaries and otherwise in connection with the Commission issued to them. *(Not printed.)*

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOSPITALS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:

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1884.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, December, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,

Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOSPITALS.

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1883.

To the Honourable, JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. T. O'REILLY,
Inspector.

HOSPITALS.

The number of hospitals aided by the Province remained the same at the close of the year, ending 30th September, 1883, as at the end of the previous corresponding period, namely, thirteen; no additional hospitals having been established. From this statement, however, it must not be inferred that no progress has been made in Hospital work, for this is far from being the case. At Hamilton, the new hospital was completed and opened during the year. Its capacity in beds is 150, against 58, which was that of the old building. In my report of last year I gave a full description of the building, and in the separate reports appended hereto, upon the Hamilton Hospital, the character of the new structure is commented upon in detail.

Then at London, the hospital there has been enlarged by the addition of a wing, bringing up the dormitory capacity from 56 beds to 104.

The House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital in Ottawa, has also been considerably enlarged, and the number of beds that can be made up increased from 35 to 75.

It is thus shewn that no less than 180 beds have been added to the aggregate capacity of the Hospitals of the Province during the year.

In addition to this extension of existing hospital buildings, the establishing of a new hospital is in contemplation. The Women's Christian Association of Belleville, are now having plans prepared for the erection of a small hospital in that city and I hope in the spring to see building operations commenced and vigorously pushed on. The site chosen for the hospital is a good one and some time back received my approval.

Another important feature in connection with the hospital system of the Province, is the establishment of a training school for nurses at the London Hospital, thus making three such schools now in operation, viz.: one at the Toronto General Hospital, one at the St. Catharines Hospital and one at London. The two former schools have been in operation for some time past and are doing a good work in turning out each year a certain number of thoroughly well trained nurses. It would be well if more of these schools were established, so as to ensure a supply of skilful nurses whenever needed, for there is hardly any more important factor in the proper care of the sick than good nursing. The lack of nursing of such a character has been noticeable throughout the Province, but I hope the day is not far distant, when a thoroughly efficient staff of trained nurses will be found in every hospital, and also that graduates from the different training schools may be available for service in private houses when needed, and thus supply a long felt want. It is to be hoped that the managers of those larger hospitals which have as yet no training schools connected with them, will note these remarks and take steps to make the hospitals under their charge more complete.

As regards the operations of the hospitals during the year under report, in respect to the number of patients admitted, etc., they were more extensive than in any previous year, as the following summary shews:—

Year.	No. treated.	Increase.	Decrease.
1874	3,587	...	...
1875	3,915	328	...
1876	3,893	...	22
1877	4,077	184	...
1878	4,372	295	...
1879	4,612	240	...
1880	5,302	690	...
1881	5,257	..	45
1882	6,032	775	...
1883	6,238	206	...

Details regarding these 6,238 patients are given in the table annexed. From it will be found the number of patients in each hospital at the beginning of the year, the number admitted, the number born, the number under treatment, the number discharged, and the number who died during the year, and the number remaining in each hospital at the close of the year:—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1882.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1883.	No. of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1883.	No. discharged during the year.	No. who died during the year.	No. remaining under treatment on 30th September, 1883.
General Hospital, Toronto (including the Burnside Lying-in Branch, and the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	167	1760	151	2078	1708	197	173
City Hospital, Hamilton	39	503	57	599	490	43	66
General Hospital, Kingston	37	484	37	558	487	33	38
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	27	414	.....	441	388	23	30
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	44	278	.....	322	236	35	51
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	39	522	.....	561	476	48	37
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	25	188	188	401	357	21	23
General Hospital, London	51	328	47	426	355	27	44
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	17	154	6	177	142	18	17
General Hospital, Guelph	23	149	15	187	154	11	22
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	10	163	.....	173	157	7	9
General Hospital, Pembroke	6	124	.....	130	114	12	4
General Hospital, Mattawa	9	176	.....	185	173	5	7
Totals	494	5243	501	6238	5237	480	521

Comparing the total results of the past year's work with those of the preceding one, it is found that the admissions during 1883 exceeded those of 1882 by 41; the births increased by 122, and the number under treatment by 206. The discharges were 111 more in 1883 than in 1882, and the deaths were 65 more. The ratio of deaths to the total number under treatment also rose from 6.88 per cent in 1882 to 7.69 in 1883.

On contrasting the work done by the individual hospitals during last year with the previous twelve months, it will be found that in all the hospitals except four, there was an increase in the number of persons under treatment. The hospitals shewing a decrease are the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston; the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa; the General Hospital, Guelph, and the General Hospital, Mattawa. The largest increases are at the Toronto Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital in Ottawa, where they in each case amounted to 101, and the largest decrease was in the Mattawa Hospital, where the number of patients fell away from 299 to 185.

In the 6,238 patients treated in the hospitals, are included the children born therein. The number of births was 501, and they took place in the following hospitals, viz :—

Toronto General Hospital	151
Hamilton City Hospital	57
Kingston General Hospital	37
Ottawa Lying-in Hospital	188
London General Hospital	47
Guelph General Hospital	15
St. Catharines General Hospital	6
	501

The total number of patients were admitted to the Hospitals as under :—

From the cities or towns in which the Hospitals are	3,691
From the counties in which the Hospitals are	886
From other counties of Ontario	1,197
From the United States	52
From other countries	412
	6,238

The usual statistics respecting the sex, religious denominations and nationalities of the patients under treatment are given in the table immediately following, and after it will be found an analysis of the diseases treated :—

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Sex.		Religious Denominations.			Nationalities.					
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all denominations.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other Countries.
General Hospital, Toronto	1251	827	1550	519	9	817	483	508	157	63	50
City Hospital, Hamilton	284	315	450	149	.....	251	120	144	45	24	15
General Hospital, Kingston	379	179	395	163	.....	247	105	149	27	13	17
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	203	238	64	377	.....	333	5	83	2	18	.....
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	207	115	290	30	2	120	86	69	18	12	17
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	291	270	16	544	1	258	10	251	16	10	16
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	108	293	181	220	.....	108	98	139	32	7	17
General Hospital, London	247	179	322	104	.....	162	113	91	34	17	9
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	114	63	128	49	.....	58	52	43	8	5	11
General Hospital, Guelph	103	84	168	19	.....	96	39	19	22	10	1
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	79	94	19	154	.....	72	19	80	.....	1	1
General Hospital, Pembroke	69	61	31	99	.....	42	10	61	11	1	5
General Hospital, Mattawa	183	2	26	159	.....	105	8	43	19	.....	10
Totals	3518	2720	3640	2586	12	2669	1148	1680	391	181	169

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment.

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ailmentary Canal.			
Colic	6	8	14
Constipation	13	11	24
Dysentery	37	9	46
Diarrhœa	28	17	45
Dyspepsia	74	50	124
Enteritis	3	6	9
Fistula-in-ano	14	5	19
Gastrodynia	4	5	9
Gastritis	16	15	31
Hæmorrhoids	14	16	20
Hœmatemisis	....	2	2
Intestinal Worms	7	....	7
Intussusception	1	....	1
Œsophagus (diseases of)	1	....	1
Pharyngitis	2	2	4
Ptyalism	1	....	1
Peritonitis	2	9	11
Quinsy	3	2	5
Stomatitis	6	8	14
Tonsillitis	17	24	41
Typhlitis	1	....	1
Ulceration of Stomach	7	5	12
Brain and Nervous System.			
Apoplexy	10	1	11
Chorea	4	10	14
Catalepsy	4	....	4
Cerebral Abscess	1	....	1
" Disease	5	1	6
Concussion of Brain	9	....	9
" Spine	....	1	1
Compression of Brain	4	....	4
Delirium Tremens	47	4	51
Epilepsy	25	15	40
Hemiplegia	9	8	17
Hemicrania	4	....	4
Hysteria	1	29	30
Infantile Convulsions	1	1	2
Inflammation of Brain	5	....	5
Insolation	5	....	5
Insomnia	4	1	5
Insanity	14	18	32
Locomotor Ataxia	9	1	10
Myelitis	2	4	6
Neuralgia	25	25	50
Neuroma	....	1	1
Paralysis, General	26	7	33
Paraplegia	11	1	12
Paralysis Agitans	2	....	2
Softening of Brain	4	1	5
Sciatica	24	8	32
Spinal Curvature	11	6	17
Tubercular Meningitis	4	4	8
Vertigo	1	....	1
Bones.			
Anchylosis	6	2	8
Caries	8	7	15
Exotosis	1	....	1
Necrosis	22	3	25
Ostitis	2	1	3
Mollities Ossium	....	1	1
Periostitis	3	1	4

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Circulation.			
Angina Pectoris	2	11	13
Aneurisms	8	1	9
Disease of Aortic Valves	9	8	17
" Heart, not classed	12	11	23
" Mitral Valves	13	7	20
" Pulmonary Artery	....	3	3
Heart, Dilation of	6	....	6
" Hypertrophy	....	1	1
" Degeneration	1	2	3
Nævus	1	....	1
Pericarditis	5	2	7
Phlebitis	....	2	2
Phlegamasia Dolens	....	1	1
Varicose Veins	15	6	21
Dislocations.			
Bones of the Hand	1	....	1
" Foot	3	1	4
Clavical	3	3	6
Elbow	1	1	2
Femur	3	2	5
Humerus	7	3	10
Knee	3	....	3
Patella	....	1	1
Wrist	1	....	1
Ear.			
Atalgia	....	1	1
Otorrhœa	1	....	1
Otitis Media	6	4	10
Eye.			
Aphakia	1	....	1
Amblyophia	1	....	1
Atrophy of Eye	3	....	3
Asthenopia	....	1	1
Blepharospasmus	1	1	2
Cataract	8	9	17
Entropion	2	5	7
Ectropion	1	4	5
Foreign body in the Eye	4	....	4
Glaucoma	3	2	5
Iritis	21	7	28
Keratitis	7	13	20
Leucoma	1	....	1
Ophthalmia	10	2	12
" Catarrhal	4	2	6
" Purulent	3	1	4
" Granular	5	4	9
" Gonorrhœal	4	....	4
Retinitis	2	....	2
Sclerotitis	3	....	3
Staphyloma	3	1	4
Starbismus	4	4	8
Stricture of Lachrmal Ducts	3	3	6
Trichiasis Ciliorum	1	....	1
Trachoma	17	4	21
Ulcer of Cornea	12	8	20
Other Diseases of Eye	19	16	35

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fractures.			
Bones of the Head and Face	6	1	7
" Hand	4	2	6
" Foot	4	....	4
" Pelvis	2	....	2
Clavical	7	3	10
Femur	22	2	24
Fibula	5	4	9
Humerus	13	2	15
Patella	6	1	7
Ribs	10	1	11
Radius	10	5	15
Scapula	1	1	2
Tibia	33	2	35
Ulna	1	....	1
Vertibra	2	1	3
Fractures not classed	10	3	13
Liver.			
Acute Atrophy of Liver	3	2	5
Cirrhosis	4	....	4
Hepatitis	4	9	13
Hydatds of Liver	....	2	2
Jaundice	4	5	9
Waxy Liver	3	....	3
Not classed	5	0	5
Nose and Face.			
Catarrh	15	22	37
Epistaxis	1	....	1
Lipoma	1	....	1
Polypus	2	....	2
Poisons.			
Gases	2	....	2
Irritant	1	....	1
Lead poisoning	2	....	2
Not classed (T. G. H.)	3	....	3
Respiratory Organs.			
Asthma	21	14	35
Bronchitis, Acute	124	52	176
" Chronic	23	22	45
Cancer of Larynx	1	....	1
Croup	2	1	3
Emphysema of Lung	8	12	20
Empyema	1	1	2
Hæmoptysis	6	....	6
Laryngitis	3	2	5
Pneumonia	39	33	72
" Pleuro	19	5	24
" Typho	2	....	2
" Broncho	6	2	8
Pleurisy	75	10	85
Phthisis	89	58	147
Pleurodynia	10	1	11
Tuberculosis	2	....	2
Ulceration of Throat	....	1	1
Spleen.			
Splenitis	2	....	2
Skin.			
Acne	....	1	1
Boils	3	1	4
Burns and Scalds	12	11	23
Chilblains	2	2	4
Carbuncle	5	4	9
Corns and Bunions	2	2	4
Elephantiasis	....	1	1
Eczema	17	15	32
Erythema	1	3	4
Frost Bites	40	2	42
Herpes	....	2	2
Impetigo	....	1	1
Ingrowing Toe Nail	1	2	3
Onychia	1	....	1
Pruritus	2	....	2
Pediculi	1	....	1
Pityriasis	1	....	1
Psoriasis	8	8	16
Pimphigus	1	....	1
Roseola	....	1	1
Rupia	4	....	4
Ringworm	1	3	4
Scabies	9	9	18
Sycosis	1	....	1
Urticaria	1	1	2
Vanereal Warts	....	1	1
Whitlow	6	6	12
Urinary Organs.			
Bright's Disease, Acute	11	2	13
" Chronic	14	3	17
Bubo	4	6	10
Cystitis	23	7	30
Diabetes Mellitus	4	1	5
Dysuria	1	....	1
Disease of Testicles	1	....	1
Enlarged Prostate	4	....	4
Epididymitis	4	....	4
Floating Kidney	....	3	3
Gonorrhœa	16	29	45
Gleet	7	....	7
Hydrocele	10	....	10
Hæmaturia	1	....	1
Hæmatocele	1	....	1
Incontinence of Urine	11	3	14
Orchitis	10	....	10
Pyelitis	....	1	1
Phymosis	8	....	8
Supurative Nephritis	1	4	5
Stricture	25	....	25
Spermatorrhœa	4	....	4
Urinary Calculus	2	....	2
Uretheræ Fistulæ	2	....	2
Urine, Retention of	10	1	11
" Extravacation of	2	....	2
Women.			
Amenorrhœa	....	14	14
Abortion	....	8	8
Dysmenorrhœa	....	2	2
Erosion of Os Uteri	....	6	6
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal	....	3	3

Detailed analysis of the diseases or ailments for which patients received treatment.—*Continued.*

DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Women.—Continued.			
Leucorrhœa		5	5
Metritis and Endometritis		29	29
Menorrhagia		21	21
Ovarian Disease		13	13
Puerpural Eclampsia		1	1
Parturition		334	334
Perineum, Laceration of		3	3
Premature Labour		2	2
Peritonitis Pelvic		1	1
Pregnancy		1	1
Uterus, Anteversion of		2	2
" Retroversion of		7	7
" Anteflection of		2	2
" Retroflection of		8	8
" Inversion of		1	1
" Prolapsus of		12	12
" Laceration of		2	2
Vulvitis		3	3
Womb, Polypus of		4	4
" Fribroid of		9	9
" Cancer of		3	3
Zymotic and General.			
Anæmia	1	28	29
Catarrhal Fever		6	6
Cholera, Morbus	3		3
" Infantum	3	1	4
Chlorosis		20	20
Diphtheria	16	15	31
Dropsy	13	11	24
Erysipelas	51	27	78
Fever, Intermittent	40	27	67
" Remittent	25	8	33
" Scarlet	16	8	24
" Pernicious	1		1
" Typho-Malarial	3	2	5
" Typhoid	156	80	236
" Typhus	2		2
" Cerebro-Spinal	2		2
" Puerperal		4	4
" Continued	10	7	17
Gout	2		2
Influenza	6	2	8
Leucocythemia	4		4
Measles	13	17	30
Mumps	7	8	15
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	4	3	7
Purpura	3	1	4
Rheumatism, Acute	114	71	185
" Chronic	56	42	98
" Gonorrhœal	5		5
Small Pox	1		1
Scrofula	12	7	19

DISEASE.	Males	Females.	Total.
Zymotic and General.—Continued.			
Syphilis, Primary	21	19	40
" Secondary	35	12	47
" Tertiary	7	4	11
" Hereditary		3	3
Whooping Cough	1	9	10
Miscellaneous, not otherwise Classed.			
Abscess, General	44	28	72
" Psoas	1	1	2
" of Breast		6	6
Alcoholism	152	24	176
Amputations	48	3	51
Bursitis		1	1
Cancer, Epithelial	17	4	21
" Encephaloid	1	2	3
" Schirrus	16	14	30
" Melanotic	5	2	7
Contusions	25	15	40
Cellulitis		7	7
Coxalgia	4	1	5
Cancer of Rectum	2	1	3
Debility	85	131	216
Diseases of Infants	26	20	46
Goitre		1	1
Gangrene	5		5
Gunshot wounds	11	1	12
Hernia	11		11
Harelip		3	3
Injuries not otherwise classed	134	35	169
Joint Disease (T. G. H.)	5	1	6
Lumbago		2	2
Lymphangitis	1		1
Mastrditis	4	0	4
Marasmus		1	1
Mustrubation	3		3
Myalgia	1	2	1
Nothing	7	1	9
Nostalgia		4	1
Opium Habit	3	1	7
Rheumatic Arthritis		17	1
Sprains	33	2	50
Stricture of Rectum	1	13	3
Synovitis	19	10	32
Tumors, Fibroid	3	1	13
" Fatty	4		5
" Cartilaginous	3	1	3
" Cystic	3	12	4
" Other	7	2	19
Talipes	4	2	6
Ulcers	139	74	213
Varicocele	2		2
Zenosis (T. G. H.)		1	1
Unknown		1	1

The Table given hereunder shews in detail the collective stay of the patients in each Hospital and the average stay per patient :

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	No. of Patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of Infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of Adult Patients.	Total collective stay of Adults and Infants.	Average stay of each Patient, including Infants.
General Hospital, Toronto	2078	2173	66161	68334	33
City Hospital, Hamilton	599	1347	21956	23303	38
General Hospital, Kingston	558	808	15325	16133	29
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	441	.....	9820	9820	22
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	322	.....	15956	15956	49
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	561	.....	14413	14413	26
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	401	1206	11493	12699	31
General Hospital, London	426	685	16894	17579	41
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines.	177	306	6215	6521	37
General Hospital, Guelph	187	279	5818	6097	33
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	173	.....	4849	4849	28
General Hospital, Pembroke	130	.....	2312	2312	18
General Hospital, Mattawa	185	.....	4242	4242	23
Totals	6238	6804	195,454	202,258	32

As compared with the preceding year, the average stay per patient in the Toronto, Kingston and Pembroke General Hospitals, and in the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, was the same, namely, 33, 29, 26 and 18 days respectively. The average in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, and the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, decreased by one day in each place. The average in the other seven Hospitals have all increased from one to nine days. In my report of last year, through an error in calculation, the average stay of the total number of patients was reported to be, and commented upon, as 34 instead of 30. Taking it at the latter and correct figure, it was a lower average than in any preceding year. During the year now being reported upon, the average rose to 32 days per patient, being the next lowest average to that of 1882.

The collective stay of the adult patients in 1883 was 16,523 days more than in 1882, and the stay of the infants was also 2,166 days more than in the preceding year.

Before arriving at the number of days for which the statutory allowance is granted, there has to be deducted from the collective stay of the adult patients the number of days those persons were in residence, who were not proper subjects for a curative hospital, also the stay of lying-in-patients beyond the time specified in the Order in Council.

The following summary shews that the stay of the adult inmates aggregated 195,454 days, and that 19,114 days have to be deducted, leaving 176,340 upon which to base the Government grant. The corresponding figures given in last year's returns were 178,931, 21,595 and 157,336 days respectively :

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants' under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases for which only refuge rate is to be allowed.	No. of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital, Toronto	66161	4338	61823
City Hospital, Hamilton	21956	987	20969
General Hospital, Kingston	15325	1080	14245
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9820	682	9138
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15956	3088	12868
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	14413	422	13991
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	11493	5376	6117
General Hospital, London	16894	2732	14162
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6215	193	6022
General Hospital, Guelph	5818	216	5602
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4849	.....	4849
General Hospital, Pembroke	2312	.....	2312
General Hospital, Mattawa	4242	.....	4242
Totals	195,454	19,114	176,340

The amount of revenue which the Hospitals derived during the year from all sources, other than the Government grant, is shewn in the annexed statement—also the bearing it has upon the amount of the grant for the next year according to the rule laid down in the Charity Aid Act—each Hospital will be entitled to receive, as supplementary aid, the lesser of the two sums set opposite its name in the two last columns of the statement. The aggregate revenue of the Hospitals has again largely increased :

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant, and for patients' maintenance.	Amounts received from patients for board.	Amounts received as income from property or investments belonging to Hospitals.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.	One-fourth of such receipts.	Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	11988 35	11268 71	11630 03	7017 00	41904 09	10476 02	6182 30
City Hospital, Hamilton	9153 23	747 25	.....	.....	9900 48	2475 12	2096 90
General Hospital, Kingston	700 00	533 42	1598 13	1149 01	3980 56	995 14	1424 50
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	50 00	654 66	113 00	2074 08	2891 74	722 94	913 80
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1420 00	1384 07	.....	4790 44	7594 51	1898 63	1286 80
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1087 00	1838 51	.....	2371 53	5297 04	1324 26	1399 10
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	.....	2925 67	81 00	3023 97	6030 64	1507 66	611 70
General Hospital, London	9213 50	1231 68	416 00	30 00	10891 18	2723 79	1416 20
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1100 00	664 75	.....	1831 53	3596 28	899 07	602 20
General Hospital, Guelph	2500 00	268 00	.....	541 33	3309 33	827 33	560 20
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	500 00	330 00	354 00	861 51	2045 51	511 38	484 09
General Hospital, Pembroke	200 00	360 71	.....	765 28	1325 99	331 50	231 20
General Hospital, Mattawa	.....	1256 45	.....	449 75	1706 20	426 55	424 20
Totals	37912 08	23463 88	14192 16	24905 43	100,473 55	25118 39	17634 00

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Collection days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.	Collective days' stay upon which Refuge rates is based.	Fixed allowance at 20 cents per day.	Supplementary allowance of one fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.	Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rates for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1884.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital, Toronto	61823	1338	12364 60		6182 30	303 66	18850 56
City Hospital, Hamilton	20969	987	4193 80		2096 90	69 09	6359 79
General Hospital, Kingston	14245	1080	2849 00	995 14		75 60	3919 74
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9138	682	1827 60	722 94		47 74	2598 28
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	12868	3088	2573 60		1286 80	216 16	4076 56
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	13991	422	2798 20	1324 26		29 54	4152 00
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	6117	5376	1223 40		611 79	376 32	2211 42
General Hospital, London	14162	2732	2832 40		1416 20	191 24	4439 84
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6022	193	1204 40		602 20	13 51	1820 11
General Hospital, Guelph	5602	216	1120 40		560 20	15 12	1695 72
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4849		969 80		484 90		1454 70
General Hospital, Pembroke	2312		462 40		231 20		693 60
General Hospital, Mattawa	4242		848 40		424 20		1272 60
							53544 92
City Hospital, Hamilton (omitted from Returns of 1882)							1299 65
Totals	176340	19114	35268 00	3042 34	13896 60	1337 98	54844 57

With regard to the additional sum of $1,299.65 included in the above table in favour of the Hamilton City Hospital, I beg to state that in the financial statement of that Hospital, for the year ending 30th September, 1882, the receipts from all sources, other than the Government grant, were set forth as being $798.91, and accordingly the Hospital was only granted a fourth of that sum as supplementary aid beyond the fixed allowance of twenty cents per day. The Treasurer of the City of Hamilton found, however, that a mistake had been made, and that a sum of $5,198.60 had been omitted to be returned as revenue, thus depriving the Hospital of aid to the extent of one quarter of that amount, viz., $1,299.65. He therefore reported this fact to me, and satisfactory evidence having been given of the correctness of his statement, the sum named has been added to the grants to be paid during 1884.

The amount actually earned by the Hospitals during the year ending 30th September, 1883, is $53,544,92, against $46,452.81 in the previous year; but to this latter sum, in order to make a fair comparison of the earnings, must be added the $1,299.65 due to the Hamilton Hospital, making a total of $47,752.46.

The two tables which follow shew the maintenance expenditures of the several Hospitals, the average cost per patient per day, and the average cost in detail under all the different items of expenditure.

The average daily cost has risen from 58.14 cents to 61.42 cents. A summary is given after the two tables above named, shewing the daily cost per patient in each Hospital in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Total days' stay (excluding infants under one year of age).	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, wages, fuel, light, medicines, bedding, and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditures for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	CENTS.
General Hospital, Toronto	66161	21290 36	25326 02	46616 38	70.46
City Hospital, Hamilton	21956	5258 13	8115 14	13373 27	60.99
General Hospital, Kingston	15325	3403 48	4113 10	7516 58	49.04
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9820	3268 35	2363 19	5631 54	57.35
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	15956	2940 99	5646 75	8587 74	53.82
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	14413	3749 81	3207 40	6957 21	48.26
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	11493	2567 80	2669 22	5237 02	45.57
General Hospital, London	16894	4317 16	5584 96	9902 12	58.61
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	6215	1263 07	3172 44	4435 51	71.36
General Hospital, Guelph	5818	1135 09	2855 48	3990 57	68.60
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	4849	1431 11	1612 93	3044 04	62.78
General Hospital, Pembroke	2312	778 28	1049 23	1827 51	79.05
General Hospital, Mattawa	4242	1435 81	1501 78	2937 59	69.25
Totals	195454	52839 44	67217 64	120057 08	61.42

NAMES OF HOSPITALS.	Butcher's meat.	Butter.	Flour, bread and meal.	Milk.	Tea and coffee.	Potatoes and other vegetables.	Groceries and provisions not enumerated.	Drugs and medicines.	Beer, wine and spirits.	Bedding, napery and general house furnishings.	Brooms, brushes, soap, soap and cleaning appliances.	Fuel.	Light, gas, oil and candles.	Water supply.	Hay and straw.	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes.	Ice supply.	Salaries and wages.	Taxes and insurance.	Coffins and funerals.	Contingencies.	Repairs ordinary.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
General Hospital, Toronto	12.31	2.16	2.90	4.40	2.10	1.50	5.78	3.06	1.65	4.53	1.25	5.43	1.38	0.31	0.69	0.86	0.10	14.52	0.16	0.17	0.91	1.73
City Hospital, Hamilton	8.02	1.56	4.59	3.06	1.14	1.01	4.63	3.27	0.73	0.50	0.84	8.42	2.50	0.91	....	0.53	0.17	12.87	2.28	0.69	1.82	1.03
General Hospital, Kingston	5.87	1.38	4.27	3.16	1.33	1.57	4.64	2.00	0.38	0.96	0.78	6.24	0.43	0.52	....	0.04	0.14	15.48	....	0.44	2.72	3.00
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	9.37	3.54	7.72	0.10	3.49	2.62	6.43	3.47	0.27	3.39	0.62	6.00	0.42	0.85	1.90	0.58	0.10	2.05	1.77	0.46	0.65	1.15
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	6.62	1.64	3.07	3.06	0.40	0.93	2.72	4.62	1.56	1.50	....	9.71	0.40	0.94	0.08	....	0.06	11.21	0.58	0.76	3.26	0.77
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	9.10	3.91	3.81	0.03	1.09	2.12	5.95	2.65	0.66	2.09	0.09	5.86	0.41	0.78	0.86	1.25	0.04	3.47	2.33	0.10	0.60	1.66
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	7.65	2.70	5.63	0.55	0.52	2.00	3.30	0.22	0.30	8.16	0.30	3.31	0.61	0.91	2.11	2.43	....	1.52	0.38	0.03	3.06	....
General Hospital, London	9.62	2.83	2.88	3.33	1.35	0.87	4.65	3.92	0.89	4.59	0.81	2.65	2.16	....	0.33	0.65	0.33	12.45	....	1.48	0.88	2.54
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	5.54	1.77	3.51	2.72	1.29	2.07	3.40	5.34	1.24	2.00	1.36	8.24	0.79	0.20	....	....	0.34	22.20	....	....	0.46	7.94
General Hospital, Guelph	6.89	2.49	3.59	0.10	1.47	0.52	1.43	2.69	0.85	5.13	0.44	5.60	1.48	0.42	0.29	0.25	....	16.91	1.03	....	7.07	6.72
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	8.71	2.00	2.36	3.00	3.41	3.69	5.50	4.02	1.93	3.72	0.95	5.21	0.28	....	3.45	1.55	....	2.16	0.92	....	4.50	2.26
General Hospital, Pembroke	9.66	4.11	5.45	0.56	4.97	3.24	5.66	2.27	0.30	6.79	0.87	9.34	1.08	2.16	1.77	0.52	0.11	8.31	8.37	0.43	3.24	1.94
General Hospital, Mattawa	9.64	4.69	5.97	1.60	2.03	3.96	5.93	4.39	1.38	4.17	....	6.04	1.06	....	3.49	1.58	....	6.94	....	0.71	....	5.71

HOSPITAL.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	c.	c.	c.
General Hospital, Toronto	68.84	64.77	70.46
General Hospital, Kingston	41.58	48.04	49.04
Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	52.78	53.30	57.35
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	51.33	43.23	53.82
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	42.00	37.25	45.57
General Hospital, London	48.88	57.90	58.61
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	48.94	86.12	71.36
General Hospital, Guelph	64.67	71.01	68.60
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	64.18	74.13	62.78
General Hospital, Pembroke	65.02	74.35	79.05
General Hospital, Mattawa	.....	58.34	69.25

The separate reports upon each hospital, shewing not only the reports made by the Inspectors, but full statistical particulars of the operations, etc., will be found on the following pages.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS UPON HOSPITALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the admissions and discharges, and general movements of the patients for the official year ending the 30th September, 1883 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in all departments of the Hospital on 1st October, 1882	113	54	167
Number admitted during past year	1,042	718	1,760
Number of children born in Hospital during the year	96	55	151
Total number under treatment	1,251	827	2,078

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Discharges during year, including infants	1,016	692	1,708			
Deaths during the year	140	57	197			
Remaining in Hospital on 30th September, 1883	95	78	173			
				1,251	827	2,078

Of the 2,078 patients treated during the year, 151 males and 64 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary branch, and 312 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 96 male and 55 female children born in the Institution.

The localities from which the 2,078 inmates were received are as follows :—

From the City of Toronto (including 151 infants born)	1,290
From the County of York	178
From other counties of the Province	535
From United States	16
From other countries, including immigrants	59
	2,078

Of the nationalities and religious denominations of the patients the statistics give the following information :—

Nationalities.

Canadian	817
English	483
Irish	508
Scotch	157
United States	63
Other countries	50
	2,078

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	1,550
Roman Catholics	519
Other religions, or not known	9
Total	2,078

The financial returns for the year shew the receipts of the Institution for the year from all sources to have been :—

On Maintenance Account—

From the Province of Ontario	$17,993 62	
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	10,324 80	
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	1,023 60	
From other Municipalities of the Province	639 95	
From paying patients themselves	11,268 71	
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	11,630 03	
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals in cash	4,460 00	
From all other sources not above enumerated	2,557 00	
		$59,897 71

The following is the expenditure for the same period :—

Butchers' meat	$8,202 06
Butter	1,472 08
Flour, bread, and meal	1,959 84
Milk	3,240 89
Tea and coffee	1,409 68
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,179 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,825 96
Drugs and medicines	2,076 84
Medical and surgical appliances	543 36
Surgical instruments	67 60
Beer, wine, and spirits	1,242 27
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	2,997 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	825 60
Fuel	3,926 25
Light—gas, oil, and candles	912 85
Water supply	220 20
Hay and straw	112 11
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	573 62
Ice supply	70 00
Salaries and wages	9,612 35
Taxes and insurance	341 25
Coffins and funerals	114 50
Contingencies	603 50

Repairs, ordinary	1,147 36	
Advertising, stationery, etc.	268 41	
		$46,616 38
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings (Capital Account)		9,557 77
		$56,174 15

The amount of the grant for 1884 will be as under:—

Allowance for 61,823 days at 20 cents per day	$12,364 60
Allowance for 4,338 days at 7 cents per day	303 66
Supplementary allowance for 61,823 days at 10 cents per day	6,182 30
Total grant for 1884	$18,850 56

Inspection.

The first official visit during the year was made on the 18th December, by Mr. Christie, who reported to the Government upon the condition, etc., of the Hospital, as follows:—

"I made an inspection of the Toronto General Hospital on the 18th December and found therein a total population of 210, 121 of whom were males and 89 females. Of this population, 16 males and 8 females were in the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary and 16 women in the Lying-in Branch. The remainder were distributed in the general wards of the Hospital.

"I examined all the books and records and found them to be well and properly kept. The visitors' book shews numerous visits of the trustees, extending from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m., and noticeable in this respect are the visits of the chairman, who seems to devote ample time and attention to the interests of the Hospital. Frequent visits by the visiting physicians are also recorded; they number at times as many as ten per day.

"The number of patients treated in the Hospital during the past year was 1,977. This fact shews that the work engaged in is one of no ordinary magnitude, and great credit is reflected upon the trustees and the medical superintendent, who have performed their various duties with a high degree of executive ability.

"My visit was made in the morning and during the hour in which the nurses were performing the dressing operations. I was pleased to observe the care and delicacy with which the work was performed, each cot being thoroughly concealed from observation by screens."

A second inspection was made by Mr. Christie on the 24th August. A copy of his report to Government is annexed, viz:—

"I found in the Hospital 98 male and 72 female patients, who with 6 infants made a total of 176 in residence. The distribution of these patients in the different wards was as follows:—In the General Hospital, 133; in the Eye and Ear Infirmary, 18; in the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, 25.

"An examination of the register shewed that there were only twenty patients who had been resident in the Hospital for a longer period than three months. One of them a young man of 25 years of age was affected with paralysis of the legs and had been in the Hospital since November, 1881. The chronic nature of his complaint and his protracted residence in the Hospital were evidences of his incurable condition and shewed that he could not be considered a fit subject for treatment in a curative Hospital. His case was, however, peculiar in some respects, as he

was without money and had no relatives willing or able to do anything for him. The Medical Superintendent was therefore requested to communicate with the managers of the Home for Incurables, with a view to obtaining the young man's admission to that institution provided his case warranted reception under its rules.

"An analysis of the statistics of the Hospital furnishes evidence of the efficiency of the institution for the treatment of all kinds of diseases. The out-door department provides medicines and treatment for a large number of patients who are unable to obtain proper medical attendance elsewhere.

"The training school for nurses is in active operation. Five persons have already completed their course of two years tuition, and after passing the required examinations, have received certificates as qualified nurses. I was informed that the demand for trained nurses was increasing and that but little difficulty was experienced in securing suitable pupils with the proper educational and physical qualifications.

"Improvements have of late been made in the Sanitary condition of the whole Hospital. City sewers have been constructed in the four streets surrounding the Hospital block, and the Burnside Lying-in Hospital has been furnished with sewers separate from the other system, and draining directly into the Spruce street sewer. The whole of the interior of the latter building had recently been painted and it presented a bright and clean appearance.

"In the main building improvements were also in progress. The theatre when completed will be heated by steam pipes, and seats will be placed for female students, and so arranged as to afford a good view of the operations, while at the same time the greatest privacy is secured.

"The new arrangement for furnishing hot water for the baths, etc., throughout the building, from one boiler, and tanks into which the exhaust steam is turned, will materially economize the fuel and at the same time furnish a more satisfactory supply.

"The convalescent building which has been lately occupied, will afford much relief during the day, both to patients who are unable to leave the wards and to those who can make use of it. It is also well adapted to and is used for the purpose of holding the usual religious services which are conducted twice on each Sunday by clergymen belonging to the city.

"Every apartment of the building was seen by me during this visit and found to be clean and tidy. The several storerooms shewed good order and arrangement.

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The returns from this Hospital shew the following results:—

Number of patients remaining on 1st October, 1882.....	39
Admitted during the year	503
Births in the Hospital during the same period	57
Total number of patients under treatment during the year	599
Discharged during the year	490
Died	43
Remaining under treatment at the close of official year.....	66
	599

These patients were admitted from the undermentioned places:

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospital	505
From the County of Wentworth	22
From other counties in the Province	44
From United States	7
From other countries	21
	599

In addition to the above, outdoor patients received treatment at the Hospital.

The classification by sexes was as follows:—

Males	284
Females	315
Total	599

The nationalities and religions were:—

Nationalties.

Canadian	251
English	120
Irish	144
Scotch	45
United States	24
Other countries	15
	599

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	450
Roman Catholics	149
	599

The following table shews the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,472 79
From the City of Hamilton	8,723 57
From the County of Wentworth	251 96
From other Municipalities in the Province	177 70
From paying patients themselves	747 25
	$13,373 27

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$1,762 14
Butter	343 32
Flour, bread, and meal	990 24
Milk	672 52
Tea and coffee	249 66
Potatoes and other vegetables	222 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,017 82

Drugs and medicines	703 91
Medical and surgical appliances	137 55
Surgical instruments	93 46
Beer, wine and spirits	160 01
Bedding, etc.	108 98
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	184 78
Fuel	1,848 20
Light—gas oil, and candles	547 63
Water supply	200 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	116 17
Ice supply	38 13
Salaries and wages	2,826 06
Taxes and insurance	500 00
Coffins and funerals	22 00
Contingencies	401 16
Repairs, ordinary	227 10
	$13,373 27

A reference to the tables in the general report will shew the total number of patients under treatment for the year was 599, and the collective stay 23,303 days, an average of 39 days per patient; from these deducting 1,347 days for infants, leaves the total adult stay at 21,956. The apportionment of the Government grant will be as follows:

Allowance on 20,969 days' treatment of Hospital cases at 20 cents	$4,193 80
Supplememtary allowance for 20,969 at 10 cents per day	2,096 90
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 987 days' stay of improper Hospital cases	69 09
Total grant for 1884	$6,359 79
Omitted in 1883	1,299 65
	$7,659 44

INSPECTION.

My first visit to the Hospital was made on the 8th May, on which occasion I met the Mayor of the city and two of the aldermen for the purpose of inspecting the new fire escape, which had been erected at the south end of the wings. The escape had been built at my solicitation and on a plan recommended by me, and I think it will afford every facility for the escape of the patients in the event of a fire occurring. I went through the Hospital on this occasion and found it in excellent order.

A second visit was made on the 19th September. I then examined the register, and saw all the patients individually. There were 29 male and 28 female patients under treatment, besides two children who had been born in the Hospital.

The Hospital has still a very large unoccupied space, it having been built, so far as size is concerned, considerably in advance of the immediate wants of the city. But there are indications, now that Hamilton possesses a really first-class hospital, that more advantage will be taken of it by persons needing treatment.

The sanitary arrangements in connection with this hospital, such as lighting, heating, drainage and ventilation, are excellent, and superior, in my opinion, to those of any other hospital in the Province. It having been recently built, the

most approved modern ideas have been carried out in its construction. The equipment in the way of furniture, furnishings, is, so far as it goes, very efficient; and those things which are still wanting will be supplied in time. On the whole this hospital reflects the highest credit on the City of Hamilton.

The grounds have now been brought into good order and present a very beautiful appearance, and which time will improve, as the trees become grown.

In respect of the out buildings there is still something wanted. Much of the shed, built for the shelter of the horses and vehicles of the medical staff when visiting the Hospital, is occupied by the storage of fuel and other things to the inconvenience of the medical staff, and does not answer the other purpose at all. I would recommend the erection of a woodshed, and also another very much needed building, namely, a drying-house for the use of the laundry in winter. It is essential that clothing washed in the laundry of an hospital should, so far as is possible, be dried in the open air. This cannot be accomplished at this hospital during the winter, unless a proper drying-house be constructed.

Experience has demonstrated since the opening of this hospital, that there is an insufficient number of rooms which can be used for private wards. I would suggest to the Hospital Committee, that a subdivision of some of the larger rooms in the centre building might be made so that more private rooms would be available and the efficiency, as well as the revenue of the hospital, materially increased thereby.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

I extract from the annual Statement received from the Hospital the following information relative to movements of patients therein:—

Patients remaining on 1st October, 1882	37	
Admitted during year	484	
Births in Hospital during year	37	
Total number under treatment		558
Discharged	487	
Died	33	
Remaining in Hospital, 30th September, 1883	38	
		558

These patients are admitted to the Hospital from the following places, viz:—

From the City of Kingston (including births)	270	
From the County of Frontenac	85	
From other Counties of the Province	145	
From the United States	7	
From other countries	51	
		558

Sex.

Males	379	
Females	179	
		558

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	395	
Roman Catholics	163	
		558

Nationalities.

Canadian	247	
English	105	
Irish	149	
Scotch	27	
United States	13	
Other countries	17	
		558

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,988.32
From the Dominion Government	500.00
From the County of Frontenac	100.00
From the Counties of Lennox and Addington	100.00
From patients themselves, for their maintenance and treatment	533.42
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,598.13
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	341.27
From all other sources, not enumerated	807.74
Total	$6,968.88

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 900.09
Butter	212.52
Flour, bread, and meal	655.11
Milk	484.70
Tea and coffee	199.76
Potatoes and other vegetables	240.34
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	710.96
Drugs and medicines	303.21
Surgical instruments	40.00
Beer, wine, and spirits	58.28
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	147.76
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	119.62
Fuel	956.82
Light—gas, oil, and candles	66.76
Water supply	80.76
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	5.50
Ice supply	21.30
Salaries and wages	1,373.08
Coffins and funerals	68.38
Contingencies	417.68
Repairs, ordinary	453.95
	$7,516.58

The average days' stay in this Hospital was 16,133—hence the average cost per day was 28.91 cents.

The allowance to this Hospital, based upon the income for the year and 15,325 days stay of patients, will be—

Allowance for 14,245 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	2,849.00
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue...	995.14
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 1,080 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	75.60
Total aid for 1884	3,919.74

INSPECTION.

A copy of Mr. Christie's Report to Government is annexed:

"An inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, was made by me on the 17th November. I found 35 patients under treatment, viz.: 22 adult males, 12 adult females, and 1 child.

"The register and books of record I examined and found to be properly kept.

"The Institution throughout was neat, clean and in good order. While in these respects the Hospital is well conducted, its structural condition has not been improved upon to any great extent. Some improvement is, however, being made by the construction of another stairway from the upper wards, which will materially lessen the disabilities of the Institution. One of the defects is the want of a proper fire escape. In this respect this hospital is like all other institutions of its age, and there is no doubt that great benefit would accrue from more modern arrangements.

"Provision for proper classification in the female ward has, to some extent, been made since the date of my last visit, but further remedial measures, which will no doubt be applied, would be of great benefit to the patients and hospital generally.

A second inspection of this Hospital was made by Mr. Christie, who reported upon it as under:

"I made my second official visit to the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 28th September.

"There were 43 patients in residence, 28 males and 15 females, also two infants. All these patients, with the exception of three, had only been under treatment for short periods. With regard to those excepted, there does not seem to have been much improvement in their condition for some months.

"The hospital was in a commendable state of cleanliness and order, and scrupulous care seemed to be taken to secure the comfort and well being of the patients.

HÔTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The number of patients treated in this Hospital during the past official year was 441, all adults. The following statistics as to their movements are shewn, by the returns sent to the Department, to be as follows:

Number in residence on 1st October, 1882	27	
Admitted during the year	414	
Total number under treatment		441
Discharged during the year	388	
Died	23	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883	30	
		441

The patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

From the City of Kingston	234	
From the County of Frontenac	114	
From other counties of the Province	93	
		441

Sex.

Males	203	
Females	238	
		441

Nationalities.

Canadian	333	
English	5	
Irish	83	
Scotch	2	
United States	18	
		441

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	64	
Roman Catholics	377	
		441

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$2,726 06
Received from Municipalities	50 00
Received from patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	654 66
Received from property belonging to the Hospital	113 00
Received from subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,684 27
Received from other sources not above enumerated	389 81
Total	$5,617 80

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$919 81
Butter	348 11
Flour, bread, and meal	758 31
Milk	10 00
Tea and coffee	342 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	257 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	631 67
Drugs and medicines	341 00
Medical and surgical appliances	12 00
Surgical instruments	27 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	26 20
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	333 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	61 25
Fuel	587 50
Light, gas, oil, and candles	41 24
Water supply	84 00

Hay and straw	187 07
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	54 40
Ice supply	10 00
Salaries and wages	203 00
Taxes and insurance	173 58
Coffins and funerals	45 00
Contingencies	63 85
Repairs, ordinary	112 92
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,631 54

The amount of Government aid to which this Hospital will be entitled is as follows :

Allowance for 9,138 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$1,827 60
Supplementary allowance equal to one-forth of Hospital revenue	722 94
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 682 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	47 74
Total grant for 1884	2,598 28

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie reported upon this Hospital as under :—

"I made a visit of inspection to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, at Kingston on the 17th November. I found 12 males and 16 females under treatment.

"The care and treatment bestowed upon the patients seems to be most satisfactory, and the Institution shews that it maintains effectively its reputation for system and order in carrying on the work for which it is set apart."

Mr. Christie again visited the Hospital during the year, and made the following report upon it :—

"I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 28th September. On that date there were 24 patients under treatment (11 males, 13 females,) all of whom I saw, and considered to be fit subjects for treatment.

"The books were well and neatly kept. The Hospital in all its departments was in its usual condition of perfect order and cleanliness.

"It is pleasing to note that the management contemplate the erection of new buildings at no distant day, with all the essential modern improvements, especially in regard to fire protection.

COUNTY OF CARLETON GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this institution are shewn by the following figures taken from the returns :—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1882	44	
Number admitted during the year	278	
Total number under treatment		322
Discharged	236	
Died	35	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1883.	51	
		322

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the City of Ottawa	133	
From the County of Carleton	46	
From other counties in the Province	53	
Other countries	90	
		322

Sex.

Males	207	
Females	115	
		322

Nationalities.

Canadian	120	
English	86	
Irish	69	
Scotch	18	
United States	12	
Other countries	17	
		322

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	290	
Roman Catholics	30	
Other religions, or not known	2	
		322

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$ 4,095.29
Received as a grant from the City of Ottawa	800.00
Received as a grant from the County of Carleton	600.00
Received from other Municipalities	20.00
Received from patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,384.07
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	4,706.94
Received from other sources not enumerated	83.50
	$11,689.80

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,057.29
Butter	256.02
Flour, bread, and meal	490.95
Milk	488.85
Tea and coffee	64.32
Potatoes and other vegetables	149.16
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	434.40
Drugs and medicines	738.06
Beer, wine, and spirits	244.22
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	225,06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	2.65
Fuel	1,549.87
Light—gas, oil, and candles	64.17
Water supply	151.19

Hay and straw	13.00
Ice supply	10.00
Salaries and wages	1,788.61
Taxes and insurance	92.35
Coffins and funerals	122.50
Contingencies	521.00
Repairs, ordinary	124.07
Building debt, etc	3,600.21
Total expenditure	$12,187.95

The average daily cost of patients in this Hospital for the year was 55.50 cents.

The Hospital has earned Goverment aid as follows:—

Allowance for 12,868 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$ 2,573.60
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	1,286.80
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 3,088 days' stay of improper cases for hospital treatment	216.16
Total aid for 1884	$ 4,076.56

Inspection.

The following is the report made by Mr. Christie upon his inspection of this Hospital:—

"I made an inspection of the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, on the 9th may.

"The position of this Hospital and its general condition in regard to ventilation and appliances, should secure the comfort of the patients, so far as these means can accomplish that end.

"The books shewed that due care was taken in entering them up and they were perfectly kept.

"I found under treatment 16 adult males, 19 adult females, and 2 children, in all 37 patients. They all appeared to be well cared for, and proper subjects for a curative Hospital.

The second inspection of the Hospital, during the official year was made at Mr. Christie's desire by Mr. Hayes, who reported upon it as follows:—

"I beg to report that as instructed, I made an inspection of the General Protestant Hospital in Ottawa on the 4th September.

"On the books of the Hospital were the names of 38 persons, (21 men, 17 women,) but only 27 of these were really hospital patients, and for whom full rates were payable. The remaining 11 were old and infirm persons, who are cared for in the old hospital building, and who have been maintained by the hospital authorities for long periods. I believe it is in contemplation to establish a House of Refuge under protestant management. If this project be carried out, these old people will be transferred to the new refuge.

"The building was in good order throughout. The wards were bright and cheerful looking and well ventilated.

"The books kept by the Secretary to the Board are numerous, and I suggested to him a means of reducing their number.

"Services are held in the hospital every Sunday by ministers of different denominations."

GENERAL ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA,

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1882	39	
Number admitted during the year	522	
Total number under treatment during the year		561
Discharged	476	
Died	48	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1883	37	
		561

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz:

From the City of Ottawa	381	
From the County of Carleton	75	
From other counties in the Province	25	
From the United States	4	
Other countries	76	
		561

Sex.

Males	291	
Females	270	
		561

Nationalities.

Canadian	258	
English	10	
Irish	251	
Scotch	16	
United States	10	
Other countries	16	
		561

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	16	
Roman Catholics	545	
		561

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,671.72
From the City of Ottawa	912.00
From the County of Carleton	175.00
From paying patients	1,838.51
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	489.57
From other sources, not enumerated	1,881.96
	$8,968.76

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,312.09
Butter	563.84
Flour, bread, and meal	549.04
Milk	4.52
Tea and coffee	156.85
Potatoes and other vegetables	305.66
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	857.81
Drugs and medicines / Medical and surgical appliances	296.23
Beer, wine, and spirits	93.18
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	300.89
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	12.70
Fuel	844.15
Light—gas, oil, and candles	59.65
Water supply	113.51
Hay and straw	123.97
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	180.18
Ice supply	6.25
Salaries and wages	499.72
Taxes and insurance	336.67
Coffins and funerals	15.00
Contingencies	86.30
Repairs, ordinary	239.00
Total expenditure for maintenance	$6,957.21
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and addition to buildings, etc	2,167.57
Total expenditure	9,124.78

The Government aid earned by this Hospital is shewn in the following summary, viz.:—

Allowance for 13,991 days' treatment of patients at 20 cents per day	$ 2,798.20
Supplementary allowance equal to one-fourth of revenue	1,324.26
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 422 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	29.54
Total aid for 1884	$ 4,152.00

INSPECTION.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report to the Provincial Secretary is appended:

"On the 9th of May I made an official visit to the Roman Catholic Hospital in Ottawa. There were then registered as patients 23 male and 11 females, a total of 34.

"Every apartment was visited and found to be in excellent order, and the appearance of the patients gave evidence of treatment of the kindest and most generous character.

"Through the absence for a few days of one of the sisters, the entries in the register had not been made for a week prior to my visit, but a proper record had been kept in a diary, from which the register would be entered up on the return of the sister."

Mr. Hayes was instructed by Mr. Christie to visit this hospital. He reported that he did so on the 4th of September, that he found only 22 persons (12 men, 7 women and 3 children) under treatment, an unusually small number; that the wards were clean and cheerful in appearance, and that the patients seemed to be properly looked after.

HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admission, discharges, etc., for the past year were as follows:

Number under treatment on the 1st of October, 1882 ...	25	
Number admitted during the year	188	
Number born in the Hospital during the year	188	
Total number under treatment during the year.....		401
Discharged	357	
Died	21	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1883	23	
		401

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:

From the City of Ottawa	99	
From the County of Carleton	28	
From other counties in the Province	193	
From the United States.....	10	
Other countries	71	
		401

Sex.

Males	108	
Females	293	
		401

Nationalities.

Canadian	108	
English.....	98	
Irish.....	139	
Scotch	32	
United States	7	
Other countries	17	
		401

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	181	
Roman Catholics.....	220	
		401

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,712 28
From paying patients themselves	2,925 67
Income from investments	81 00
From subscriptions and donations	2,157 83
Other sources	866 14
Total receipts	$7,742 92

Expenditure.

Butchers's meat	$879 55
Butter	309 98
Flour, bread, and meal	647 95
Milk	63 15
Tea and coffee	60 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	228 66
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	378 26
Drugs and medicines	26 01
Beer, wine, and spirits	34 50
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	931 62
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	34 37
Fuel	381 25
Light—gas, oil, and candles	70 58
Water	104 68
Hay and straw	242 76
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	276 27
Salaries and wages	174 96
Taxes and insurance	43 72
Coffins and funerals	3 00
Contingencies	345 50
Total expenditure for maintenance	$5,237 02
Additions to buildings	9,716 58
	$14,953 60

The average cost per day for maintenance in this Hospital was for the past year 45.57 cents.

The appropriation of Government aid grant is as follows:

Allowance on 6,117 days' treatment of Hospital patients, at 20 cents per day	$1,223 40
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day	611 70
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 5,376 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	376 32
Total aid for 1884	$2,211 42

INSPECTION.

A copy of Mr. Christie's report upon this Hospital is annexed:—

"I inspected the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital on the 9th May, and found 40 adults and 9 infants in residence. Of the former, 32 were waiting confinement, and 8 were progressing towards convalescence.

"A large addition to the building has just been completed, and will very much add to the comfort of those under treatment. The new structure is 80 feet by 42 feet and three and a-half storeys high, and is properly provided with stairways leading from the different sections of the upper storeys to the ground floor. The cost will be from $8,000 to $10,000, and by its arrangements it places the whole Institution in a very commodious and safe condition.

Another visit to the Hospital was made by Mr. Hayes, who reported upon it to Mr. Christie, as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that according to instructions, I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, on the 5th September. The adult patients then numbered 22, in addition to which there were 6 infants in the house. Every care and attention seemed to be bestowed upon them by the sisters. Besides the patients, there reside in the building, certain women who, originally admitted as patients, have elected to remain in the Institution for life.

"Every part of that building was in first-class order, being beautifully clean and neat. When the contemplated verandahs are added to it, the comfort of the inmates will be much increased."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary:—

Remaining under treatment on 1st October, 1882.....	51	
Admitted during official year.....	328	
Number of births in the Hospital during same period..	47	
Total number patients under treatment	——	426
Discharged during the year.....	355	
Died	27	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883	44	
	——	426

The admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

From the City of London	385	
From the County of Middlesex.....	37	
From other counties in the Province.....	4	
	——	426

The sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of these patients are returned as follows:—

Sex.

Males	247	
Females	179	
	——	426

Nationalities.

Canadian	162	
English.....	113	
Irish.....	91	
Scotch	34	
United States	17	
Other countries	9	
	——	426

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	322	
Roman Catholics.....	104	
	——	426

The two annexed statements shew the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 3,658 85
From the City of London	8,244 77
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients.	800 73
From other Municipalities of the Province	168 00
From paying patients themselves	1,231 68
From income from property or investments	416 00
From all sources not enumerated	30 00
	$14,550 03

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$ 1,626 18
Butter	478 94
Flour, bread and meal	487 77
Milk	562 06
Tea and coffee	228 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	146 98
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	786 48
Drugs and medicines	661 21
Beer, wine and spirits	151 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	775 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	136 75
Fuel	447 27
Light, gas, oil and candles	364 70
Hay and straw	51 22
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	8 20
Ice supply	56 37
Salaries and wages	2,103 12
Coffins and funerals	250 37
Contingencies	149 10
Repairs, ordinary	430 03
Total expenditure for maintenance	$ 9,902 12
Extraordinary repairs, alterations and additions to buildings, etc	4,647 89
Total expenditure	$14,550 01

Average cost for maintenance per day for each patient, 58.61 cents.

Government aid earned by this Hospital is as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 14,162 days' treatment of patients	$ 2,832 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day	1,416 20
Allowance at seven cents per day for 2,732 days stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	191 24
Total Government aid for 1884	$ 4,439 84

Inspection.

On the 13th June I made an official visit to this Hospital. There were then in it 47 patients, 23 adult males, 22 adult females, and 2 children.

This Hospital is constantly improving, both in appearance and efficiency. An additional wing is now in course of construction, which is to be used entirely for private wards. This will make the Institution much more complete in every respect.

I was pleased to learn that a lady of training and experience had been engaged to take charge of the nursing department of the Hospital. She will commence on the 1st July, and will at once institute the systematic training of female nurses. This is a most important step in advance taken by this Hospital, and its good results will be felt not only within the Institution, but throughout the community.

I made a second inspection of the Hospital on the 1st September. There were then under treatment 25 men, 17 women, and 5 children.

I was glad to find that the new structural works of the Hospital were rapidly approaching completion. A new surgery and operating room is finished and occupied, and when suitably furnished, will be a valuable addition. The new wing will very shortly be ready for occupation and will afford greatly increased space and means for the classification of patients.

The training school for nurses, under the superintendence of Miss Lincke, is now in full operation. A number of nurses have already been admitted, and several applications are on the books. The appointment of Miss Lincke, as lady superintendent and head of the training establishment, with her large experience in hospital nursing, is a great step in the right direction, and as now organized there is every reason to hope that this Hospital will soon occupy a position for efficiency second to none in the Province.

The want of properly trained nurses is very much felt in Canada, more especially in the western section. It would now appear that this want is likely, in the course of time, to be fully met, and with the success which seems almost certain to attend the efforts of the London Hospital, great amelioration in this respect will be experienced.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1882	17	
Number admitted during the year	154	
Number of births	6	
Total number under treatment during the year		177
Discharged	142	
Died	18	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1883	17	
		177

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the City of St. Catharines	112	
From the County of Lincoln	12	
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	45	
From the United States	7	
Other countries	1	
		177

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	114	
Females	63	
		177

Nationalities.

Canadian	58	
English	52	
Irish	43	
Scotch	8	
United States	5	
Other countries	11	
		177

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	128	
Roman Catholics	49	
		177

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year just closed:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,256 42
From the Dominion Government	500 00
From the City of St. Catharines	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	664 75
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	1,831 53
	$5,352 70

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$344 03
Butter	110 30
Flour, bread and meal	218 59
Milk	169 08
Tea and coffee	80 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	128 95

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	211 87
Drugs and medicines	331 89
Medical and surgical appliances	23 94
Beer, wine, and spirits	77 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	124 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	84 84
Fuel	512 03
Light—gas, oil, and candles	48 93
Water supply	12 00
Ice	21 70
Salaries and wages	1,380 00
Taxes and insurance	6 00
Contingences	56 38
Repairs, ordinary	493 42
Total expenditure for maintenance	$4,435 51

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 71.36 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 6,022 days' treatment of patients	$1,204 40
Supplementary allowance, equal to 10 cents per day	602 20
Allowance at 7 cents per day for 193 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	13 51
Total Government aid for 1884	$1,820 11

Inspection.

I inspected the Hospital on the 20th February. The number of patients in residence was smaller than usual, there only being 14 in all; 7 males, 6 females, and 1 child.

As this Hospital is under female management entirely, and the patients are attended to by trained nurses from the adjacent Training School, it is needless to say that everything within its walls was just as it ought to be.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 6th September. There were 3 male and 11 female patients in residence, all of whom I found upon investigation to be proper subjects for hospital treatment, although some of them had been inmates of the Hospital for a considerable time, viz., two since February, one since April, and one since May, but the circumstances of these patients are such as to render their discharge impossible; of course, only refuge rates can be allowed for them after the stipulated period for hospital treatment has elapsed.

The Hospital has sustained a severe loss owing to the resignation in July last of Miss Lincke, the lady superintendent, who has taken a similar position in the London General Hospital, where she will have a larger field for the exercise of her excellent talents for nursing, etc.

I found everything about the Hospital in a satisfactory condition. There was some little disorder in the books, but nothing of a serious nature.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The movements of patients in this Hospital during the year are exhibited in the following statement:

Remaining in Hospital 1st October, 1882	23	
Admitted during the year	149	
Births	15	
Total number under treatment		187
Discharged	154	
Died	11	
Remaining 30th September, 1883	22	
		187

These 187 patients were admitted to the Hospital from the following places:

City of Guelph	108	
County of Wellington	77	
Other counties in the Province	2	
		187

The statistics further shew the sexes, nationalities, and religion of these 187 patients as follows:

Sex.

Males	103	
Females	84	
		187

Nationalities.

Canadian	96	
English	39	
Irish	19	
Scotch	22	
United States	10	
Other countries	1	
		187

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	168	
Roman Catholics	19	
		187

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital respectively during the past official year are given in the two subjoined statements:

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$1,602 61
From the City of Guelph	1,500 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From paying patients themselves	268 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	475 28
From sources not enumerated	66 05
	$4,911 94

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	401 21
Butter	144 96
Flour, bread and meal	209 06
Milk	6 25
Tea and coffee	85 77
Potatoes and other vegetables	30 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	257 84
Drugs and medicines	156 57
Medical appliances	10 25
Beer, wine, and spirits	49 70
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	298 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc	26 00
Fuel	325 87
Light—gas, oil, and candles	85 93
Water supply	24 33
Hay and straw	16 97
Clothing	14 73
Salaries and wages	984 00
Taxes and insurance	60 00
Contingencies	411 22
Repairs, ordinary	391 47
	$3,990 57

The average daily cost of patients in this Hospital for the official year was 68.60 cents.

The earnings of the Hospital in respect of Government aid has been as follows:

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,602 days' treatment of Hospital patients	$1,120 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	560 20
Allowance of 7 cents per day on 216 days' stay of improper cases for Hospital treatment	15 12
Total grant for 1884	$1,695 72

Inspection.

On the 9th May I visited this Hospital. House cleaning was then in progress, and things were necessarily very much in confusion. I did not, therefore, make a thorough inspection of the premises.

There were nineteen patients under treatment, viz., 9 males, 7 females, and 3 children.

I again inspected the Hospital on the 21st August. As noted on the occasion of my previous visit, house cleaning was going on, and my inspection was necessarily a very imperfect one. At this second visit, the Hospital was found to be in excellent order and clean and neat in every respect.

The old furnaces used for heating the building having worn out, workmen were engaged in putting in new ones.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the movements of patients in this Hospita for the official year ending September 30th, 1883:—

Remaining in the Hospital 1st October, 1882	10	
Admitted during the year	163	
Total number under treatment		173
Discharged	157	
Died	7	
Remaining 30th September, 1883	9	
		173

The localities these 173 persons were drawn from are reported to be as follows:—

City of Guelph	85	
County of Wellington	45	
Other counties	43	
		173

The sexes, nationalities, and religion of these 173 patients were as follows:—

Sex.

Males	79	
Females	94	
		173

Nationalities.

Canadian	72	
English	19	
Irish	80	
United States	1	
Other countries	1	
		173

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	19	
Roman Catholics	154	
		173

The receipts and expenditures for the Hospital during the official year are shewn in the two summaries given below:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,397 92
From the County of Wellington	500 00
From paying patients	330 00
Income from property	354 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	861 51
	$3,443 43

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$422 40
Butter	96 79
Flour, bread, and meal	154 50
Milk	144 00
Tea and coffee	169 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	178 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	265 82
Drugs and medicines	195 00
Medical and surgical appliances	10 00
Beer, wine, and spirits	95 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	180 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	46 00
Fuel	352 87
Light—gas, oil, and candles	11 00
Hay and straw	167 30
Clothing for patients	75 00
Salaries and wages	105 00
Taxes and insurance	44 50
Contingencies	221 14
Repairs, ordinary	109 67
Total maintenance expenditure account	$3,044 04
Extraordinary repairs, mortgage, etc.	117 50
Total expenditure	3,161 54

The average cost per patient per day for the year was 62.78 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows :—

Allowance for 4,849 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	$969 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	484 90
Total grant for 1884	$1,454 70

INSPECTION.

I visited this Hospital on the 9th May. I found the whole staff busily engaged in house cleaning, and therefore a regular inspection of the institution was impracticable.

I saw all the patients, 14 in number (6 males and 8 females), all of whom seemed to be proper subjects for treatment.

I made a second visit to the Hospital on the 20th August. There were then six male and five female patients under treatment.

The premises were in the usual clean and orderly condition.

The house used for the purposes of this Hospital is too small. I was glad to learn that as the Institution is now out of debt an immediate enlargement of the building is contemplated. If this be carried out the ability of the Hospital to perform its work will be greatly enhanced.

All the books were examined and found to be correct.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows :—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st of October, 1882	6	
Numbers admitted during the year	124	
Total number admitted during the year		130
Discharged	114	
Died	12	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1883	4	
		130

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz. :—

From the Town of Pembroke	59	
From the County of Renfrew	40	
Other counties	14	
United States	17	
		130

The statistics shew the following as respects sex, nationalities, and religion :—

Sex.

Males	69	
Females	61	
		130

Nationalities.

Canadian	42	
English	10	
Irish	61	
Scotch	11	
Other countries	6	
		130

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	31	
Roman Catholics	99	
		130

The revenue and expenditure of the Hospital are shewn in the two following statements :—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$627 60
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From paying patients themselves	360 71
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	765 28
	$1,953 59

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	223 28
Butter	95 00
Flour, bread, and meal	126 00
Milk	13 00
Tea and coffee	115 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	75 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	131 00
Drugs and medicines	52 68
Beer, wine, and spirits	7 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	105 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	20 00
Fuel	216 00
Light—gas, oil, and candles	25 00
Water supply	50 00
Hay and straw	41 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	12 00
Ice	4 50
Salaries and wages	192 00
Taxes and insurance	193 50
Coffins and funerals	10 00
Contingencies	75 00
Repairs, ordinary	45 00
	$1827 51

The average daily cost of maintenance in this Hospital for the year has been 79.05 cents.

The amount of statutory aid to be voted to this Hospital is arrived at as follws:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 2,312 days' treatmnet of patients	462 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	231 20
Total grant for 1884	$693 60

INSPECTION.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Christie to the Government of his visit to this Hospital, is annexed:—

"I, on the 7th June, inspected the General Hospital, Pembroke, and found only one patient under treatment. Two old and infirm persons, who were receiving the care and aid of the Sisters, were also inmates of the building.

"The Hospital was in the best of order, and thoroughly equipped for the comfort and care of patients."

A second visit was made by Mr. Christie before the close of the official year. His report was as follows:—

"I inspected the General Hospital, Pembroke, on the 26th September, when I found four female patients under treatment. The books were all well and satisfactorily kept, and the Hospital was in excellent order, and every arrangement made for the comfort and well-being of the patients."

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The movements of patients in this Hospital, in respect to admissions, discharges, etc., for the past year, were as follows:—

Number remaining under treatment on the 1st October, 1882	9	
Number admitted during the year	176	
		185
Discharged	173	
Died	5	
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1883	7	
		185

The localities from which the patients were received were as under, viz.:—

From the Village of Mattawa	30	
From the County of Renfrew	127	
From other counties in the Province	1	
Other countries	27	
		185

The statistical information given as to sex, nationalities, and religion, is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	183	
Females	2	
		185

Nationalities.

Canadian	105	
English	8	
Irish	43	
Scotch	19	
Other countries	10	
		185

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	26	
Roman Catholics	159	
		185

The following statements shew the revenue and expenditure of the Hospital for the year:—

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,241	10
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,256	45
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	371	25
Other sources	78	50
	$2,947	30

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$408 87
Butter	199 22
Flour, bread, and meal	253 46
Tea and coffee	86 28
Potatoes and other vegetables	168 22
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	319 76
Drugs and medicines	186 15
Beer, wine, and spirits	58 50
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	176 89
Fuel	255 03
Light—gas, oil, and candles	45 19
Hay and straw	148 20
Clothing for patients	66 96
Salaries and wages	293 55
Coffins and funerals	30 01
Repairs, ordinary	241 30
Total expenditure for maintenance	$2,937 59

The average cost per day for maintenance of patients for the year was 69.25 cents.

The Hospital has earned Government aid as follows:—

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 4,242 days' treatment of patients	$848 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day	424 20
Total Government aid for 1884	$1,272 60

INSPECTION.

Mr. Christie inspected this Hospital, and reported upon it as follows:—

"I visited the General Hospital, Mattawa, on the 26th September. Owing to the late arrival of the train, which carried me to this point, I was compelled to make my visit to the Institution at the rather untimely hour of 2 a.m. I found four male patients under treatment, two of them suffering from injuries received while employed as labourers on the railway.

"The apartments were all clean and in excellent order, and all the surroundings of the patients were such as to afford a measure of relief quite equal to what might be looked for in so remote a locality.

"The records for the present official year shewed that quite an amount of purely hospital work has been done, and of a varied character as regards the different ailments of patients who have received treatment.

"The building is substantial and comfortable. I pointed out to the Sister in charge the insecure condition of one of the stove-pipes, which she promised to have remedied at once."

Under the Charity Aid Act, R.S.O., chap. 223, Hospitals are entitled to a fixed allowance of 20 cents per day for all adult patients adjudged to have been properly in residence, and 7 cents per day for chronic cases not undergoing active treatment, and who could as well be cared for outside the walls of the Hospital.

In addition to which, the Act provided for a supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day for those patients in respect of whom the fixed allowance of 20 cents is granted, provided such supplementary grant does not exceed one-fourth of the revenue the Hospital received for purposes of maintenance, from sources other than the Government of Ontario.

The sums placed opposite the names of the hospitals in the following table represent the amounts earned during the year by each in respect to work done, and which will be reported for payment, subject to the conditions imposed by Orders in Council affecting the same, and my recommendations in each particular case :—

General Hospital, Toronto	$18,850 56
City Hospital, Hamilton	6,359 79
General Hospital, Kingston	3,919 74
Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Kingston	2,598 28
General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	4,076 56
Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	4,152 00
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa	2,211 42
General Hospital, London	4,439 84
General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines	1,820 11
General Hospital, Guelph	1,695 72
St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph	1,454 70
General Hospital, Pembroke	693 60
General Hospital, Mattawa	1,272 60
Total	$53,544 92

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient Servant,

W. T. O'Reilly,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

(No. 17.)

Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, or the Superintendent or Inspector of Insurance, and the Union Fire Insurance Company of Toronto, or any of its officers, relating to the business of the said Company, and all Orders in Council or Inspectors' Reports relating to said Company which have been passed or made since the first day of January, 1880. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly passed on the 31st day of January, 1883, for a Return showing the number of Local Boards of Health organized last year; the number of Local Boards reported to the Provincial Board of Health; the existence of contagious diseases; what these diseases are; and the number of municipalities in which the Officers of the Provincial Board exercised their power.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, January 26th, 1884.

RETURN to a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the 31st day of January, 1883, Local Boards reported to the Provincial Board of Health; the existence of contagious vincial Board of Health exercised power.

COUNTIES.	LOCALITY.	Municipal Health Organization, instituted in 1882.		Municipal Health Organization, instituted before 1882.		Contagious Diseases specially reported by Local Boards or their Officers.				
		Local Boards.	Health Officer.	Local Boards.	Health Officer.	Smallpox.	Malaria.	Diphth'ia.	Scarlatina	Typhoid Fever.
Algoma		None.	None.	None.	None.	Yes	....	....	....	....
Brant	Brantford City	....	....	Yes.	Not kno'n.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Tuscarora	....	....	....	....	....	Yes	....	....	....
Bruce	Kincardine	....	....	Yes, active	Yes.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Lucknow	Yes.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	Fitzroy	None reported.		None.	None.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Ottawa City	....	....	Yes, active	Yes.	....	....	Yes	....	....
Elgin	St. Thomas	....	....	Yes, active	Mayor med. offic'r	....	....	....	....	....
Essex	Windsor	....	....	Yes, active	Yes.	Yes	....	Yes	....	....
"	N. Colchester	Yes.	None.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Huron	Wingham	Yes.	Yes.	....	....	....	Yes	....	....	....
"	Clinton	None reported.		....	....	....	....	Yes	Yes	....
Hastings	Madoc	Yes.	Yes.	....	....	....	Yes	....	....	....
Kent	Chatham	Yes.	None.	....	....	....	Yes	....	....	....
"	Oxford	....	....	Yes, active	None.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Ridgetown	....	....	Yes, active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Dresden	....	....	Yes, active	None.	....	....	....	....	....
Lambton	Sarnia	....	....	Yes, active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	Yes
Lanark	Pakenham	None reported.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	....	....	Yes, active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
" "	Denbigh	None.	....	None.	None.	....	....	....	Yes	....
Middlesex	Delaware	....	....	Yes, active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Nissouri	Yes.	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Muskoka	Morrison	Yes.	None.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Northumberland and Durham	Bowmanville	None.	None.	Yes, active	None.	....	....	....	....	....

respecting "the number of Local Boards of Health organized in 1882; the number of diseases; what these diseases are; and the number of Municipalities in which the Pro-

Action by Provincial and Local Boards *re* Contagious Diseases.	Counties.	Correspondents to the Board of Local Diseases.	Zymotic and Contagious Diseases reported by Correspondents.	Diphtheria.	Fever, Intermittent.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Smallpox.	Whooping Cough.
Vaccine sent to Physician of C. P. Ry. and to Dr. Clarke, of Prince Arthur's Landing, by Secretary of Board, with pamphlets *re* restrictions.	Algoma	One.	From Dist. 1	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Brant	Four.	" 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Bruce	Three.	" 3	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Malaria reported very prevalent along the Grand River, said to be due to dams at Caledonia. Board has communicated respecting it.	Carleton	Five.	" 4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Elgin	Two.	" 5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Advice sent by Secretary concerning the formation of Local Board.	Essex	Two.	" 6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Township Clerk agrees to send sanitary information when asked for.	Frontenac	Two.	" 7	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
The Bathurst Medical Association communicated to this Board a resolution passed by it, approving of the Provincial Board of Health and of the work done by it.	Grey	One.	" 8	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	Haldimand	Four.	" 9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Halton	Two.	" 10	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
This Board co-operated with and advised active measures during the epidemic of smallpox; action resulted in suppression of the epidemic.	Hastings	Six.							
	Huron	Four.							
Clerk reported to the Board.	Kent	Four.							
Board advises Local Board of Health *re* removal of nuisances.	Lambton	Two.							
Endemic; Dr. Worthington communicated with the Board *re* the sanitary condition of the town.	Lanark	Four.							
An investigation was made into the cause of the epidemic, and reported to the Government.	Leeds and Grenville	None.							
Correspondence with the Mayor; the advice of the Board concerning the entrance of vessels with diseases dangerous to the public health.	Lennox and Addington	One.							
	Lincoln	One.							
Clerk reports that Council agrees to co-operate with Provincial Board of Health.	Middlesex	Two.							
	Muskoka	Two.							
Council agrees to report to the Board.	Norfolk	Four.							
An investigation was made by the Board as to cause of epidemic.	Northumberland and Durham	One.							
Council agrees to co-operate with the Provincial Board of Health.	Ontario	Three.							
The Council advise that, owing to the poor financial condition of the Township, the Government bear the expense of sanitary improvements	Oxford	Four.							
	Peel	Two.							
Local Board reports to Provincial Board of Health.	Perth	Two.							
Received pamphlets from Provincial Board *re* formation of Local Board.	Peterborough	Three.							
	Prescott & Rus'l	None.							

RETURN to a Resolution of the Legislative Assembly on the 31st day of January, 1883, Local Boards reported to the Provincial Board of Health; the existence of contagious vincial Board of Health exercised power.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LOCALITY.	Municipal Health Organization, instituted in 1882.		Municipal Health Organization, instituted before 1882.		Contagious Diseases specially reported by Local Boards or their Officers.				
		Local Boards.	Health Officer.	Local Boards.	Health Officer.	Smallpox.	Malaria.	Diphth'ia.	Scarlatina	Typhoid Fever.
Northumberland and Durham..	Darlington—Cramahe...	None.	None.	None.	None.	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario.....	Uxbridge.....	Yes.	None.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Oxford.....	Ingersoll.....	.....	.....	Yes,active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Woodstock	.....	.....	Yes,active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
Peel.....	Streetsville	Yes.	None.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Perth.....	Stratford	.....	.....	Yes,active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	Yes
"	St. Mary's.....	.....	.....	Yes,active	None.	....	....	....	....	....
Peterborough.....	Peterborough	.....	.....	Yes.	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe.....	Adjala	.....	.....	Yes, not active.	None.	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria.....	Coboconk.....	Yes.	Yes, one.	.....	.....	....	Yes	....	....	....
"	Lindsay	Yes.	Yes, one.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Waterloo.....	Galt..... ..	Yes.	Yes, one.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
Wellington.....	Mount Forest....	Yes.	Yes, one.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
"	Drayton	Yes.	None.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
"	Guelph	.....	.....	Yes,active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
Wentworth.....	Hamilton.....	Yes.	Yes.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
York.....	Toronto	.....	.....	Yes,active	Yes, one.	....	....	....	....	....
"	Newmarket.....	Yes.	None rep.	.....	.....	....	....	Yes	....	....
"	Lambton Mills...	Yes,active	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
"	Parkdale	Yes,active	Yes, one.	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....

respecting the number of Local Boards of Health organized in 1882; the number of diseases; what these diseases are; and the number of Municipalities in which the Pro-

Action by Provincial and Local Boards *re* Contagious Diseases.	Counties.	Correspondents to the Board of Local Diseases.	Zymotic and Contagious Diseases reported by Correspondents.	Diphtheria.	Fever, Intermittent.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Smallpox.	Whooping Cough.
	Prince Edward	One.							
Both places are reported to be in a high sanitary condition.	Renfrew	Three.							
Advice *re* action in case of nuisances forwarded by Secretary in case of complaint.	Simcoe	Six.							
Advice *re* action in case of nuisances forwarded by Secretary in case of complaint.	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	None.							
Advice *re* action in case of nuisances forwarded by Secretary in case of complaint.	Victoria	One.							
	Waterloo	Two.							
Investigation of the outbreak made by Board.	Welland	One.							
	Wellington	Six.							
Public meeting held urges necessity of local action.	Wentworth	Six.							
Investigation by Board. Advice *re* nuisances forwarded to Health Officer. System of sewerage and scavengering considered at meeting of citizens. By-laws printed for guidance of Health Officer. Documents of Board furnished on application. Contagious diseases reported to Health Officer. Action taken under advice from Board. Investigation held by Board. Advice *re* glucose factory forwarded by Secretary to Chairman of Board.	York	Four.							
	Total	100							

Prepared February 10th, 1883, in accordance with Order of Legislative Assembly.

PETER H. BRYCE,
Secretary.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Blind,

BRANTFORD,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY "GRIP" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 26 & 28 FRONT ST.

1884.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, December, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twelfth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

TWELFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, November, 1883.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Twelfth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education and Instruction of the Blind, Brantford, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
INSPECTOR.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In the Session of 1882-83, which closed in June, 1883, the average number of pupils in residence in the Institution was 138, (76 males, 62 females), against an average of 149, (85 males, 65 females), in the previous Session. On the 30th September, 1883, the actual number in residence was 112, (58 males, 54 females), but as the session of 1883-84 had only commenced a fortnight before, all the pupils to whom admission had been awarded had not returned. It is expected that the average attendance this session will be about 120. The Principal in his report goes fully into the reasons for the decrease which has taken place in the attendance of the Institution in the last three or four years, the chief of these is, the more rigid application of the rule in regard to the admission of persons over the age of 21 years. This was found to be necessary, as the tendancy was to admit almost every case, and naturally so, for the circumstances surrounding many of them were painful, and thus the Institution was in danger of being lowered into an asylum for the indigent blind. Another cause for the decrease is the fact that such over-age pupils as have acquired thorough knowledge of some particular study or industry, or, after a patient trial, have shewn complete inapitude to learn, have been refused readmission. Those who have given the matter any thought will at once see that the presence of many pupils over the age of 21, must always cause some irritation, for rules which are quite proper for the younger pupils and easily obeyed by them, are naturally irksome to those many years their senior. Unless, therefore, most excellent reasons were given for exceptional action, the rule denying admission to persons over the age of 21 has been put in force. Another reason for the decreased attendance may be the discontinuance during the past few years, of the system of sending several of the male officers of the Institution throughout the Province searching for pupils, as it was thought that the Institution was sufficiently well known as not to need any special efforts being made to bring it to the notice of those persons who should be most interested in its existence. In view, however, of the very large decrease in the attendance, which one can hardly hope is caused by a decrease in the blind population, the suggestion of the Principal that a circular describing the benefits held out by the Institution should be sent to all the medical practitioners in the Province, appears to be a good one and I therefore recommend its adoption.

It gives me pleasure to state that the Session of 1882-83, was in many respects a successful one. The Principal reports that upon the whole the conduct of the pupils was satisfactory. The Physician mentions no outbreaks of serious diseases, and the examiners of the literary and musical departments certify that good progress had been made since the previous examinations.

Then again improvements have been made in the buildings, and certain changes in the staff. In carrying out these latter, the desire to increase the efficiency thereof was kept in view. For details of these improvements and changes, I beg to refer to my inspection minutes, and to the Principal's report, as the remarks here made by me must necessarily be very general in their character.

During the past year, it was reported by the Principal that the owner of certain land lying north-west and west of, and adjacent to the Institution, intended to dispose of it in small lots for building purposes. As this was a matter of such importance to the well being of the Institution, I at once visited Brantford to ascertain whether a portion of this land could not be purchased for the Institution and the necessary isolation secured. I subsequently made a report to the Government, a copy of which I annex :—

"I beg leave to report that the attention of the department has been called by the Principal of the Institution for the Blind to the acquirement of some additional land on the north-westerly boundary of the Institution.

"It appears that sixty-five acres were purchased when the location of the Institution was fixed at Brantford, at something over $136 per acre. Part of this ground lay very low, and another small portion of it was an elevation, the elevated part being a corner fronting on the public highway, adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway, and being the most northerly part of the lands purchased. In order, therefore, that the Institution and outbuildings might be situated on the elevated part, it became necessary to place them almost abutting upon the northern boundary line. There is now between the buildings of the institution, the children's play-sheds, grounds, etc., and northerly boundary, but a narrow lane. Adjoining this and north of the boundary line is what is known as the Bush Hill and Oakley Park, a sketch of a part of which is hereto attached, and it is intimated by the Principal that this land is now being bought from Mr. Orchard, of Drummondville, who has held it for a number of years upon certain trusts.

"The city of Brantford has grown in the direction of the Institution quite to its northwestern limit, and the lands adjoining the Institution upon the north-west, and west, now offer perhaps as eligible building sites as can be found conveniently to the city. I learn that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of this land, owned by Mr. Orchard, with a view to having it laid out in town lots, especially that part which fronts on the main highway, and abuts against the Institution property. Should a suburban village spring up on this land, or should numerous houses be built immediately adjoining the Institution, and should they be occupied by lawless and reckless characters, or should it become thickly populated, although by people not of a vicious class who would yet have around them youths and young men, it would be a source of great danger to the blind pupils, and especially to the female portion of them whose play-sheds, and play-grounds, as I have mentioned, adjoin the land in question.

"Either certain portions of the land to the north-west, and west of the Institution should be purchased so as to prevent the erection of a large number of houses etc. by way of a suburb to the city, directly adjoining the Institution grounds, and so close to the buildings, play-grounds, etc.; or, in the alternative, the erection of a very high brick wall would become necessary so as to prevent persons who would settle upon this territory having improper access to the Institution grounds, play-sheds, etc.

"I have examined the situation of the land, and am of opinion that it would be in the interest of the Institution, and of the blind in attendance thereat, that a certain portion of the land should be purchased and incorporated with that of the Blind Institution. This would for all time prevent the erection at the very doors of the Institution of a suburb which might or might not be controlled by good members of society, while at the same time it would afford more room for play-grounds, etc.

"So far as I could learn, the value is not likely to be very considerable. It has been surveyed off, as will be seen by the accompanying sketch, into park lots, some of which, D, E, and F, and probably G, are, I am advised, now being laid out into small town lots.

"I would recommend, at least, that lots D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N, be purchased or expropriated. These lots contain in all about twenty acres. The owner claims that lots D, E, and F, containing about four acres, and being eminently available as building lots, are worth at least three hundred dollars per acre, and that the remaining portion is worth ninety dollars per acre.

"I am not satisfied that his charges are altogether reasonable, and am of opinion that the price should be fixed by arbitration, and I would therefore

recommend that the lots lettered as above be taken for Institution purposes, and that the arbitrators be directed to take evidence upon the value thereof."

The Provincial Arbitrators duly met, and, after valuing the land, reported to the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works the result of their enquiries. Thereupon the Commissioner made to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the following report, viz.:—

"Inspector Christie having, by his report, bearing date the 22nd day of August, 1883, reported as to the necessity of acquiring additional lands lying north of and adjoining the lands of the Institution for the Blind at Brantford for the purposes of the Institution, an Order in Council, bearing date the 1st day of September, 1883, was passed, approving of said report, and directing, amongst other things, an arbitration as to the value of the said property. The said lands are situate in the Township of Brantford, in the County of Brant, and contain by admeasurement twenty-one acres, one rood, and twenty-one perches, more or less, and are composed of lots lettered respectively: D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, and N, in and according to a plan and survey of Bush Hill and Oakley Park, in the said Township of Brantford; also, a parcel of land which was laid out originally as an allowance for a public street called Bush Hill Street, between the said lands lettered respectively H, I, and J, on the easterly side thereof, and the lots lettered respectively K and L on the westerly side thereof, the title whereof is vested in John A. Orchard, of Drummondville, his heirs and assigns.

"The Provincial Arbitrators thereafter, and after notice to the owner of the said lands, proceeded to determine the value thereof, and all parties being present heard the evidence of all parties, and thereupon, by their award bearing date the 19th day of September, 1883, did appraise, determine, and award the sum or amount of the purchase money or compensation which should be paid by the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, as such Commissioner to the said John A. Orchard, for and receipt of the said lands at two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents ($2,562.50).

"The said arbitrators further recommend that the sum of ninety-three dollars ($93) should be paid to the said John A. Orchard as costs and disbursements in connection with the said arbitration.

"The said Award is signed by two Provincial Arbitrators, namely: T. H. A. Begue, Esq., Chairman, and Henry Taylor, Esq.; the third arbitrator, W. McBurney, Esq., declining to join therein upon the ground, as he alleges, that the sum awarded is inadequate and insufficient.

"The undersigned respectfully recommends that the said lands be acquired for the use of the Institution for the Blind, at and for the appraised value thereof, named in the said award, namely: the sum of two thousand and five hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty cents ($2,562.50), and that upon the title thereto being shewn to be satisfactory and the conveyance thereof being duly executed that the said sums be inserted in the estimates to be laid before the Legislature at the next session thereof."

The above recommendation was duly approved of by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

The acquisition of this land secures the privacy of the Institution from intrusion, a matter of great importance, considering the nature and comparative helplessness of its inmates.

Examinations.

The literary department was again examined by Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector for the County of Brant, and Mr. Wilkinson, M.A., Principal of the

Brantford Central School; and the musical department by Mr. Edward Fisher, of Toronto. The report of the first named is annexed, and is followed by Mr. Fisher's, viz.:

"We have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the results of the examination of the literary classes in the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Brantford.

"The examination was commenced on Monday, the 28th May, and continued to the evening of the 30th. Subsequently on the 11th of June we revisited the Institution to witness the calisthenic exercises of the pupils under the direction of their instructor, Mr. Shannon. The pupils went through the various evolutions embraced in their systems of drill in a highly satisfactory manner, the movements being regulated by organ accompaniments, and the time kept excellent. The value of this drill as a means of physical development can not be over-estimated. The blind being necessarily precluded from much active bodily exercise, are more in need of physical training than seeing children. Hence the provision made here for drilling the pupils cannot fail to be of immense advantage to them as a restorer and preserver of health. The only drawback to its complete efficiency is the want of a suitable gymnasium, the room now used for the purpose being altogether too small. The class-rooms and corridors are found in a very satisfactory state, and the ventilation all that could be desired. We could not fail to notice the improved state and the advancement made in the growth and appearance of the ornamental and other trees since our last examination. The excellent order that prevailed inside the class-rooms, in the corridors and grounds was also noticeable. A considerable addition to the library for the use of the pupils, of books in embossed print, has been made in the interval. When it is considered that the major part of the blind children of the Province enjoy here advantages of books and instruction which their parents unaided would be utterly unable to procure for them, the inestimable value of such an Institution as this becomes evident. The results of the examinations are as follows: The classes of each teacher are grouped together:

Mr. Wickens's Classes.

1. *Reading*—Class A. This is a class of 19 all reading embossed print, except four who read point print, which requires less delicacy of touch. The members of this class generally read fluently, and with taste and correct expressions, and know well the substance of what they read. They can also spell accurately the most difficult words in the reading lesson.

2. *Arithmetic*—Class B. Fourteen in number is limited to the simple and compound rules and reductions. Two obtained the maximum (100) number of marks, one 80 per cent. and one 60 per cent.; four 40 per cent., and the rest 20 per cent.; a few are incapable. The class seems to have been carefully instructed.

3. *Geography*—Class A. This class numbers 15, and is limited to America, Europe and Asia. The pupils were examined on the sectional maps and shewed a remarkably accurate knowledge of the contour of the several continents and countries, the capitals, chief seaports, forms of the several Governments, manufacture, natural productions, exports and imports.

4. *Writing*—Class A. The writing, on the whole, is good; some specimens remarkably so. In order to test them at once in composition and penmanship they were requested to write a letter. The form in most cases neat and correct, and the capitalizing and punctuation fair.

5. *Natural History.* The pupils in this class were examined in physiology and proved themselves well acquainted with the general structure of the human body, and the process of digestion and circulation, and also with the nervous

system, and the general facts of hygiene. They were likewise examined at some length in zoology, and were found to possess a large amount of information in regard to the classification of animals, their habits, habitat, etc. Few classes in any school could pass a better examination in these subjects.

6. *English Grammar*—Class B. This class evinced a good knowledge of the subject. The answering was prompt and accurate, and the results even better than those attained by the corresponding class of last year. Besides the usual examination in the general theory of grammar, parsing and analysis, considerable time was spent in testing their ability to detect and correct grammatical errors. This they did well, not only detecting the mistake but citing the rule violated.

Miss Walsh's Class.

1. *Reading*—Class C. We were pleased to notice the great advancement several of the pupils in this class had made since our last examination. Their spelling is very correct and quite in advance of that of a year ago, and their ability to give the sense of a passage, and to explain the meaning of the most difficult words, is also improved.

2. *Arithmetic*—Class A. This class passed an excellent examination. The problems were, in the main, of a practical character, as it was judged better to give them that class of problems, than those whose solution would involve intricate methods. Though many of the questions were quite different, yet, they were solved with rapidity and accuracy, and by methods that shewed the pupils had been carefully trained to think.

3. *Geography*—Class C. In the examination of this class, particular attention was paid to the Dominion of Canada. The pupils acquitted themselves very well, the majority shew how carefully the teacher has taught, and how faithfully the pupils have worked. Though the examination was comparatively rigorous, there were very few failures, and no question was asked which some of the class was not capable of answering,

4. *Writing*—Class D. This class has learned to join letters so as to form words, and to write small letters and capitals.

5. *Object Lessons*—Class B. The examination of this class, embraced, in the first place, questions designed to elicit the knowledge the pupils had of direction and form. In this they did tolerably well. They were then examined on objects, birds, beasts, insects, etc.; of this part of the examination, it is scarcely possible to speak in too high terms. The questions were answered with wonderful accuracy, and showed with what zest they had entered into the subject. Specimens of the different kinds of grain were then given them to distinguish. This they did readily, and showed that they possessed a satisfactory knowledge of the objects handled.

6. *English Grammar*—Class D. A very promising class, and one of very uniform excellence; smaller than the one of last year, and a decided improvement on it. The pupils were very thoroughly examined in elementary grammar, and, as the marks shew, acquitted themselves well.

Miss Cox's Classes.

1. *Reading*—Class D. This is a combination of three classes, reading in different books, and being at different stages of advancement. The reading as a rule, was good, the enunciation generally clear, and the emphasis correctly placed and expressed.

2. *Arithmetic*—Class D. This class is too large for easy management and successful teaching. The work done by the majority was creditable. Some, indeed, did remarkably well, solving all the problems that were given. Those marked low

are pupils of weak intellect, who seem incapable of learning this subject. In order to relieve Miss Cox, we would recommend either the formation of an additional class, or such an arrangement of the present classes in arithmetic, as would reduce this class to 25 at most. It is now 38.

3. *Geography* — Class D. This class numbers 25, and is limited to the "Dominion," of which they are supposed to get a general knowledge, and Ontario, which they must know well. The pupils are of very unequal attainments. Three or four are incapables. Their teacher had evidently made the most of the material committed to her care.

4. *Writing*—Class C. A very fair class. Most of them write quite legibly, which, for the blind, is the great desideratum. The letters are fairly formed and joined, and the capitals pretty well done. They wrote a short composition on the "Queen's Birthday," and did it very well.

5. *Object Lessons*—Class C. Pupils of this class are taught direction and form, so that they understand them fairly. They have also acquired a good idea of several common objects, and their uses

6. *English Grammar*—Class C. The examination of this class was particularly severe for pupils of their ages. The answers of most were especially noticeable for their intelligence, the pupils having evidently not been taught by rote, but made to understand the import of the language used. They are particularly good in the synthesis and analysis of easy sentences, and parsed such with facility.

Mr. Shannon's Classes.

1. *Reading*—Class D. This class is composed principally of those beginning to read, some of them being still in words of two letters. The reading of several was very good. Mr. Shannon seems well fitted, by his kindness and patience, to introduce them to the subject, which, in case of some of them, seems very difficult to learn. Many of them have made remarkable progress, and can read small words very fluently.

2. *Arithmetic*—Class C. This class, numbering 17, is limited to the simple rules and easy problems. The examination was satisfactory in all respects.

3. *Geography*—Class B. This class was examined in the Geography of the Western Continent generally. Particular attention being paid to British America and the United States. The pupils have attained a correct idea of the relative position of the different countries, and can point out with ease on the dissected map, the positions of the principal cities, the course of the chief rivers, their affluents, and the chief towns on their banks. They have a good general knowledge of the productions of each country, and its form of government.

4. *Writing*—Class E. The pupils are able to make the small letters very fairly. Some are very much in advance of others, owing, it is presumed, to certain circumstances which seem to make it difficult to teach some blind children to write.

5. *English Grammar.*—Class A. This class was under Miss Montgomery's charge up to 1st April. It numbers 13; does very good work as a whole, is well acquainted with grammatical forms, can analyze and parse with much facility. Analyzed a long extract from the "Pleasures of Hope," beginning at "Warsaw's last champion from the height surveyed" with considerable ease, and readily parsed the words.

6. *History.* This class is proficient in the History of England, and was very thoroughly examined in the subject. It would be hard to find its superior. We respectfully suggest the formation of a class in Canadian History.

7. *English Literature.* This class had been under the charge of the Principal since the first of April, when Miss Montgomery resigned it. The class numbers

18. The work covered during the year was rather extensive. It embraces the literature of the second half of the 18th century and much of the first part of the 19th, including Cowper, his life and chief works; also Burns, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Sir Walter Scott and Thomas Moore. They had touched more lightly on Campbell, James Montgomery, Mrs. Hemans, Hogg, Rogers and Crabbe; and the novelists, Richardson, Fielding and Smollett. In addition they had mastered and pretty well digested the "Merchant of Venice." Two of them gave an excellent synopsis of the play, (one oral, the other written,) detailing the scenes and incidents and *dramatis personæ*. Most members of the class were able to quote at length passages from the most important parts, and to explain the classical references and allusions. They had also memorized long extracts from the poems of Scott, Coleridge, Moore, etc. As several of these are printed, in fact in embossed type, the pupils are able to read them during their leisure hours, and can appreciate their beauties just as well as those who see. As the "Midsummer's Night's Dream" and "Julius Cæsar" are now published in embossed print, we would recommend that one of these plays be taken up next term, and that Tennyson and Longfellow be added to the list of poets for further study. We cannot close without an expression of our thanks to the Principal for many acts of courtesy and kindness during the examination.

MR. FISHER'S REPORT.

I beg to submit herewith my report concerning the Music Classes of the Ontario Institute for the Blind, which were examined by me on the 1st and 2nd June.

"I have much pleasure in being able to state that I found the Music Department, as a whole, in a much more satisfactory condition than it was a year ago, notwithstanding the fact that a number of the most advanced pupils (graduates) left the Institution at the end of last session; was strongly impressed with the many evidences shewn me of increasing carefulness and system in the Institution, as well as a greater amount of attention being paid to the laying of a solid foundation in the musical studies of the pupils. Also, I noticed a very praiseworthy improvement in the class of music used by the teachers generally; the best composers being much more freely drawn upon than formerly. I trust that still further improvement will be made in this direction, for I believe that there is no surer and more direct method of educating the taste of young people, impressing them with high and noble purposes in life, than by familiarizing them with the best thought of the world's great geniuses. Therefore, I would say, banish entirely all frivolous and unmeaning compositions from the curriculum of studies adopted in the musical education of the blind.

"In making a detailed statement concerning the various classes, I will commence with those of Miss Jones, which consist of five pianoforte classes, including the senior pupils, and a class in music writing (point print).

"I will only say, regarding these classes, that their progress has been most satisfactory, the instruction which they have received being of a very superior character. I took every pupil in the piano classes separately, hearing them perform, besides their technical exercises, compositions from such authors as Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Mozart, and others, and with scarcely an exception their playing was very creditable.

"Prof. Zinger's classes were examined next. They were as follows, namely, one pipe organ, two reed organs, two harmony, and one class in counterpoint. The pipe organ class has made considerable progress during the past year, as much,

perhaps, as could be expected, considering the very limited amount of practice which the pupils get. I would recommend that at least an hour daily be allotted to each pupil for practice. I would also repeat my recommendation of last year concerning the teaching of improvisation in this class. I am more firmly convinced than ever of its great importance to the blind student, and earnestly hope that it will be made obligatory in the future.

"The motor question still hangs fire. I would suggest that if the obstacles in the way of placing a motor in the building are found to be quite insurmountable, a person be engaged to blow the organ, thus relieving the students from that very arduous and unpleasant duty.

"Mr. Zinger's reed organ classes have made good progress. The classes in harmony and counterpoint showed excellent results for the year's work, that in counterpoint being, if I mistake not, the first in this difficult branch of music which has been formed in this Institution.

"I was also shewn several specimens of original composition by students in the counterpoint class.

"These were of value, at least, in demonstrating that the pupils had some definite ideas concerning musical form, and that they were capable of doing still more creditable things in the field of musical composition.

"Prof. Baker's violin classes did themselves and their teacher very great credit. Two members of this class were especially proficient, and will, without doubt, make accomplished solo performers in course of time.

"Miss Nolan's vocal classes gave evidence of considerable progress since last year, and their *repertoire* of songs and choruses surprised me by its extent and variety. Improvement might still be made, however, in regard to quality of tone and method of respiration.

"In examining Miss Moore's classes, I was much gratified to observe a marked improvement over the previous year in their general style of playing. There had evidently been the closest attention paid to their instruction in every respect, the rudimentary technical work having had its due share of time and consideration. Miss Moore has four pianoforte and three reed organ classes, all of which I examined in detail, and found in a very satisfactory state of advancement. These pupils played to me compositions by Beethoven, Schumann, Handel, Hayden, Heller, Clementi, and other classical composers.

"Miss McNish's pupils, forming seven pianoforte classes and one reed organ class, of more or less elementary grades, are on the right road to success and making excellent progress, doing themselves and their teachers much credit.

"Mr. Raymond's tuning class, consisting of seven pupils, demonstrated various degrees of ability in piano-tuning, but all shewed the results of careful training on the part of their teacher. I believe two members intend to earn their livelihood in the future by means of the skill and knowledge which they have gained in the Institution.

"I found the various Musical Instruments generally in good condition. The piano actions will require, however, to be put in thorough order during the summer vacation, some of them having become somewhat loose with the wear and tear of a year's constant use.

"In conclusion, allow me to express my thanks to Principal Dymond for his courtesy and kindness in facilitating my work while there, and to reiterate my opinion that the pupils of the Institutions have in him a true friend, who is fully alive to the importance of meeting and satisfying their musical requirements, as well as the more prosaic needs of their moral and physical natures."

INSPECTIONS.

The first visit of inspection to the Institution during the year was made by Dr. O'Reilly on the 14th December, 1882, as he had then supervision of its affairs. A copy of his report to Government is annexed :—

"I made my first inspection of this Institution for the current year on the 14th December, 1882. The chief object of my visit was to ascertain from personal observations, the wants of the establishment in respect to the additions, alterations and repairs, needed to the buildings, as well as to the furnishings.

"On this occasion, there were 76 male and 58 female pupils in residence. A few more were expected after the Christmas holidays, but it is probable that the total number of pupils for the current year will not reach more than about 140.

"The health of all the inmates seemed fairly good. There was no pupil seriously ill ; one girl was under the care of the doctor, suffering from neuralgia, probably caused by the very bad condition of her teeth. One of the male pupils was laid up with a sprained ankle joint. These were the only pupils absent from their daily classes. There are always, of course, more or less cases of chronic ailments of the eyes. On the occasion of this visit, there were only some five or six who required the attention of the physician.

"I had the pleasure of hearing a rehearsal of the music and readings in preparation for the usual Christmas Entertainment. I was much struck with the proficiency of the pupils both in music and recitation. The music produced was not composed of show pieces, but chosen from the ordinary *repertoire* of each pupil, and all shewed evidence of great care on the part of the teachers.

"All of the pupils are more or less engaged, a part of their time at any rate, in literary studies ; the younger ones, of course, spend all their time in study ; the elder pupils divide their time between literary studies and industrial pursuits. There are seventy-seven pupils taking lessons in instrumental music, while the vocal classes number fifty. In the workshop, thirty male pupils are engaged at basket and willow furniture making. All of these thirty pupils, however, do not spend their whole time in the shop, but a part of each day is given to study, either literary or musical.

"I made a careful examination of the whole building and its surroundings, the result of which will be embodied in my recommendations to the Government as to work required to be done.

"The heating apparatus of the old building is found to be of such a character that a high pressure of steam is necessarily kept upon the boilers in order to force steam through the pipes, but even with a pressure of 25 to 40 pounds upon the boilers it is found that sufficient heat cannot be obtained in the class-rooms, and the steam-heating apparatus has to be supplemented with stoves. There is an element of danger in this, especially amongst blind pupils, also an unnecessary expense for the fuel required to keep up such high pressure of steam and for consumption in the stoves. A reconstruction of the heating apparatus in the old part of the building will be commenced. The workshops now heated by stoves, and subject of course to the same danger to the pupils and also to accidents to the building, can, now that the new boilers are put in the boiler house, be heated with steam therefrom. A recommendation will be made to the Government to that effect.

"The erection of the new wing last year necessitated the destruction of the ice-house. The time for storing the supply of ice for the season having nearly arrived, I instructed the Principal to proceed immediately with the construction of a new house. This will be best accomplished by the enlargement of the boys' play-shed to double its present size, with an ice-house at one end of it.

"From the same cause, viz., the erection of the new wing, it has become possible to provide a proper store-room and cellar for the use of the Bursar. Some alterations and fittings are required for these for which an appropriation will be asked.

"A small coal-shed at the pumping-house being absolutely necessary for the protection of the coal from the weather, and there being sufficient funds for the purpose, I instructed the Principal to have one erected immediately.

"The other works which are required are:

"The flooring of some of the corridors, the kitchen and the scullery.

"The replacing of fallen ceilings in several of the rooms with matched boarding.

"Painting in several of the rooms and corridors throughout the building.

"Iron treads for the back stairs.

"Lumber for repairs and extension of walks through the grounds for the use of the blind pupils.

"The ventilation of the laundry and ironing-room.

"The enlargement of the bakery.

"There are also some repairs and renewals of furniture in the various rooms required.

"Trees and tree planting. A recommendation will be made to the Government for appropriations for all these items at the proper time."

I made the second inspection on the 7th March, and made the following report:—

"I visited this Institution for the more special purpose of giving instructions for the expenditure of such portion of the appropriation made by the Legislature as seemed desirable thus early in the season.

"After minute enquiries into the wants of the Institution, instructions were given to carry out works as under:

1. Lay new stringers for girls' walk, from the Institution to lower gate—1,500 feet.

2. One thousand feet of the girls' walk to be relaid with new lumber.

3. Two crossings to be made from the new rear enterance to offices east and west.

4. The completion of the boys' board walk to Harrison's Lodge.

5. To relay with black birch flooring, the floor of the third dormitory, the stair landings, the rear hall approach to dining-room, kitchen, and scullery, to replace with pine sheeting the plaster on the ceilings of the offices, parlour, east and west corridors, the tuning-room and officers bed-rooms, where it is required.

"An expenditure of $100 for ornamental trees was also authorized, the number and kind of trees required, to be decided by the Principal, and a list furnished to the Bursar, so that he might make the purchase. An expenditure of $100 was also authorized for soil and labour in connection with the ornamental grounds.

"A set of iron treads for the rear stairs, to be purchased on the requisition of the Principal, at a cost not to exceed $10. The Principal was authorized to select and purchase additional models and specimens and other articles and educational appliances, to the extent of $125, and also obtain and submit to me, an estimate for glass cases to be placed in his office for the purpose of keeping the specimens and other educational appliances free from dust and dirt. The Bursar was also authorized to purchase, on requisition, a 24 inch circular saw and mandrill, and lumber for the frame thereof, cost of the whole not to exceed $25.00."

I again visited the Institution in August at the time of making enquiry respecting the purchase of the land contiguous to the Institution. I then found that the works previously authorized to be carried on under the supervision of the Principal, were making good progress, together with those in charge of the

Public Works Department, and that all would be so far completed as not to interfere with the occupancy of the building at the opening of the Session.

Annexed is the report made by me after visiting the Institution again, just after the close of the official year:—

"An inspection of this Institution was made by me on the 24th October, when I was accompanied by the Provincial Architect, in order, jointly, to examine improvements which have been in progress during the vacation term.

"The changes and improvements authorized in the interior of the building, have been carried out under the direction of the Principal, by the Institution carpenter, with little extra expenditure for hired help.

"The kitchen, third storey floors and stair landings, have all been laid with well-seasoned birch lumber. The ceilings in both upper and lower corridors in the east wing, a class-room, the officers' parlour, and a small portion of the west wing corridor, in all of which the plaster had given way, have been replaced with matched pine sheeting, oiled and varnished.

"The officers parlour has been grained also, and now presents a neat appearance.

"Quite a number of other desirable changes have been made, which will add to the comfort of the staff, and the convenience of the pupils. The male pupils' sanitarium has been removed to a room near the centre of the building, with a large sleeping apartment for the nurse, immediately opposite. The female officers' bath-rooms, etc., objectionally situated in the west wing, are now transformed into a dormitory for the youngest male pupils, who require the nurse's close supervision.

"The private rooms of the senior and junior literary masters are now both in the centre, the former of the class-rooms in the west wing, the latter of the boys' dormitories in the same wing. In the female pupils' quarters, their former bath-room has been converted into a dormitory for little girls. A large room, formerly formerly occupied by the latter, is now the female pupils' sanitarium, with a private room for the nurse, who previously slept in the sanitarium. The new resident music master now occupies, temporarily, a room in the lower corridor in the east wing, and, in order to provide suitable accommodation for him, it will be necessary to convert the late boys' bath and wash-rooms, on the dormitory floor in the west wing, into a bedroom, with the necessary furnishings, and the bath and wash-rooms on the lower floor, into music, practice and tuning-rooms. The Principal will supply me with an estimate of the probable cost of these alterations and furnishings, the work to be done by the Institution carpenter.

"The conversion of the old laundry into a spacious and airy store-room, with matron's pantry, and meat-room, with refrigerator, on either side, and a fine dry cellar below, is one of the most important of the recent improvements. It will assist the Bursar greatly in receiving and delivering supplies. The space for a six-foot passage is reserved to the rear of the building, and the need for using the kitchen as a throughfare is thus avoided.

"The temporary ice-house, constructed out of a portion of the woodshed, has answered its purpose fairly well, but a more substantial structure would be more serviceable.

"In addition to the improvements inside or immediately connected with the buildings, 1,000 to 1,100 feet of new walk six feet wide has replaced the old walk from the main front entrance of the Institution to the new eastern entrance to the grounds. From this point to the extreme south-east corner (400 feet) the old walk has been relaid on new sleepers, greater privacy for the female pupils (to whose use this walk is specially devoted) being secured by moving the walk some distance from the fence. Another 400 feet new walk has been laid, connecting the lodge gate with the new board walk made last year through the centre of the grounds, chiefly for the use of the male pupils. The laying of these walks was done by contract,

the prolonged illness of the Institution carpenter having incapacitated him from out-door work.

"The new bath-rooms, wash-rooms, and closets just completed by the Public Works Department were carefully inspected. They are tasteful erections, approached on the ground floor through the old rear entrances to the main building, and on the upper floor from the respective stair landings through an anteroom or corridor. The work appears to be well executed, and of its utility there can be no question. In consequence of these being projections from the main building, with a northern exposure, there will be a greater liability to stoppage and damage of the water-pipes by frost; storm sashes will therefore be provided, which may be sufficient protection and thereby avoid an outlay for additional heaters.

"The engineer was engaged during my visit in fitting up the old duplicate vertical boiler supplied last year, as a protection against any interruption of the water supply.

"The duplicate pump ordered by the Public Works Department had not arrived, but the old one has been thoroughly repaired during the vacation, so that there is little or no risk of the pumping machinery failing to keep in working order. The new tank in rear of the pumping-house, which receives the overflow from the spring, affords sufficient supply to allow the pumping to proceed continuously. The steam heating arrangements for the workshops were about completed. Four large radiators on each floor should be ample to keep the required temperature and avoid the great danger of fire caused by the use of stoves. A new heating-boiler has been supplied at the Principal's residence, the old one having been found insufficient and ill adapted for the purpose.

"To complete work already referred to, and put the Institution in the order and satisfactory condition which is desirable, some improvements are yet required, and the work which is most urgent is the construction of a sick ward or rooms for the female pupils. In the event of any severe illness or contagious disease appearing, there is no room with suitable appliances and with the necessary isolation which would be available without seriously interfering with the routine work of the Institution. As the number of female pupils in attendance is not likely to make any large addition to the building necessary for some time to come, it is desirable that some other arrangement to provide for the want should be made in the present building. The plan suggested by the Principal is to run a floor across the girls' large bedroom in the eastern wing, the new floor to be on a level with the music-hall floor, and divided into three or four rooms, to which approach could be had from the latter by taking in a small piece for a passageway off its north-east room, and if so constructed, the isolation of the sick ward would be complete. The water supply of the washroom attached to the present girls' large domitory could be connected with offices above, and the old discharge pipe from what was till recently the girls' bath-room and closets remains, so that the necessary appliances of a sick ward are already close at hand. The division of the large dormitory would be an advantage, as its size is now an inconvenience, and if ceiled, as proposed, the rooms would still be lofty enough for all purposes of ventilation. The rear rooms of the sick ward could be partially occupied by some of the female domestics who now sleep in the upper (music hall) storey.

"The ceiling of the visitors' reception room has partially fallen since the vacation, and the ceiling of the room above it threatens to give way. They will require to be replaced with matched sheeting, and probably the Principal's office may require the same attention. The floors of the scullery and rear hall are in a worn state; the floors of the pupils' dining-rooms are also considerably worn, and their replacement cannot be long deferred. The necessary displacement caused by these alterations, together with that already made by the improvements of the

present season, will necessitate a considerable amount of painting, which should be done during next vacation. Estimates will, therefore, be made of the cost of the above work, in order that the expediency of undertaking them may be properly considered, and appropriations recommended if approved.

"The Principal called my attention to the state of several of the pianofortes, which require more or less repair. He was therefore requested to furnish an estimate of the cost of repairing each instrument, separately, with any other information regarding the instruments which he can supply.

"The pupils in actual attendance number 112—58 males and 54 females—and additions are expected in the near future.

"The health of those present was found to be good. No pupil was so far indisposed as to be absent from meals or roll call, although one or two constitutionally delicate, I found were partially relieved from attendance in the class or work-rooms.

"Important changes in the staff of officers have occurred since the close of the last session, but it is now complete, and in view of the educational attainments of those composing it, it is exceptionally strong. The numbers in the respective classes are at present somewhat smaller than last session, which is an advantage of no little importance to those in attendance, as closer attention can be paid to individual instruction. The classes are even now, however, fully up to the numbers approved by competent authorities in the education of the blind.

"The produce of the farm this season will be amply sufficient to meet the year's demands, both for domestic purposes and cattle feed, and the potato crop, I am informed, is exceedingly large. Although a smaller area was planted, yet the supply will be in excess of the wants of the Institution.

Maintenance Expenditures.

The following statement shews the total cost of maintaining the Institution during the past official year, under the different headings of the estimates, and also the cost, per pupil, under the same items:—

SERVICE.	Aggregate cost.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.
Salaries and wages	14,553 54	105 46
Medicines and medical comforts	78 29	57
Butchers' meat, fish and fowl	3,161 68	22 91
Flour, bread, &c	1,112 44	8 06
Butter and lard	1,196 15	8 67
Groceries	2,335 73	16 92
Fruit and vegetables	271 88	1 97
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	583 70	4 23
Fuel	4,537 96	32 88
Gas, oil, and matches	1,350 44	9 78
Laundry, soaps, and cleaning	331 78	2 40
Furniture, and furnishings	434 19	3 14
Farm, feed, and fodder	914 73	6 63
Repairs, and alterations	569 95	4 13
Advertising, printing, and stationery	595 03	4 31
Books, apparatus, and appliances	780 74	5 66
Unenumerated	928 48	6 73
Total	$33,736 71	$244 46

During the year ending 30th September, 1882, the aggregate expenditure was $34,846.15, and the cost, per pupil, $235.44. It will be thus seen, that while the

aggregate cost was less during the year just ended, the cost, per pupil, was higher. This is at once explained by the fact, that in 1882 the average number in residence was 148, while in 1883 it was 138, and that the amount paid in salaries and wages and for heating and maintaining the building, must necessarily be as large in the one year as the other.

The report of the Principal, with statistical tables, and the Physician of the Institution, are hereto appended:—

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

October 1st, 1883.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

SIR,—I have the honour, as Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, to submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1883.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The tendency, alluded to in former years, towards a decrease in the number of pupils, has further manifested itself during the past year. In the session of 1881-2, the average attendance was 149, eighty-five males and sixty-four females. In the session of 1882-3, the average attendance was 138, seventy-six males and sixty-two females. The total number of pupils on the register on the 30th September, 1883, was 112, fifty-eight males and fifty-four females, to whom will probably be added from five to ten other old pupils, whose return may yet be looked for, and also some new pupils heard from as the session advances. Three new applications for admission are in my hands at the time of writing. It is likely, therefore, that the average for the current session will be about 120.

The total number of pupils in attendance at any time during the session of 1882-3 was 147, eighty males and sixty-seven females. Of these, ninety-nine had returned to the Institution and were in attendance on the 30th September, 1883. The remaining forty-eight will be accounted for as under:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1. Graduates of the session of 1882-3:			
In Literature, Music, and Pianoforte Tuning	1	0	1
" Literature, Music, and Industrial Work	0	1	1
" Literature and Music	2	0	2
" Literature and Tuning	1	0	1
" Literature and Industrial Work	0	1	1
" Literature	4	1	5
" Industrial Work	1	4	5
Total	9	7	16
2. Pupils who completed their courses with partial results	3	1	4
3. Left Institution with restored or greatly improved sight, and therefore no longer eligible	1	2	3
4. Excluded on account of mental incapacity	3	0	3
5. Removed to United States	1	1	2
6. Cause of absence not yet reported	5	1	6
7. Detained at home by ill health, return uncertain	0	2	2
8. Removed permanently last session in consequence of ill health	3	2	5
9. Expected to return shortly	2	3	5
10. Excluded for general bad conduct and dishonesty	1	0	1
11. Expelled last session for misconduct	1	0	1
	29	19	48

The pupils now on the register who were not in attendance last session are represented by the following:

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
New pupils	4	7	11
A former pupil detained at home last session	1	0	1
A former pupil who had graduated in 1881-2 re-admitted for special object	1	0	1
	6	7	13

It will be observed that sixteen pupils graduated last session in one or more of the several branches of instruction open to them. Their training and education in their respective courses had, in all these cases, been thorough, and the proficiency attained was well up to the required standard. It does not, however, follow that a higher standard may not be demanded in future in some departments, particularly with the view of qualifying our graduates for the duty of imparting instruction to others.

The four pupils described as having completed their courses with partial results only, were 27, 23, 33, and 26 years of age respectively, and their terms of instruction had extended over eight, eleven, five, and six sessions. They had all made as much progress as, having regard to their capacity, was to be expected from them, and no practical advantage was to be gained by their longer continuance at the Institution.

The three pupils who left with restored or improved sight were, with two others, sent at the end of last session to the Eye Infirmary, at Toronto, where they received treatment with the gratifying results mentioned.

The pupils excluded by reason of mental incapacity had respectively been several sessions in the Institution. In addition to the hopelessness of any effort to teach them any one of the industrial callings to which pupils here are trained, and their inability to receive more than the most elementary education in literary classes, there were reasons which became stronger as these pupils grew older for removing them from association with juniors. Reference to the cases of pupils removed in consequence of ill-health, and also to those excluded for misconduct, will be made elsewhere.

It may not be improper here to notice briefly, the reasons already referred to in my former reports, for the very considerable decrease in the numbers of the pupils in attendance as compared with those of some previous years. Previous to the session of 1881-2 admission had been granted with little hesitation to persons over twenty-one years of age wherever it appeared likely the applicant would receive substantial benefit from entering the Institution. But this policy, well-intentioned, and for a time almost unavoidable as it was, had grave disadvantages. These so impressed themselves on the minds of the Government and Inspector that, since the time mentioned it has only been after most careful inquiry and consideration that authority has been given to the Principal to receive, as a pupil, any applicant whose age has exceeded twenty-one years. The result has been that, in three sessions the admissions of over-age pupils have been only five in number. On the other hand, every over-age pupil who has satisfactorily completed a course of instruction, or who has shown inability to profit further by remaining, has been excluded. The stringent application of this rule is absolutely necessary if the real character and object of this Institution are to be maintained. The duty of excluding persons whose capacity is limited and whose means of support are often far from ample is, in many cases, a painful one. But any other course would simply result in converting the Institution into an asylum for the helpless or indigent, and in crowding it with persons who, while they made no progress themselves, would materially interfere with the efficient education of younger and more intelligent pupils. Still it is pleasant to reflect that, even where the knowledge acquired has fallen short of the graduating standard, the habits of self-helpfulness, of order and of inquiry gained here, all go far with the little stock of information to lighten the burden of an otherwise cheerless existence, and to make their possessor all the more respected and self-respecting.

It will be observed that the new pupils admitted so far are thirteen in number. Of these eleven come to us for the first time. Two former pupils not in attendance last ses-

sion also re-appear on the register. One of the latter had graduated very creditably in literature and vocal music in 1882; but, finding some difficulty in turning his acquirements in these branches to profitable account, he was, as a special favour, allowed to return in the hope that he might be able to qualify himself to earn a livelihood as a pianoforte tuner. The ages of the new pupils are as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Five years	1	0	1
Six "	0	2	2
Eleven "	1	0	1
Thirteen "	0	1	1
Sixteen "	0	2	2
Seventeen "	0	1	1
Eighteen "	1	0	1
Nineteen "	0	1	1
Twenty-one years	1	0	1
	4	7	11

There are on the register at the present time twenty-five pupils, eighteen males and seven females, whose respective ages exceed twenty-one years. Of these, seven—five males and two females—will probably leave the Institution at the close of the present session. The total number of pupils then retiring may be increased to a dozen from the ranks of those under twenty-one years of age. From the information at present at command, I think it may reasonably be expected that the annual additions from new comers will not be less than fifteen. That number will be reached and probably be exceeded this session. From these data I arrive at the conclusion that the minimum number of our pupil population has now been reached, and that an increase rather than a further decrease, may be looked for. Meantime, as a consequence of the policy pursued in this regard, the Institution should become more distinctly and exclusively than ever a school for the education and training of blind youths.

In past years, the Province has been, from time to time, pretty well canvassed, with the view of seeking out young persons eligible for admission, and explaining to their friends the objects of the Institution. But for this means, the great benefits conferred by the Institution on many who have left as well as others who still remain here, would have been altogether lost. And even to-day, after the Institution has been ten years or more in full operation, the ignorance of people as to its precise character, is astonishing. During the last two vacations, however, our officers' visits have been chiefly confined to applicants for admission, whose cases have demanded preliminary enquiry, or to others, respecting whom, some special information has reached us. Such questions as the mental capacity, health, or degree of sight possessed by the applicant, are often only to be answered satisfactorily after a personal interview. Without recommending the resumption of the former practice of a personal canvass on a large scale, I am of opinion that some means should be taken to supply its place. After due consideration, I respectfully advise, that a circular containing the necessary particulars should be sent to every medical practitioner in the Province, inviting the members of the profession to make the aims and objects of the Institution, as well as the conditions on which pupils are admitted, known in quarters where such information is likely to be useful. These gentlemen, from their daily observation, their close intercourse with families, and their skill and habit of discrimination, not to mention their humane interest in all forms of human suffering and affliction, would seem more than any other class likely to assist us in extending, as widely as possible, the benefits of the Institution.

The Staff.

The cordial assistance received by the Principal from the several members of the Staff, has again to be gratefully acknowledged. Several vacancies have occurred, making new appointments necessary in the literary, musical, and industrial departments, but while

the loss of experienced teachers who have faithfuly discharged their duties, and laboured assiduously to qualify themselves for their special work, is a subject of some regret, I have not a little confidence that the staff of the present session, will be found, at least, as strong and efficient as at any period in the history of the Institution.

The literary staff consists of Mr. Walter Wickens, Miss Mary A. Walsh, Miss Margaret E. Walshe, Miss Catherine Gillin, and Mr. Wm. A. Shannon. The last named gentleman gives instruction to the pupils in calisthenic exercises, and has special charge of the male pupils out of class hours. Mr. Shannon's association with the pupils at these times, and the oversight he exercises, have a very decidedly beneficial effect.

The staff of music teachers consists of Mr. Wallace P. Day, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, Miss M. A. Callaghan, Mrs. Dr. Howson, Miss Emma Moore, Miss Nettie McNish, and Professor George Baker. Mrs. Howson, who instructs the classes in vocal music, and Professor Baker, attend at stated times only, all the other officers mentioned reside in the Institution. The appointment of a resident male teacher in the musical department, was, of no little importance, having regard to the claims of many of the senior male pupils upon the personal attention of their instructor during all hours of the day, and especially during those devoted to practice and private studies.

Mr. W. G. Raymond, a former pupil of the Institution, now resident in Brantford, continues to give instructions in pianoforte tuning. Mr. Thos. Truss is still the efficient conductor of the willow-work industrial department, and Miss Loveys, of the sewing-room. Miss Mary Rich has succeeded Miss Algie, who, for some years, had very successfully instructed pupils in hand and machine knitting.

The Literary Classes.

The report of Dr. Kelly and Mr. Wilkinson, M. A., on their periodical visit and examination of the pupils in the literary classes, presents a very full and detailed account of the work of the session, and progress made in this department. It is gratifying to every members of the staff to know that, in the latter respect, the examiners were able to report favourably. No one, I believe, could have winced or grumbled if these experinced educationists had felt it necessary to be more severely critical.

The weeding-out process applied to senior pupils, has obviously tended to place the classes, as a whole, at some comparative disadvantage. But the steady, continuous teaching for nine months at a stretch, with scarcely an interruption, of pupils who are rarely absent from their places in class, and who have the ever ready assistance of their teachers at all times, whether in school or out of it, tells wonderfully even in the least hopeful material, and the steady advancement of the classes towards the limits bounding their studies for the session, is very interesting to witness. As it is intended that this report shall present, as nearly as possible, a picture of the every day life of the Institution in session, the "Limit Table" of the literary classes for the current term, may be of interest. It is as follows :—

Subject.	*Class.*	*Limits*
Arithmetic (Four Classes)	A....	Fractions, Percentage, Simple Interest, Areas of Surface and Solids, Analytical Problems.
" "	B....	Denominate Numbers, Compound Rules, Multiples and Measures, Simple Fractions.
" "	C....	Notation and Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division, Weights and Measures, Reduction, Multiplication Tables to 20x20.
" "	D....	Notation and Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication Tables to 20x20.

Subject.	*Class.*	*Limits.*
Grammar (Four Classes)	A	Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, History of the Language.
" "	B	Simple and Complex Sentences, Analysis of Parsing, Correction of Errors.
" "	C	Orthography, Etymology, Parts of Speech, Inflection, Construction of Sentences, Analysis.
" "	D	Orthography, Etymology, Classification and Inflection, Formation of Simple Sentences.
Geography (Four Classes)	A	Europe in full, Asia and Africa in outline, Review of North and South America.
" "	B	North and South America, Countries (particularly United States and West Indies), Review of Dominion.
" "	C	Physical Geography, Dominion of Canada in full, Review of Ontario.
" "	D	Physical Geography, Dominion of Canada (Divisions and Outline), Ontario in full, Railroads, etc.
Reading (Three Classes)	A	Reading in Point and Line type, Spelling, Definitions, Easy Derivations.
" "	B	1st Division, Readers 5 and 6; 2nd Division, Readers 3 and 4.
" "	C	Cards, Readers 1 and 2, Spelling by Phrases.
Literature (One Class)		Tennyson, Longfellow, "Julius Cesar," Review of English Literature from Chaucer to the present time.
Writing (Four Classes)	A	Pencil Writing with Grooved Cards, Letters, Business Forms, Dictation Exercises, Construction of Sentences, Composition in Line and Point.
" "	B C D	Various Grades from lowest stage upwards.
English History (One Class)		History of England from 50 B.C., particular reference to growth of Parliament and social condition of the people.
Physiology and Natural History (One Class)		Structure of the Human Body, Classification of Animals, Habits, etc.
Object Teaching (Two Classes)	A	Attributes of Common Objects, Parts, Uses, and Habits of Animals, Vegetable Kingdom, Common Grains, Spices, Trees, etc.
" "	B	Lessons in Form, Square, Circle, etc., Size, Measure, Weight, Simple Objects.
Chemistry (One Class)		Chemistry as applied to Common Things, Hygiene, &c.

The examiners suggest the formation of a class in Canadian History, which subject has been taught very successfully during some former sessions. Should the materials out of which to form such a class this session be forthcoming, it will be constituted. But from the temporary discontinuance of this class it must not be inferred that the import-

ance of our pupils being informed of the history of their own country is undervalued. The only question really is, at what period during their usually protracted course they shall acquire that information. The history of Canada does not cover so large a field as to require the pupil to devote to it a lengthened period of study.

With a full staff of teachers it has been found possible this season so to arrange the classes, that while they are more evenly graded, the number of pupils in no one class is inconveniently large. Having regard to the methods pursued in the education of the blind it is clear that classes must be limited if the teaching is to be thorough and effective.

The purchase last year of quite a considerable number of specimens for the use of the natural history, physiology, and "object" classes, has greatly facilitated the work of instruction in these branches. I have recently, with your approval, given a further order for appliances of this description, and in time, I trust, our museum will contain all that is necessary for object teaching.

The examiners again call attention to the want of a properly constructed gymnasium for the systematic physical exercise of the pupils. I can but once more echo their representation and reiterate the assertion that no institution for the education and training of the blind can pretend to completeness that is wanting in this most essential means of ensuring their healthy and vigorous physical development.

The Music Classes.

As in the case of the literary classes the report of the examiner will afford very full information of the progress of the pupils in music. At the present time there are sixty-six pupils, 23 males and 43 females, who receive instruction in either vocal or instrumental music, or both. With the above number of pupils, and a full staff of teachers, it has been found possible to reduce the respective classes of advanced students to two members, so that ample time is afforded for their class instruction.

The vocal class, in two divisions—senior and junior—numbers thirty-eight pupils, and is conducted by Mrs. Dr. Howson, who has succeeded Miss Nolan, on that lady's departure for an extended visit to Europe.

The piano classes number thirteen with two pupils, and eleven with three pupils in each, under four teachers.

Three pupils at present receive instruction on the pipe-organ; one of the pipe-organ pupils of last session having graduated, and another removed to the United States. One or two additions to the pipe-organ classes will probably be made during the session.

There are three reed-organ classes, each of two pupils; a violin class under Prof. Baker, of five pupils; two classes, conducted by Mr. Wallace P. Day, in harmony, including together twelve pupils, and a class in point print music writing, conducted by Miss Moore, of seven pupils.

Two pupils in the piano-forte tuning department graduated last session, and were engaged by Messrs. Mason and Risch, of Toronto, who have now three ex-pupils of this Institution in their establishment. The tuning class at present consist of eight pupils, of whom several give excellent promise of becoming successful piano-forte tuners, while others must be regarded as on trial only. The addition to our stock of instruments of one of Schumacker's Concert Grand Trichord Pianos, and of another piano of Canadian manufacture has been most acceptable. The state of our pianos, as a whole, however, is not what could be desired. This does not arise from any neglect or improper usage, but from the incessant wear and tear to which the instruments—some of them not originally of the very best quality—are subjected. Two of the old instruments used for the elementary instruction of the tuning class are quite worn out and might as well be got rid of. A corresponding number of those now in use for music practice are ripe for the tuner's operating room. A liberal appropriation for the thorough repair of our old pianos, and the purchase of at least two new ones, will be desirable.

While the number of graduates from the pipe-organ class will always be limited, every session, gives increased proof of the advantages the Institution derives from its purchase. Its effect on the vocal efforts of the pupils in connection with their devotional exercises is very marked, while the pleasure afforded by our periodical concerts in the Music Hall is

much enhanced by the possession of this very fine instrument. In order to improve the pupils, whether attenders of the vocal class or not, in congregational singing, and to add from time to time to the stock of hymns stored in their memories, an hour is devoted every Saturday evening by members of the music staff to the instruction of the whole of the Protestant pupils in hymnology. This arrangement also enables the vocal class to devote its whole attention to studies with which no denominational distinctions interfere. The want of a motor for the pipe-organ is still felt, but, up to the present time, no effectual means of overcoming this difficulty has presented itself.

Industrial Departments.

The Willow Shop.

The reduction of the number of willow workers at the close of the Session of 1881-2 rather discouraged expectations of great success in this department in 1882-3. Not a single pupil remained so far advanced as to complete his course of training at the close of the last named session. It will be seen, however, by the report of the Instructor, that a very satisfactory amount of work was done and good progress made. This session, I have no doubt, two, if not three, pupils will be claimants of graduate's outfits. Mr. Truss's report follows :—

To the Principal :

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1883 :—

Starting at the commencement of this session with a reduced number of pupils, as compared with the previous session, capable of making saleable willow-ware, the output of such work during the session is somewhat reduced as compared with the session of 1882-3, at the close of which four of our most advanced pupils graduated, and this, to a very perceptible extent, weakened our force of efficient workers. The object, however, during this session, as in previous sessions, has been not to attempt a display of our work by showing a large cash balance in favour of the Industrial Department ; this could be done, but it would be accomplished at the expense of the thorough training of our pupils.

The list of articles which we teach our pupils to make is composed of fifty different kinds of baskets and chairs. We aim to take each pupil through the whole course, and never allow a demand or an order for any particular class of goods to draw our attention from our main object. During the past session, I have frequently refused orders for reticule baskets, not because our pupils could not make them, but because they had already learned to make them, and had advanced to other kinds of work. The filling of orders for such work as our pupils could manufacture perfectly and with rapidity would, no doubt, enable us to make a very gratifying financial report, but, as I have already remarked, it could only be accomplished at the cost of their thorough training.

The case of a blind apprentice learning a trade is quite different from that of a seeing apprentice. The former spends, perhaps, five or six sessions at this institution ; the time is short, and if he is to receive that instruction which will enable him to make the variety of articles which the very often limited demand for any one particular article in the neighborhood in which he intends to reside requires that he should be able make, his time at this institution should be devoted to obtaining as varied and as large a knowledge of his trade as possible. The necessity for this is further shown when we remember that the blind apprentice very often has to depend for life upon the stock of knowledge and training received at this institution. With the seeing apprentice it is quite different ; he often travels from city to city, working in the different shops, observing and learning the different kinds of work, and is continually adapting himself by such observation to the requirements of his trade.

In view of this difficulty which blind workmen labour under, I would recommend that occasionally as new kinds of work are introduced into the market, (such, for example, as the rattan chairs, which seeing willow-workers are now making), that we re-admit some of our workshop graduates for a short time, (one month would be sufficient for them), to

learn to adapt themselves to this kind of work. During the last session I taught six of our pupils to make the rattan chairs, and, with your permission, I invited one of our graduates to return to the institution for a brief visit, and he succeeded in a very short time in learning to make them. I think it would be to the interest of our graduates if some of them were allowed to return for this purpose. The re-admissions that would be sought on this ground would not be numerous, for the very encouraging reports we are continually receiving from our graduates of their success is a sufficient indication that the number of applicants for such a privilege would be very limited, but still I believe in individual cases it would be well to invite them to return for the purpose I have indicated.

Pupils' Vacation Work.

According to our usual custom, at the close of last session, we distributed 1,000 lbs. of willow as a gift among thirteen of our workshop pupils, for the purpose of keeping them employed during their vacation, and giving them an opportunity of putting into practice the lessons of self-help which we endeavour to impart. The results were as follows :—aside from the fact that these pupils were engaged in light and pleasant labour, (a great boon to the blind), during their vacation, their earnings amounted to the sum of $416.70, as the following list will show :—

C. R.	$69 00	F. G.	$20 00
J. B.	42 00	J. C.	24 00
J. L.	35 00	H. S.	9 00
C. A.	40 00	G. D.	19 50
W. T.	23 00	B. C.	22 00
F. N.	40 00	W. B.	41 45
H. L.	31 75		
			$416 70

The following statement shews the amount of saleable work made last session by pupils during their nine months' training at the Institution :—

Sales by trade instructor	$568 55
Rattan furniture supplied to the Institution	102 00
Work on hand but not sold	200 00
	$870 55

Institution Willow Beds.

It is satisfactory to know that the new willow bed which you authorized me to plant two years ago now gives promise of yielding an ample supply of willow for the use of the workshops, and unless it be for the providing of the usual supply to our graduates and the vacation grants, the institution will not require to make further purchases of willow for some time to come.

Graduates as Instructors.

In regard to one of our workshop graduates who was engaged by the Halifax Institution as their trade instructor, it is satisfactory to know that this young man gave in that capacity great satisfaction, and that although he has left that Institution to start in business for himself, which he expects will prove more profitable, another of our graduates has been offered, and has accepted the position, and is also giving satisfaction.

Pupils now in the Work Shop.

The present session has commenced with twenty-five pupils in the workshop, each one shewing a desire for progress and industry, and exhibiting an aptitude in learning which indicates that the present session's work will equal, if it does not exceed, any in the past. The weeding out at the close of last session of a number of pupils who, through slowness of

habit or weakness of intellect were incapable of receiving instruction, but, at the same time, had a decidedly injurious effect on the conduct of others, has already had a beneficial result, which I trust will continue.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Thos. Truss,
Trade Instructor.

Hardly anything in the Instructor's report is more encouraging than the holiday achievements of the most advanced pupils. The healthy and beneficial influence on these young men of partial occupation while at home spending their three months' vacation, can hardly be over-estimated.

The number of pupils in the willow-shop this session is twenty-four, and these are, with scarcely an exception, effective workers. I cordially endorse the recommendation of Mr. Truss, that ex-pupils, of good character, engaged in the willow-work business, should be occasionally allowed to re-enter for a short period, in order to acquaint themselves with new models, and thus obtain the same footing as our present learners.

The Sewing Room.

In this department, thirty-seven pupils—one male and thirty-six females—are receiving instruction. Advanced pupils are kept tolerably busy with work required for clothing and other domestic purposes, their remaining time being devoted to making up material for sale to visitors. The examination for prizes at the close of last session was again conducted by a committee of lady officers, the correctness of whose decision was, I believe, fully recognized. The prize for machine sewing was carried off by the male competitor.

The Knitting Room.

The pupils learning either hand or machine-knitting number thirty-one, two males and twenty-nine females.

Hitherto the bulk of the work in this department has been disposed of in executing orders from other public institutions, and, in this way, 2,260 pairs of knitted goods were sold last session, the pupils receiving a small sum for each pair turned out of hand.

But the introduction of hand knitting, as a means of industrial employment for the inmates of the Reformatory for Females and the Lunatic Asylums, has, temporarily closed these outlets for our products. I have already represented to you, that the simplicity of the knitting machine used for socks and stockings, and the regularity of work of this kind so admirably adapts it to the capacity of the blind, as to make machine-knitting a most important resource for our female pupils, who have to earn a livelihood for themselves, either wholly or in part, and, while not for one moment begrudging the advantages of instruction in any useful and available shape to others, I must strenuously urge upon you the necessity of securing, for our blind girls, at least as much work as may be required to give them the practice and experience, without which, they can never become expert machine-knitters. This session, as many as four pupils are only beginners, and none possess machines of their own. Our production of knitted goods will, in any case, be limited, and our orders, therefore, to secure sufficient employment for the purposes of instruction, need not be very large.

Bead and Fancy Work.

For the past two sessions, the bead and fancy-work classes have been conducted by one of the literary staff. The young lady who undertook this duty last session, was, much to my regret, disabled by illness from returning to her duty at the close of the late vacation. I have, therefore, placed the pupils in those branches under the instructresses of the industrial department. Miss Loveys, now teaches the bead-work class in the sewing-room, and Miss

Rich, the crochet and other fancy work, in the knitting-room. The bead-work class consists of nine, and the crochet-class of five pupils, all females. It must not be supposed, however, that these numbers at all represent the interest taken by the pupils as a whole, in these descriptions of work. On the contrary, they rather indicate that so large a number have already attained some proficiency in one or other or both, as to make it unnecessary for them to devote time in class hours for their acquirement. Several male pupils as well as females, devote a portion of their leisure to bead-work, and of the latter a large proportion to fancy work of various kinds.

The Library.

The library is now in charge of Mr. Shannon, who is assisted at the weekly distribution of books to the pupils by the lady on duty. The additions to the stock of embossed books during the past year have included: Tennyson's "Idyll's of the King,"—"Swiss Family Robinson," "St. Mark's Gospel," "Silas Marner," by George Eliot, Macaulay's "Warren Hastings,"—"Picciola," (the two last named in point print) Thackeray's "Lectures on the English Humorists," and several volumes of an excellent work now issuing from the Boston press called the Youth's Library.

Health.—Discipline.

The length and severity of last winter occasioned no little anxiety to all in charge of this Institution. The enormous falls of snow and heavy drifts occurring at short intervals for several months, blocked up our plank walks and kept the snow plough and shovel constantly at work to maintain communication with the outside world and give our pupils a chance for out-door exercise. Happily we escaped with the slightest touch of epidemic disease. One junior male pupil had measles in a very decided, although favourable form, during the month of December, and a female pupil a much less severe attack of the same complaint in April. That, on neither occasion, a disorder so very contagious in its character, was communicated to others was indeed remarkable. Our excellent hospital ward in the new part of the West wing for male pupils, afforded a ready means of isolation in the first instance mentioned, and, once established there with a competent hired nurse, and all needful accommodation, the sick boy was as completely separated as could be desired. But, when the second case of measles occurred, the want of a sick ward for female pupils was very forcibly illustrated. Every dormitory in the girls' wing was full and isolation there was impossible. It happened, however, that one of our officers' rooms in the centre of the building was, just then, vacant and this was converted into a temporary hospital for the invalid or others who might be similarly affected. As already stated no other case occurred, but the isolation secured was isolation rather in name than in reality. I trust that a sick ward for female pupils will not much longer be classed among the pressing needs of the Institution. Dr. Corson, in his report, will doubtless allude to the cases of pupils whose state of health caused their removal during last session. The young girl who was the first to leave, had returned, much against the wish of her friends who had already felt anxious on her account. The disease (consumption) developed rapidly and her death ensued shortly after her removal to her home. It had long been evident that something radically wrong existed in the constitution of one of our male pupils, about sixteen years of age, and, at Dr. Corson's suggestion, he was sent, under proper care, to the General Hospital at Toronto where death, in a few weeks, terminated his career. Another youth of considerable intellectual promise, but whose attendance at the Institution had been frequently interrupted by a decided tendency to pulmonary disease, also failed so rapidly that his removal appeared desirable. He was safely transferred, in charge of an officer, to his friends' care, and I have not since been informed of his condition. An adult female pupil suffering from a malady which only a surgical operation could cure, yielded, at last, reluctantly to my advice and returned home. The appearance of spinal curvature in a young female pupil led to her being admitted, under your authority, as a free patient into the General Hospital at Toronto, where she received treat-

ment which I have reason to believe, will enable her before very long to return to Institution.

The real proof, however, of the generally healthy condition of such a family as this, is to be found in the ordinary daily condition of the pupils as a whole. The attendance at the breakfast table, and at morning roll call, is the best proof, and I am glad to be able to say has generally afforded evidence sufficiently reassuring at this point. I attribute this largely to our very healthful situation, good ventilation in the building, plain food in sufficient quantity, attention to personal cleanliness, out-door exercise, and also, in no small degree, to the daily and patient observation and attention of a thoughtful and experienced physician, who knows the constitution of every pupil, and allows no disease to develop itself that can be nipped in the bud by timely and judicious treatment.

During the greater part of last session I had no cause to complain of the general conduct of the pupils, but, as the vacation approached, some signs of insubordination presented themselves in certain senior male pupils and these, on one occasion, assumed the form of open resistance to the authority of the officers. I deemed it my duty, while fully conscious of the responsibility involved in such a step, to forthwith remove three of the most conspicuous offenders from the Institution. One, a young man of twenty six, and whose conduct had been on previous occasions the reverse of satisfactory, was permanently excluded, the two others have, with your approval, been allowed to return, and I do not doubt, will conduct themselves well in future. After dealing with the three offenders above mentioned, it was my pleasant duty, in the course of a very few days, to report to you that every other pupil connected with the disorderly proceedings referred to had voluntarily expressed proper regret and been restored to full privileges.

While misconduct of any kind must be corrected, I do not, after much serious consideration, desire to withdraw anything I have said heretofore of the discipline and methods to be pursued, in my opinion, in dealing with the blind. At the same time, it must not be forgotten, that, in every Institution for the Blind, so called, is a large percentage of pupils, who, if their vision is so defective as to make them eligible for admission for educational purposes, can see well enough to commit any amount of mischief, or to take the lead in any disorder. The boy mentioned as having been excluded for dishonesty, had plenty of sight to commit an act, for which, if prosecuted, he might have received a severe sentence. Yet pupils of the class I have alluded to are all classed as blind in the popular estimation, and claim a share with the totally blind of public sympathy. The difficulties arising in the management of the latter, are traceable chiefly to their extremely limited experience, and want of contact with the world. Their errors mostly arise from mistakes, either as to facts or reasons, and are, of course, influenced by the temper, disposition, and previous experience of the pupil. But, while all this suggests a certain line of thought, and demands a particular system of treatment, I doubt if any school for the seeing in the Province, gives its head less trouble on the score of conduct, than do the young people under my care. To a very large proportion, I have not had, in more than two years, to administer a rebuke or even a caution. As a rule, they are singularly docile, respectful and truthful, while their attention to their instructors, and orderly behaviour in class, can hardly be surpassed. I may say, in closing my allusions to this subject, that a strong and efficient staff of officers is one of the best guarantees of a peaceful and harmonious session. The advantage of both Principal and staff, having time to attend to the individual requirements of the pupils, whether intellectual, moral or physical, is of incalculable advantage in dealing with the blind.

Acknowledgments.

I have once more gratefully to acknowledge the kind attentions of the clergy and citizens of Brantford generally, to the pupils of this Institution. The various courtesies extended to the latter, the attendance of ministers at our Sunday services, and their personal interest in all that concerns our young people, cannot be too highly appreciated. I trust that we have been able, in a small degree, to reciprocate these kind attentions, and to give some pleasure to our friends when they kindly afford us the opportunity.

Internal Improvements.

The construction of a new boiler-house, engine-room and laundry, last year, has placed the old laundry and boiler-rooms at our disposal. We are now, consequently, able to congratulate ourselves upon the possession of a fine, airy, Bursar's store-room, well lighted and fitted, accessible from outside as well as from within, with the Matron's pantry for the reception of daily supplies contiguous on the one hand, and the meat-room, with refrigerator for meat, milk and butter on the other, and a large amount of cellarage below.

The kitchen has been newly-floored with birch lumber. The upper floors in the centre of the building, have been relaid with the same material, as also have been the stair-landings and some other places. About 4,000 feet of birch has been consumed in these operations.

The process of replacing the ceilings, formerly of plaster, with matched pine lumber, has also been continued. The officers' parlour, a class-room, both corridors (upper and lower) with east wing, and a portion of the lower corridor in the west wing, have been thus renewed. A large portion of this work has been done by the Institution carpenter.

The erection, by the Public Works Department, of bath-rooms, wash-rooms and other offices, as annexes to the main building, is an improvement of the very greatest value. It excludes what, at times, was an unhealthful nuisance, while affording the pupils access without exposure to the weather. The old bath-room in the east wing, and the room used by the female officers in the west wing for the same purposes, are now converted into dormitories for the youngest pupils, who need the nurses' special oversight, and separation at night, on that account, from older children.

I have only awaited the completion of the works just mentioned, to seek your authority to convert the former boys' bath-rooms on the dormitory flat, into a room for our new resident male teacher, and those on the lower flat into music-rooms. These improvements, too, have enabled me already to secure additional accommodation for music classes in the east wing. All the female officers are now lodged in rooms in the centre of the building, contiguous to each other, while the male officers will have their respective private rooms, in the neighbourhood of the boys' dormitories or class-rooms, a decided advantage in many respects. The boys' sanitarium now occupies a more convenient position, with a suitable private room for the boys' nurse just opposite. The present girls' sanitarium is also in a better room, and the girls' nurse, who formerly slept in the sanitarium, enjoys the seclusion and privacy she is entitled to.

The whole of the male pupils are now lodged on one floor without the least crowding, the old dormitories in the music-hall flat being converted into music-rooms. This change has some very decided advantages.

The steam-heating apparatus supplied to the workshop will enable us to dispense altogether, I trust, with the use of stoves, an ever present source of danger.

Improvements in the Grounds.

The relaying with new lumber of some 1,200 feet of sidewalk, six feet wide, and the repair of the remaining distance, about 400 feet, leading to the old south-eastern entrance to the grounds, has been a great boon to our female pupils, who use this fine stretch for recreation. The lower section has been shifted several feet further from the eastern boundary fence, the girls being thus secured greater privacy and freedom from intrusion.

The broad walk constructed last year through the centre of the grounds has been continued to the lodge-gate, and is the road taken by the male pupils when they visit the city. It is to be hoped that the liberality of our local civic authorities will, ere long, induce them to lay down the very short piece of sidewalk needed to connect our walks with theirs on Palmerston Avenue.

The male pupils also use the centre walk for recreation, and have now, starting from the rear of the west wing and terminating at the front centre of the main building, a continuous walk (some 2,500 feet of which is plank) fully two-thirds of a mile in length and all within the grounds.

A number of evergreens and some deciduous trees have been planted this season, and a large proportion are doing well. The growth of many of the trees originally planted

somewhat closely has led to crowding in places, and next spring it will be necessary to effect a considerable amount of moving and transplanting if the season proves favorable. A great deal has also been done this year in pruning both the ornamental and fruit trees with good effect. Owing to the abundance of rain, trees of all classes have made rapid growth this season, and the grounds, especially during the earlier summer months, have presented a really beautiful appearance.

The Farm.

The past season has, on the whole, been favorable for our crops with one or two exceptions. Our light and thirsty soil was greatly assisted by the frequently recurring rainfalls during the months of June and July. Potatoes are a most abundant crop, and, although a smaller area than usual was planted, the supply will be in excess of the demand.

Field roots grew fairly for some time but were choked in their development, first by a long spell of dry weather, and more recently by severe frosts. The roots will be small in consequence, but the crop being regular, and the sample of good quality, our needs will be fully satisfied. A considerable quantity of green fodder has been cut during the late summer, and fed to the cows in the paddock, adjoining the farm-yard, where they can have exercise and are at the same time fairly protected from the sun. Our farm hands have had a busy time combatting the too luxuriant growth of weeds which the rains greatly assisted, but the land, as a whole, has been cleaner, and the weeds have been more effectually checked, than in any previous year. The condition of the farm stock and poultry has been satisfactory.

Purchase of Additional Land.

Having received information that the land, some forty acres in extent, now farmed by Mr. Wm. Harrington, and contiguous to our northern and western boundaries, was in the market, and that speculators contemplated purchasing it with the view of selling it in small building lots, I felt it my duty to recommend to the Government that steps should be at once taken to protect the Institution from so undesirable an encroachment upon our present comparative privacy and isolation. The whole of our buildings, as you are aware, lie in the north-western section of the grounds, and are only separated by a narrow private lane from the land in question. No one acquainted with Institutions of this kind would doubt the necessity of the step suggested. The expropriation of about twenty acres, representing the portion of the land lying nearest to our fences, followed, and the necessary protection from intrusion, has been secured.

Further Improvements Needed.

The adoption of an improved system of heating in the old building I understand to be only a question of time and financial arrangements. To have to use supplementary means of heating the building, when our steam-heat producing power is all but unlimited, cannot certainly be defended as either convenient or economical.

The painting of the external woodwork of the whole building is urgently needed, as also is the pointing, in many places, of the masonry.

The repairs of the roof of the old building recently effected, although temporarily satisfactory, are not likely permanently to exclude the water during heavy storms. A new roof with considerably increased pitch, can alone provide an enduring remedy.

The enlargement of the bakery, now far too small and in a dilapidated condition, an the removal of the carpenter into more roomy quarters, will be accomplished with but little expense. These changes formed part of the plans connected with the construction of the new boiler-house and laundry.

A good brick ice-house, in place of the present woodenshed, would be a desirable improvement.

The enlargement of the barn to enable us to purchase hay in larger bulk and to take advantage of the market has been previously recommended and would be desirable.

I have already alluded to the urgent necessity for a hospital ward in the female pupils' wing. I respectfully invite your attention to this matter with the view of devising some means by which, at a moderate cost, this desideratum may be secured.

The want of a gymnasium has been already adverted to. Whatever good reasons may defer its construction only ignorance of what the blind most need could permanently obstruct or prevent it.

The dining-rooms and one or two class-rooms badly need re-flooring. A few rooms also remain in which matched-board ceilings should be substituted for lath and plaster.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,
Principal.

Statistics for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

I.—NATIONALITIES.

——	No.	——	No.
American	3	Irish	40
Canadian	55	Norwegian	1
English	35	Scotch	16
French	2	Wendish	3
German	3	Unknown	1
Indian	1	Total	160

II.—RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.

——	No.	——	No.
Baptists	8	Lutherans	4
Bible Christians	2	Methodists	39
Congregationalists	4	Presbyterians	27
Davidites	2	Quaker	1
Episcopalians	43	Roman Catholics	29
Jew	1	Total	160

Statistics for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

III.—AGES.

—	No.	—	No.
Five years	1	Seventeen years	13
Six "	2	Eighteen "	10
Seven "	1	Nineteen "	14
Eight "	1	Twenty "	8
Nine "	3	Twenty-one "	9
Ten "	6	Twenty-two "	9
Eleven "	7	Twenty-three years	7
Twelve "	6	Twenty-four years	4
Thirteen years	13	Twenty-five "	3
Fourteen "	7	Over twenty-five	21
Fifteen "	8		
Sixteen "	7	Total	160

IV.—ATTENDANCE.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending 30th September, 1872	20	14	34
" for year ending 30th September, 1873	34	24	58
" " " 1874	66	46	112
" " " 1875	89	50	139
" " " 1876	84	64	148
" " " 1877	76	72	148
" " " 1878	91	84	175
" " " 1879	100	100	200
" " " 1880	105	98	203
" " " 1881	103	98	201
" " " 1882	94	73	167
" " " 1883	88	72	160

Statistics for year ending 30th September, 1883.

V.—OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

——	No.	——	No.
Actor	1	Merchants	10
Agents	2	Millers	2
Auctioneer	1	Miner	1
Axe grinder	1	Painters	2
Butler	1	Plumber	1
Boilermaker	1	Peddler	1
Bookkeeper	1	Printer	1
Basketmaker	1	Physicians	2
Blacksmiths	3	Saddler	1
Butcher	1	Salesman	1
Carpenters	11	Steamboat engineer	1
Clerks	2	Shoemakers	2
Conductor	1	Surveyors	2
Cooper	1	Tailor	1
Clergyman	1	Tanner	1
Drover	1	Tinsmith	1
Engineer	1	Tradesman	1
Educator	1	Vessel agent	1
Farmers	52	Veterinary surgeon	1
Gardeners	4	Waggon-maker	1
Hostler	1	Weaver	1
Hotel-keeper	1	Unknown	9
Labourers	26	Total	160

Report of the Physician.

Robert Christie, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities:

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit the enclosed report of the Medical Department of the Institution for the Blind for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1883.

It will be seen by a detail of the more prominent medical cases that upon two separate occasions that highly contagious disease, measles, made its appearance among the pupils, but, by strict surveillance and isolation, in connection with a liberal use of disinfectants, the disease was confined to the subjects first affected.

That a proper estimate may be formed of the year's labors, a reference to the leading cases, with their treatment, is herewith subjoined.

The first case in the order of occurrence was that of a young lady pupil who suffered from most violent attacks of intercostral neuralgia, the pain often passing from the chest to the corresponding side of face and head. The hypodermic injection of morphia gave relief in the paroxysms of suffering, but even large doses of quinine as an anti-periodic failed to prevent the recurrence of the attacks at a particular hour each day. After a fair trial of this treatment, without success, recourse was had to the galvanic current with the happy effect not only of lulling the pain but of producing a permanent cure.

Very soon after her return to the Institution after vacation, another female pupil gave indications of tuberculous, or consumptive deposit in the lungs, and as there seemed little probability of improvement in her condition, I recommended her removal to the parental home, where, after a few months of suffering, her disease had a fatal termination.

In the following month a young man, whose large bony frame, pale cheek and sunken eyes, marked him as the inheritor of a frail constitution, began to exhibit symptoms of anemia so pronounced as to justify its classification as of the fatal pernicious form. The blood-forming remedies, such as iron and other tonics, proving of no avail, he was at my suggestion removed to the Toronto General Hospital, where, in the course of a few weeks, he succumbed to his disease.

The next important case was one of spinal curvature, in which the patient was kept in a recumbent position until the more acute symptoms had subsided, when, in the absence of appliances for the proper application of the plaster-jacket, she too was sent to the hospital for treatment, and has since returned home with every prospect of complete restoration to health.

Another pupil, a young man, while exercising, had the misfortune to rupture the external ligament of the ankle-joint, the extravasation of blood, the pain and the swelling, evidencing the severity of the sprain. The injured part was encased in the starch bandage, and the limb kept for some time in a horizontal position, when a good recovery resulted. Such injury requires much the same treatment as a fracture of the bone.

In the month of December one of the younger male pupils developed a case of measles, but, by prompt isolation and other precautionary measures, the further spread of the disease was fortunately prevented.

In the month of February, as the trades' instructor, Mr. Truss, was driving on the top of a sleighload of willows, the load was overturned, and he was thrown with violence upon the icy ground. He was immediately carried into the building, and, as I happened at the time to be making my daily visit, he received immediate attention. As soon as restoratives had produced some reaction from the shock and faintness, an examination revealed a dislocation of the shoulder-joint. He was immediately placed under the influence of chloroform, when the dislocation was easily reduced, although, owing to the severe injury and contusion of the shoulder by the fall of so heavy a person, some time elapsed before the arm recovered its normal condition of usefulness.

Another month had scarcely passed before Miss Hudson, the nurse on the female side, in trying to save herself from a fall, unfortunately broke her arm at the wrist. The arm was put up in one of the various forms devised for the Collis' fracture, and a most excellent result was obtained.

A little later on the house carpenter was laid up with inflammatory rheumatism, accompanied by pleuro-pneumonia of limited extent. In his case the salicylate of soda, the modern remedy for acute rheumatism, displayed its superior virtue in cutting short this painful malady.

In the month of April another case of measles became manifest on the girls' side, but, fortunately, a room in the officers' quarters was vacant, and thus partial isolation was secured. These precautions were again effectual in preventing the further spread of the disease.

Other cases interesting to the physician and surgeon might be mentioned, as those of the two employees who had violent attacks of abdominal colic, in one of which symptoms of intestinal obstruction were present, but which finally yielded to active remedies. Also of Mr. Truss' son, who had both bones of the forearm broken ; but enough has been given to shew the nature and responsibility of my duties which require firmness as well as other qualifications for their proper discharge.

I am happy again to report no deaths as occurring in the institution, and yet it should be explained that great vigilance is required to ward off such a misfortune, for, as a class, the blind easily lapse into an invalid state, and convalescence with them is often protracted. To insure their good health it seems necessary in a greater degree than in seeing persons that they should breathe a pure atmosphere, enjoy healthy surroundings, and be provided with plain, wholesome food, as well as a certain amount of physical exercise every day in the open air, all of which have been extended to our pupils by the wisdom and generosity of the Provincial Government.

During the past vacation an important and long-needed addition has been made to the sanitary arrangements of the institution by the construction of water-closets outside of but connected with the main building. Although some defects might be pointed out both in the plan and detail of these closets and baths, yet a great improvement has thus been made upon the former state of things.

My thanks are again expressed to Principal and other officers for kindness and courtesy shown me in the performance of my duties.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

W. C. Carson, M.D.,
Physician to the Institution.

(No. 20.)

Return shewing the number of Appeals to the County Judge, or acting Judge, of the County of Kent from the Court of Revision of each of the municipalities of the said County, in reference to assessment upon the lands of individuals for drainage, under the Municipal Act of Ontario, said Return to state in each case the name of the Judge who tried the case; the names of the appellants and respondents; the decision of the Judge; the amount of costs, and in what case or cases, if any, said Judge inspected the premises in question pursuant to sub-section 4 of sec. 12 of chap. 199, R. S. O., said Return to be from the time the said Act came into force to the present time. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 21.)

Return shewing the number of Lunatics committed to the Gaols in each county of the Province during the years 1880, 1881, and 1882; the length of time they remained in the gaols and how disposed of; also, in the case of those removed to the Provincial Asylums, the cost of such removal. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 22.)

Return shewing the number of members of each County Council in the Province, the number of such members representing Towns, Villages or Townships respectively, and the Assessment of each such Town, Village or Township. (*Not printed.*)

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 22nd day of January, 1883, for a Return shewing the number of Reeves and Deputy Reeves, respectively, composing the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1872, 1877 and 1881, respectively, together with a Statement of the amount paid as Indemnity to members in each of the above-mentioned years.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 4th, 1884.

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd day of January, 1883, for a Return shewing the number of Reeves and Deputy Reeves composing the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1872, 1877 and 1881, respectively, together with a Statement of the amount paid as indemnity to members in each of the above-mentioned years.

COUNTY COUNCILS.	Number of Members.									Amount Paid as Indemnity.			Remarks.
	1872.			1877.			1881.						
	Reeves.	Deputy Reeves.	Total.	Reeves.	Deputy Reeves.	Total.	Reeves.	Deputy Reeves.	Total.	1872.	1877.	1881.	
										$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Brant	7	9	16	7	9	16	6	6	12	328 50	668 50	287 80	
Bruce *(a)*													
Carleton	12	6	18	12	12	24	12	12	24	1024 50	1160 54	1270 20	
Dufferin							7	6	13			509 80	Became Senior County in 1881.
Elgin	8	9	17	10	13	23	11	14	25	997 70	924 99	1203 70	
Essex	13	8	21	15	9	24	16	8	24	480 05	832 85	886 60	
Frontenac	16	6	22	17	6	23	17	7	24	1293 20	1600 20	969 50	
Grey	18	17	35	20	17	37	19	19	38	1399 95	2535 85	2202 25	Special Session in 1877. Grant to Warden of $150 in 1877 and 1881.
Haldimand	12	4	16	13	5	18	13	6	19	725 00	1155 00	605 00	
Haliburton *(a)*													
Halton	7	6	13	9	6	15	9	6	15	348 20	458 50	294 30	
Hastings	16	10	26	17	11	28	19	12	31	1175 20	1834 70	1975 40	$2 per diem in 1872, $3 per diem in 1877 and 1881.
Huron	18	16	34	25	20	45	25	22	47	1296 40	1742 90	1755 00	Warden's allowance $400 in 1872, $400 in 1877, and $200 in 1881.
Kent	13	11	24	17	11	28	16	12	28	1623 80	2284 00	1382 40	
Lambton	13	9	22	17	10	27	20	12	32	*1075 00	1034 00	1300 00	* Two Special Sessions in 1872.

Lanark *(a)*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Leeds and Grenville	20	8	28	20	14	34	21	14	35	1879 20	2406 35	2058 10	
Lennox and Addington	13	8	21	13	8	21	13	8	21	$1½ ℔ day	$2 ℔ day	$2 ℔ day	10 cts. per mile for travelling expenses.
Lincoln	10	8	18	11	5	16	12	6	18	415 10	419 20	645 90	
Middlesex	19	19	38	24	21	45	24	25	49	1388 40	1808 90	2562 90	Warden's salary $300 per annum.
Norfolk	8	8	16	8	10	18	10	11	21	559 30	*751 40	608 70	* Special meeting held in 1877.
Northumberland and Durham	19	20	39	20	21	41	22	19	41	1599 10	1984 10	2193 90	
Ontario	14	12	26	15	16	31	16	17	33	774 00	957 00	914 70	
Oxford	15	11	26	16	13	29	16	16	32	1137 65	1040 20	1299 10	Expense for Committee Meetings, mileage, etc., included.
Peel	7	6	13	8	7	15	8	8	16	440 39	288 90	541 80	
Perth	14	12	26	14	15	29	15	15	30	882 40	1177 70	910 30	
Peterborough	16	4	20	13	3	16	14	4	18	856 90	459 90	415 20	Five meetings in 1872, three in 1877, two in 1881.
Prescott and Russell	....	....	16	....	....	18	....	....	19	334 30	385 50	346 00	
Prince Edward	9	5	14	9	5	14	9	8	17	352 80	397 80	437 50	
Renfrew	23	....	23	24	3	27	25	3	28	637 10	827 88	788 70	
Simcoe	25	16	41	29	20	49	31	19	50	2242 90	5482 55	4506 30	Including pay of Special Committees, messengers, etc.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry *(a)*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Victoria	15	8	23	19	9	28	20	9	29	789 80	1011 90	1193 75	
Waterloo	11	8	19	11	10	21	11	12	23	393 60	957 45	959 80	
Welland	14	5	19	14	7	21	14	9	23	985 65	989 49	1187 60	
Wellington	20	14	34	24	18	42	22	15	37	1516 20	2093 80	1327 70	
Wentworth	9	9	18	9	9	18	10	10	20	710 20	1096 10	1107 10	
York	14	14	28	17	22	39	19	25	44	1284 40	2209 30	3624 85	
Totals	448	306	780	497	365	880	522	395	936	30949 89	42977 35	42271 85	

(a) No Return received from County Clerk, though it has been applied for twice.

(No. 24.)

Return shewing the number of Petitions that have been received by the Government during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 from Municipal Councils, asking that the power of granting licenses may again be placed in their hands, and also for a relaxation of the Saturday night restrictions. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 25.)

Return of copies of correspondence and documents between the Provincial Secretary and the License Commissioners or License Inspector of East Huron in reference to the granting of an Hotel License to one Conover in the Village of Blue Vale. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

QUEEN'S PRINTER

ON TENDERS FOR

Departmental & Legislative Printing & Binding;

AND CONTRACT WITH

SQUIRE FRANK WILSON.

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY "GRIP" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 26 & 28 FRONT ST
1884.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS.

Order in Council approving of the Report of the Honourable the Treasurer on Tenders for Printing, etc,

Contract with Squire Frank Wilson.

Bond for fulfilment of Contract, with Sureties.

Specifications and List of Prices.

Report of Queen's Printer.

Comparative Statement of Tenders for Printing and Binding.

REPORT

OF THE

QUEEN'S PRINTER

ON TENDERS FOR

Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding;

AND CONTRACT WITH

SQUIRE FRANK WILSON.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly by command of His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
February 21st, 1884.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1884.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying contract with Squire Frank Wilson for the Government printing for the term of five years, commencing on the first day of January, 1884, be approved of by Your Honour, Mr. Wilson's tender being the lowest tender received.

Certified.

J. G. SCOTT,
Clerk Executive Council,
Ontario.

CONTRACT.

This agreement, made on the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, between Squire Frank Wilson, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Printer, of the First Part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the Second Part:

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part has agreed, and does hereby agree, with the said party of the second part and her successors, that he the party of the first part, will do and perform in a proper and workmanlike manner all the printing and binding, except publications in a foreign language, for the service of the several departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the binding and printing (except as aforesaid) required by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the publication and issue of the *Ontario Gazette*, and will furnish all materials required therefor, except the paper on which impressions are to be printed, at the times and within the periods and upon the terms and conditions stated in the annexed specifications, for and during the space and term of five years, to be computed from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

And the said party of the first part agrees in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by the said specifications to the full and entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer for the Province aforesaid for the time being.

And the said party of the second part and her successors hath promised and agreed, and doth hereby promise and agree, to cause all the said work at the respective departments, and all other the printing and binding hereinbefore mentioned, to be given to the said party of the first part, and to pay for the same at the prices and in the manner and at the times as near as conveniently may be, and according to the terms and conditions in the said specifications mentioned. Provided that where a large amount of work is to be done within a limited period, and it is in the opinion of the Queen's Printer impracticable for the party of the first part to accomplish such work within such period, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be at liberty to have done elsewhere so much of the said work as the Queen's Printer shall after due inquiry report that on account of such inability the public interests require should be done elsewhere.

It is hereby further agreed, that in case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be of opinion that the work to be performed under this contract is not being done in a proper manner and with proper despatch, and that it is expedient in the public interest that this contract should be cancelled, it shall be lawful for him by Order in Council to terminate the same, and from the day named in such Order in Council, this agreement shall, so far as any provision therein contained binds Her Majesty, be determined, but such determination shall not bar Her Majesty's right to recover damages for any breach thereof theretofore committed by the party of the first part, or for the expenses attending the reletting thereof, or for any expense beyond the said contract prices, which Her Majesty may be put to in having the work covered by the said contract thereafter done and performed.

It is also distinctly understood that in order to have done any work at the time at which it is required, the party of the first part shall, whenever this is necessary, keep a proper and sufficient staff at work at night.

The party of the first part also agrees to establish and keep up convenient means of telephonic communication between his printing and bookbinding establishment, or establishments, and the departments of the Government, by means of the central telephone office at Toronto.

It is hereby expressly agreed that all bills and other work which on the thirty-first day of December next are in the hands of Messrs. Robinson and Warwick, the present contractors for printing and binding, shall be retained and the work completed by them.

It is further distinctly agreed that no work shall be paid for until proper vouchers and accounts in the forms from time to time settled by the Queen's Printer are furnished, but this provision shall not prevent the party of the first part receiving part payment on estimates of work performed where a large order is being filled, and the Queen's Printer deems it reasonable that such part payment should be made, but in every such case if the

portion of the work done should be lost, destroyed, or injured through fire, accident, or other cause, Her Majesty shall not suffer on this account, but the portion lost, destroyed, or injured shall be made good, and the order shall be fully performed and completed by the party of the first part, and the amount paid credited on account of such work when completed.

It is also expressly agreed that in case the party of the first part shall take the benefit of any Act in force respecting bankrupts or insolvents, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of his creditors, or in case the printing-plant of the party of the first part, or any considerable part thereof, is taken in execution, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to terminate the said contract and to relet the work to be done thereunder or any part thereof, and the party of the first part and his sureties shall remain liable for any increased price occasioned thereby.

It is hereby further agreed that this contract is subject to ratification by vote of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and that the same and everything therein contained shall be void and of no effect unless the same be approved of by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its next Session.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has to these presents set his hand and seal at the City of Toronto, on the day and year first above written, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has also executed the same under the seal of the said Province.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of G. H. Jarvis. } S. Frank Wilson.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that we Robert Hay, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Manufacturer, and John Hallam, of the same place, Merchant, are severally held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, in the several sums following, that is to say: The said Robert Hay in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the said John Hallam in another sum of five thousand dollars, to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and her successors, for which payments well and truly to be made we bind ourselves severally and respectively, but not the one for the other, and our respective heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if Squire Frank Wilson shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations which he has bound himself to perform and observe, in and by a certain agreement, for the performing of certain printing and binding, made at the City of Toronto, and bearing date the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, between the said Squire Frank Wilson of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the other part, and hereunto annexed, and shall do and perform the work and furnish the materials mentioned and referred to in the said agreement and the specifications thereunto annexed, in accordance with the terms of the said agreement, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence of J. R. Morrison. } Robert Hay. John Hallam.

SPECIFICATION.

SPECIFICATION of the Printing, Binding, &c., to be performed for the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, for five years, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

This Specification is meant and understood to cover the whole of the public printing, binding, etc., of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario, as well as the Departments thereof.

COMPOSITION.

Composition for all kinds of type, new matter, one average price; per mille ems thirty-four cents (34).

Composition for changing Votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly as printed for distribution, into Journal book form; per mille ems ten cents (10).

Composition for making Bills into form for publication in *Gazette* Supplement; per mille ems, eleven cents (11).

Composition for making the Bills, as assented to, into Statute form; per mille ems, ten cents (10).

Composition for type kept standing, and the re-arrangement thereof, on the Official *Gazette;* per mille ems, four cents (4).

When the Composition measures two thousand ems, or under, and the number of copies required is over two thousand and under five thousand, the type shall be set up twice and two impressions worked together, 250 of said impressions of two copies to reckon one token; and when the number of copies required is over 5,000 the type shall be set up four times, and four impressions worked together, and 250 of each impression of four to reckon one token. This not to apply to envelopes.

Printed headings, with printed lines leading to bottom of page without letters or figures between the lines, to be measured catalogue composition, and same size as largest quantity of type used in heading.

All printed matter to be charged exactly what it measures, and no allowance to be made beyond the print.

Any blank that may occur on a page of Tabular matter in Reports on royal octavo size,—where the type is set up transversely, and the head-line runs full across the page,—to be charged single composition only. This clause does not apply to job work.

The work to be classified under three heads: Plain work, Catalogue work, and Tabular work.

Plain work to be composed of all customary matter contained in books, pamphlets, forms, circulars, Journals, sessional papers, etc., and to be charged one price.

Catalogue work to be composed of all matter which requires three columns of figures or words, and to be charged one price and a half.

Tabular work to be composed of all matter which requires four columns of figures or words, and to be charged two prices.

Every page of royal octavo to measure, when printed, in Long Primer, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mille ems; in Bourgeois, 3 mille ems; in Minion, single, $4\frac{1}{4}$ mille ems; and in Minion Tabular matter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mille ems.

The Bills to be printed on foolscap paper, in Small Pica type, with Minion notes, the whole measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ mille ems to the page. Type of Bills to be left standing till Statutes printed off. Statutes to be 2 mille ems, including side notes to the page.

Endorsements of all kinds shall be reckoned as 2 mille ems, excepting the endorsements on Bills and Votes and Proceedings, which shall be reckoned as 1 mille ems only.

Each reprint of a Bill to be considered as new composition, to compensate for keeping the matter standing until Bill is disposed of, unless where Bill is over twenty-four pages, in which case half composition only will be allowed on reprints.

The Votes and Proceedings and Orders of the Day to be printed in Long Primer type, each page when full to contain 2¼ mille ems, and to be delivered to the Routine Office not later than 10 o'clock on the morning after each sitting.

Presswork.

Presswork per token of 250 impressions of 16 pages royal octavo, or 8 pages of foolscap, on printing papers, and 250 impressions on one side of a sheet on writing papers; per token, twenty-five cents (25).

The presswork shall be done with good book ink, not liable to spread or offset, with signatures of 16 pages.

Printing in inks of other colours than black; per 100 impressions, two (2) cents.

No extra presswork to be charged for making ready cuts, plates or diagrams.

Binding.

Binding Journals, Sessional Papers, Statutes, etc., of royal octavo size, and in quantities of 500 or more, in roan or skiver coloured leather, cloth sides, cased work, sewed with two cords and two kettle stitches, with a piece of cloth down the inside of the back, and to be labelled and lettered in gold (not Dutch leaf or other base metal), in books of 600 pages; per vol. seventeen (17) cents.

Binding royal octavo in full cloth, stamped sides, and lettered on back, 600 pages, per copy, twenty-five (25) cents.

Thicker books to be charged in the same proportion.

Binding royal octavo, half roan, cloth sides, lettered on back; each, twenty (20) cents. Binding newspapers, half roan, cloth sides, lettered on back; each, $1.75. Binding royal octavo, half English calf, marble paper sides, lettered on back; each, eighty (80) cents. Binding foolscap, half law calf, marble paper sides, lettered on back; each, ninety (90) cents.

For inserting Tables, Maps or Plates; each (folding extra), ⅛ cent.

For cutting out part of a sheet and inserting another; (each), ½ cent.

Any books imperfectly bound, or deficient in matter, to be perfected at the expense of the contractor.

Folding of all papers; per fold, 1-50 cent.

Stitching of 16 pages royal octavo, or 8 pages foolscap; per sheet, 1–15 cent.

Pasting in single leaves, per leaf, 1–20 cent.

Covering pamphlets, etc., with coloured paper, including composition, presswork, paper, and putting on, for the first 1,000, per copy, ¾ cent; and for each additional 500, per copy, ½ cent.

For ten fine copies of Bills after third reading and for royal assent, printed on one side of half sheets of foolscap fastened at top with parchment and taste, including paper, printing, parchment and taste; per page, forty-five (45) cents.

Perforating, each direction; per 100, ten (10) cents.

Embossing in any colour; per 500 impressions, eighty-five (85) cents.

No.	BLANK BOOKS AND STYLES.	F. Cap or Post 8vo.	F. Cap 4to, or Large Post, Medium, and Royal 8vo.	Large Post or Medium 4to.	F. Cap Folio.	Demy Folio.	Medium Folio.	Royal Folio.	Super Royal Folio.	Imperial Folio.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1.	Full Rough Calf, Russia Bands and Corners, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 10	5 90	7 15	8 00	9 10
2.	Do do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 15	4 50	5 55	6 70	8 00
3.	Do Plain, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	4 50	5 25	6 50	7 40
4.	Do do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 10	3 50	4 20	5 25	6 40
5.	Half Rough Calf, Cloth Sides, over 5 up to 10 quires	.....	.....	.....	2 25	3 00	3 20	3 55	4 35	4 85
6.	Do do 5 quires and under	.....	.....	1 75	1 50	2 00	2 15	2 55	3 25	3 90
7.	Full Roan, neatly finished, over 5 up to 10 quires	0 65	0 70	1 00	1 50	2 35	2 60	3 10	3 90	4 25
8.	Do do 5 quires and under	0 50	0 80	1 10	1 30	1 50	1 75	2 20	2 80	3 25
9.	Full red, neatly finished, over 5 up to ten quires	0 60	1 00	1 40	2 10	2 25	2 60	3 10	3 70	4 10
10.	Do 5 quires and under	0 45	0 75	1 00	1 20	1 60	1 70	2 20	2 75	3 25
11.	Full Skiver or Roan, 3 quires and under	0 30	0 55	0 95	1 15	1 20	1 40	1 70	2 00	2 30
12.	Full Roan or Half Rough Calf Copying Books, Paged and Indexed, 20 quires	.....	.....	1 40	1 70	2 10	2 20	.....	.....	.....
13.	Half Roan, Cloth Sides, over 5 up to 10 quires	0 65	0 90	1 20	1 50	2 10	2 30	2 50	3 00	3 40
14.	Do do 5 quires and under	0 45	0 60	0 90	1 00	1 30	1 40	1 75	2 20	2 70
15.	Half Skiver, under 5 quires	0 25	0 40	0 60	0 70	0 90	0 95	1 20	1 60	2 25
16.	Do Slight, or Quarter Cloth, or Paper Sides turned in, 3 quires and under	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 35	0 40	0 50	0 70	0 80	0 90
17.	Stitched, Cloth Backs and Cloth Lining, Marble Paper Sides	0 04	0 03	0 05	0 08	0 12	0 12	0 15	0 17	0 20
	Indexing, Cutting and Lettering, Cloth Lining under each letter, Single	0 11	0 11	0 14	0 15	0 17	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 22
	Paging or Numbering, per 100 Impressions	0 04	0 04	0 05	0 06	0 06	0 07	0 08	0 09	0 11
	Loose Red Basil Covers, and Lettered	0 70	0 80	0 90	0 95	1 10	1 30	1 50	1 90	2 25
	Extra Labels, or Re-letterings for side or back, each	0 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portfolios, Roan Basil, Back and Corners Lined inside, and Ribbon-ties	.....	.....	.....	0 20	0 40	0 50	0 70	0 80	0 90
	Portfolios, Roan Basil, Covered full, with plain pockets	.....	.....	.....	0 60	0 90	1 20	1 60	1 10	2 00
	Cheque-Books, Half-Sheep Slight, as No. 16, Oblong Large Post 6to	0 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maps, mounting on white cloth, edge turned over, per square foot	0 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

When the number of departmental books ordered at one time amounts to 10, an allowance of 5 per cent. shall be made; when the number amounts to 20, an allowance of 10 per cent. shall be made from the schedule price.

All Books in styles from Nos. 1 to 14 containing 3 quires to have elastic backs; those under 3 quires below Demy size, to have open or closed backs, as may be ordered. All Books in styles Nos. 15 and 16 to have common open or closed backs as may be ordered. All Books in styles from Nos. 1 to 14 to have marble paper covers inside, with strong cloth joint linings All books may have three (3) labels or titles included in the prices of styles Nos. 1 to 14, those in style No. 15 to have one (1) title. The Contractor is to provide all materials, of the best quality, with first-class hard board. All work to be finished to any pattern given, in the best manner. The Contractor or some competent person for him, to attend at any office of the several Departments on notice given him for that purpose, to take patterns and receive such instructions as may be required, as to work to be done. He shall also furnish Proofs of Ruling, No extra charge to be, in any case, allowed the Contractor, unless the necessity for it be pointed out and admitted before the work is done.

Ruling Paper.

Ruling five quires of paper, on one side, any size, in blue or red, per rule or line, Fourteen (14) cents.

Ruling five quires of paper, on both sides, any size, in blue or red, per rule or line, Fourteen (14) cents.

Ruling paper per ream, on one side, per rule or line, Fifteen (15) cents.

Ruling paper per ream, on both sides, per rule or line, Fifteen (15) cents.

Ruling paper for books, for every five quires, per rule or line, Fourteen (14) cents.

Ontario Official Gazette.

The Ontario Official Gazette to be printed on foolscap paper, in Bourgeois type, and to measure four mille ems to each page.

The Contractor will keep a register of all the advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, the number of lines containing said advertisement, and the number of times inserted; and will carefully preserve the vouchers for each advertisement.

He will collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a monthly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer, together with a receipt from the Bank in which he will deposit such sums to the credit of the Treasurer of Ontario. All fees will be payable in advance, and the Contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule. For this work; per cent. on moneys collected, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Contractor must complete the Gazette, whatever may be its size, every Saturday and have it delivered or posted, not later than the following Monday.

Wrapping, addressing and mailing, prepaid, the Official Gazette to all parties as may be directed; total charge per 100 copies, Fifty cents.

Miscellaneous.

Alterations, for incorrect copy only, for the time actually and necessarily required to effect them; per hour, Twenty-five (25) cents.

All work tickets to be accompanied with the proofs (when possible) for which they claim payment for making alterations.

Changing Sessional Papers as printed for distribution, into Appendix book form, reckoning 16 pages as a form; per form, Thirty-nine (39) cents.

No extra charge to be made or allowed for night work, pressure of work, or for delays in copy or proof.

Allowance in paper for waste, including proof sheets and revise, while printing; per cent., Three (3) per cent.

Every office sending copy to be printed shall be entitled to one proof and one correct revise without charge.

One thousand pages of matter may be kept standing at any time without any other compensation than the prices allowed for the composition thereof. This refers to books and pamphlets requiring time for completion.

All papers to be supplied by the Queen's Printer, or paid for at wholesale rates only.

The Contractor, when taking a load of paper from the store-room of the Queen's Printer, will give a receipt for it, and thereafter be responsible for it.

The Journals, Sessional Papers and Statutes to be completed within two months after the close of each Session. Priority given to Statutes, which shall be finished for distribution with all possible speed.

All proofs, books and printed matter to be delivered at the several offices, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper officers, and without charge for freight or delivery.

Electrotyping ; per square inch, Two (2) cents.

One sample of all work done shall be rendered to the Queen's Printer, with an endorsement of detailed charges on it, and he shall examine and approve of such before he certifies the payments therefor.

Accounts to be rendered monthly to the Queen's Printer, and payments made monthly from the Provincial Treasury for all work, except that pertaining to the Legislative Assembly from which 20 per cent. shall be withheld till the work pertaining to each Session has been satisfactorily completed.

The Contractors will perform the work in a workmanlike manner, and should the work fall behind the requirement, the right is reserved to have it performed elsewhere, deducting from their account the difference, if any, in cost.

Should the Contractors, or any of them, fail to carry on their contracts satisfactorily to the Government, the right is reserved to cancel the said contracts, or any of them, though the period of time expressed in the contract may not have expired.

The Contractors are to be subject on all points to the Queen's Printer for the Province of Ontario, as representing the Executive Departments thereof, and his decision shall be final, except through appeal entertained by the Executive Government.

Good and sufficient security in the sum of four thousand dollars will be required from the Contractor for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The Contractor when tendering to mention his proposed sureties.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,
October, 1883.

TO HON. JAMES YOUNG,
Treasurer, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I hereby submit Report upon Tenders for the Printing and Binding required by the Government of Ontario, for five years, from January, 1884, with the various tenders in tabular form, shewing in detail the items tendered for, with prices and totals for each tender submitted.

I have based the computation upon the amount of work done for the Government during the year 1881.

It appears as the result from the computation made, that Mr. S. Frank Wilson's tender is the lowest.

I have the honour to be, sir,

your obedient servant,

J. NOTMAN,
Queen's Printer.

NE DURING THE YEAR 1881.

Result for Squire Frank Wilson.	Result for Hunter Rose & Co.	Result for Grip Printing and Publishing Co.	Result for Copp, Clarke & Co.	Result for C. B. Robinson.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON TENDERS FOR PRINTING, BINDING &c., AND BASED ON WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK		Tender of Queen Printer, Sydney	Tender of Hunter Printing Co.	Tender of Gripp Printing and Publishing Co.	Tender of Copp, Clark & Co.	Tender for C. B. Robinson	QUANTITIES	Result for Queen Printer, Sydney	Result for Hunter Printing Co.	Result for Gripp Printing and Publishing Co.	Result for Copp, Clarke & Co.	Result for C. B. Robinson
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Composition for all type [illegible]	per 1,000 ems	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 9	0 0 8	0 0 8½	12,000,000 Ems	14,000 00	11,000 00	10,500 00	12,250 00
2	[illegible] Type and Press Imps.	"	0 0 16	1 2	0 1 0	0 0 12	0 1 0	10,000 "	1,600 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
3	Tables and Figure Supplement	"	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 8	0 0 8½	8,000 "	880 00	880 00	1,200 00	1,200 00
4	[illegible] Stiff in form	"	0 0 10	0 0 12	0 0 15	0 0 14	0 0 15	12,000 "	1,200 00	1,440 00	1,800 00	1,800 00
5	[illegible] Type Cuts	"	0 0 04	0 0 04	0 0 07	0 0 06	0 0 07	5,520 "	220 80	276 00	386 40	386 40
6	Press work	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 12	22,983 Impressions	574 57	689 57	6,896 10	8,620 12
7	Printing Cards, Tablets and Labels	per 1,000 Impressions	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800 "	90	72	180	1,260
8	Ruling Headings, Sub-Heads and Rounds	per 1,000	0 0 17	0 0 16	0 0 16	0 0 11	0 0 9½	12,981 "	2,166 27	2,081 44	2,943 44	2,076 66
9	[illegible]	"	0 0 2	0 0 16	0 0 20	0 0 12	0 0 15	23,000 "	460 00	368 00	276 00	345 00
10	Half-Rule	"	0 0 3	0 0 27	0 0 40	0 0 22	0 0 30	800 "	80 00	160 00	320 00	48 00
11	Newspapers	"	1 0	2 00	2 40	1 50	3 00	8	24 00	20 00	12 00	24 00
12	Royal Octavo Half-calf	"	0 0	1 00	0 0	1 25	1 50	100	80 00	90 00	125 00	150 00
13	Extra	"	0 0	0 0	1 25	2 00	2 00	10	2 00	12 50	20 00	20 00
14.	Inserting Tables, Maps or Plates	Each	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 2	0 2	58,000	725 00	145 00	725 00	290 00
15	Cutting out Leaf and inserting another	"				0 4	0 5	5,000	250 00	250 00	250 00	250 00
16	Folding of all papers	per 1,000	0 0 2½	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 4	0 0 4½	1,577,500	9,468 75	2,103 61	945 61	1,135 80
17	Stitching	per 1,000	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3	1,577,500	946 50	946 50	1,577 50	946 50
18	Pasting	per 1,000	0 0 2½	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 3	0 0 3	1,577,500	946 50	946 50	1,577 50	946 50
19	Covering Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
20	[illegible]	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
21	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
22	Ruling Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
23	Lettering Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
24	Ruling Cases on Cut Lines	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
25	Embossing Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
26	Lettering Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
27	Numbering Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
28	Numbering Books	per 1,000	0 0 5	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	1,800	9 00	14 40	14 40	14 40
29	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
30	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
31	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
32	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
33	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
34	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
35	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
36	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
37	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
38	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
39	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
40	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
41	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
42	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
43	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
44	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
45	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
46	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
47	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
48	Cutting Labels to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
49	Cutting Books to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
50	Cutting Cases to 1,000	per 1,000	0 0 3	0 0 4	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 8	174,105	870 84	1,392 84	1,392 84	1,392 84
									£81,762 14	£83,253 51	£84,278 29	£85,458 16	£80,742 00

JOHN NOTMAN.
Queen's Printer.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,

BELLEVILLE,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY "GRIP" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 26 & 28 FRONT ST.

1884.

Office of the
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, December, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education and Instrustion of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable
Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1883.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Thirteenth Annual Report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, being for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The most important topics in regard to the history of this Institution during the past year are the unfortunate outbreak of typhoid fever, the cause thereof, and the means taken to prevent the recurrence of such cause. The first case of fever was reported to me in March, and during that month and the ensuing one some twenty pupils were attacked by the disease. I am glad to say that only one case resulted fatally. When the outbreak assumed its alarming proportions, I went down to the Institution, and, after enquiry and consultation with the Superintendent and the Physician, could come to no other conclusion than that the quality of the water supplied was bad, and was the cause of the fever. Immediately on my return, I made the following report to the Public Works Department, with a view to procuring a supply of pure, wholesome water for the use of the inmates of the Institution :—

"As you are aware, several cases of typhoid fever have lately appeared in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, which appear to have been caused by the impure water supplied to the inmates of that Institution.

"The sewage from the building is now discharged into the Bay at two points, say 500 feet apart, east and west, and about equally distant from the wharf, close to which the supply of water is drawn.

"After a minute examination of the position, it appears to me that several improvements are immediately and imperatively necessary to secure a better supply. First in order, is the extension of the supply pipe from 500 to 600 feet into the Bay, in order to reach the deeper water and current which must, to a greater or less extent, flow from the west.

"Drawing the water from this distance would not alone, however, prove to be permanently satisfactory, and a settling, as well as a filtering, basin of ample capacity is also indispensable, and should be excavated, and constructed near the water line and adjacent to the pumping-house, and so built as to admit of being cleaned out at any season of the year. The settling basin, which would first receive the water by the pipe running into the Bay, would materially lessen the amount of sediment and necessity for disturbing the filtering basin by frequent cleanings; then from the filtering basin adjoining the supply for the Institution would be pumped.

"I would also recommend that the sewer to the west be tapped at the proper point to afford sufficient fall, and be connected with the sewer on the east side, which would prevent any deposit of sewage from reaching the supply pipe.

"There is also a well at the building, sunk to the rock, which does not afford a permanent supply, but might be increased if bored say 60 or 70 feet, and, in view of the probability of finding a good supply of fresh water, I would recommend the sinking of the well to the depth named.

"Please give this matter attention, and bring it under the notice of the Honourable, the Commissioner as soon as possible."

My recommendations were approved of, and as soon as practicable, a contract was let for the works specified. On deepening the well referred to a good supply of water was found, and the Government Analyst who tested it, pronounced it to be wholesome drinking water. Thus an adequate supply was obtained, and it was decided to open the session at the usual time and re-admit the pupils. At the close of the year, the other works in connection with the

water supply were not completed. When they are, a most abundant supply of pure water will, I think, be the result, and there need be no fear in the future of any disease arising from bad water.

It is my duty to put on record, and I do so with pleasure, the care with which the sick pupils were treated and attended by the Physician, Superintendent, and all the officers of the Institution. In the midst of most trying times, they faithfully performed all their duties, not only in providing for the proper attention of the sick, but in quieting the fears of those not attacked by the disease.

No formal examination by an officer of the Educational Department was made of the literary classes during the session, as the Institution was closed a month earlier than usual, it being considered best to return all the pupils to their homes until the water supply was improved. Before the school broke up, however, the Superintendent had an examination of each class made by the teachers, and the result thereof shewed that satisfactory progress had been made. An examination, of course, could have been made in the usual way, but it would not have been a fair test of the result of the work of the session, for many of the pupils were in the infirmaries, others had been taken home by their parents, and the remainder could not have been expected, under the circumstances, to undergo a prolonged examination.

During the session of 1882-83, 293 pupils were under instruction, being a slight reduction as compared with the number during the previous session. The usual statistics regarding these pupils are attached to the Superintendent's report, which follows my own. In the appendix to this report will be found a series of papers written by the various teachers of the Institution upon subjects connected with the education and training of deaf mutes. These papers will be found of much interest, and they shew, in addition, that the institution has a staff, the members of which take an earnest and intelligent interest in the calling they have adopted.

Inspections.

I made three visits to the Institution during the official year and recorded the following minutes thereof:—

"An official inspection of this Institution was commenced by me on the 2nd of April, when there were in residence 245 pupils, 133 boys, and 112 girls.

"The full number entering for the current term was 256. Four, however, have been removed at the request of the Superintendent on account of the precarious state of their health. Three have left for minor causes, and four have lately been removed by their parents, in consequence of their anxiety regarding the spread of typhoid fever, cases of which have appeared in the Institution.

"The health of the pupils during the present term has not been up to the usual standard. Ailments of various kinds have, from time to time, appeared, such as malignant sore throat, bronchial affections, etc., and these have been followed by cases of typhoid and low fever. Although this condition of health has given rise to much anxiety, yet no deaths have resulted, and the sufferers each appear to be approaching that condition of convalescence, when they will be able to take their places in the class-room again.

"In consequence of this state of health, the ordinary routine of studies has, to some extent, been interfered with. Yet a fair measure of progress has generally

been made, and now that the health of the pupils is in a great measure restored, good progress may be looked for up to the close of the session. Every effort on the part of the Superintendent, and the other officers of the Institution, appears to have been used to secure the health of the pupils, and during their illness to care for them by proper attention and nursing.

"Persistent efforts have also been made to discover the cause of the sickness among the pupils, and from the investigations made, the only conclusion to be arrived at is, that it has been wholly due to the impure water supplied to the Institution from the Bay of Quinte. An analysis of it lately obtained shews that in its present impure condition, it is totally unfit for domestic purposes, and in view of the present state of health in the Institution; questions of importance, such as the possibility of obtaining an immediate and permanent supply of good water at a moderate outlay, immediately present themselves.

"The wells in the neighbourhood of the Institution, although in most cases supplying moderately pure water, generally fail in the dry season, so that no permanent supply can be hoped for by digging ordinary wells for it, and although there is represented to be in Oak Lake ample quantity and excellent quality, and sufficient elevation, the distance (say twelve miles from the Institution) is too great to make it available for the present at least.

"Means must then be adopted to secure wholesome water from the present source. In order to accomplish this, it will be recommended that the Public Works Department extend the present supply pipe 500 or 600 feet further into the bay in order to reach the deeper water and current, which must, to a greater or less extent, flow from the west. Drawing the water from this distance, would not alone, however, prove to be permanently satisfactory, and the construction of a settling and filtering basin as well, will also be recommended, which, with due regard to capacity and construction, will no doubt remedy the evil, and afford a sufficient supply of pure water.

"In view of the prevailing sickness during the present session, it is gratifying to note the superior order and cleanliness of the building in all its apartments, as well as in its surroundings. Every effort has unquestionably been made during the winter, to preserve the health and comfort of the pupils.

"The appropriations for the purpose of putting wooden ceilings in the halls, painting and fitting up main hall, together with repairs to officers' rooms, in the building during last vacation, have all been completed in a substantial manner, and are now in a satisfactory state. And where these improvements have been made the Institution building presents a very neat and much improved condition.

"The appropriation for the further improvement and repairs to the building during the season, are as follows:—Repairs to ceiling, plastering, painting, etc., and in order to expedite the work the Superintendent is authorized to issue his requisition upon the Bursar for the purchase of the necessary material, at such date as will secure the prosecution of the work as soon as the vacation commences.

"The appropriations for educational appliances, farm implements, etc., will be expended according to requisition, sent in and approved of for those purposes, and the Superintendent is authorized to expend the sum appropriated for grounds, trees, etc. In each case the appropriations by the Legislature for the specific purpose for which they were granted must not be exceeded."

My second report was as follows:—

"I visited the Institution on the 9th June, principally for the purpose of

making an inspection of the internal repairs now in progress. On the occasion of a former visit, the Superintendent was authorized, as soon as vacation commenced, to begin the work of repairs to the ceiling, and to the main building generally, and continue them under his own supervision till completed, utilizing as far as possible the labour of the institutions *employés*.

"I found that the work was well under way, considerable progress having been made. All the loose plaster had been removed, and several of the large dormitories and the stairways of the girls side of the building were completed and ready for painting. The sheeting and wainscoting were being done by the carpenter and his assistant. The pine sheeting, which is being used for the ceilings is not quite good enough in quality, and instructions were given to procure a better grade.

"The carpenter will have no difficulty in completing the repairs under his charge in ample time for the painters to finish before the return of the pupils.

"Provision has been made for the painting and graining of all the woodwork in every apartment of the main building, and the new building adjoining, and as the Superintendent has made arrangements for the thorough fumigation and cleansing of every part of the institution, it cannot be otherwise than in a most healthful condition on the reassembling of the pupils.

"The great want of a water-closet and bath-tub, with hot and cold water at hand, in the hospital for girls was very apparent during the sickness which occurred at the Institution recently. I will therefore recommend that the Public Works Department take the matter in hand and arrange for these improvements being added at once. If the pipes, hopper, bath-tub, and other fittings were supplied, the work might be done by the Engineer of the Institution. It is certainly necessary that the construction of the closet should be proceeded with at once.

"The roof of the main building is found to be still in a defective condition, and after every rainfall water leaks through to the dormitories. I will therefore recommend that the roof be thoroughly repaired.

"The roof of the Bursar's house is also in a leaky condition, and as it is in immediate need of repair, an expenditure of $25 is authorized for that purpose.

"In the plan prepared for the further extension of the water-pipe into the bay, I find it is only intended to carry the pipe 600 feet from the pump house. In my report of the 7th April relative to the water supply, I recommend that the present supply pipe be extended 600 feet so as to draw water from the running stream. After this, the second examination, under more favourable circumstances than when the bay was covered with ice, I am more assured of the necessity for the extension of the pipe to a greater distance from the shore, and will call the attention of the Public Works Department to the matter, recommending that the pipe be carried out to at least 700 feet from the end of the present pipe, so that the object in view may be fully secured.

"All the bedding in the Institution has been inspected, and what there is of it was found in an admirable condition, having been washed and mended since the close of the school in May. In consequence, however, of the more than ordinary wear and tear by frequent washings, rendered necessary by the late sickness, a considerable quantity has had to be condemned as totally unfit for further use, and additions will have to be made for the usual school requirements. I therefore authorized the Superintendent to make requisitions on the Bursar for a sufficient quantity of twilled sheeting, pillow cotton, white quilts, roller towelling.

etc., to meet the Institution's needs, and also to replace two worn-out carpets with new ones. The purchase of a few small pieces of furniture, to meet absolute requirements, was also authorized.

"The brickwork under the boilers is being repaired by one of the Institution *employés*, and instructions were given to have all water tanks, steam pipes, and water-closet pipes thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and repaired during the vacation.

"The farm work is well advanced, and an effort is being made to secure a sufficient supply of roots and vegetables for the Institution without purchasing.

"School work closed on the 16th May, and all the children except three were able to return to their homes on that day, accompanied by the Superintendent and officers, over the usual lines of railway, to their respective destinations. Those who were then too ill to go, have since recovered and gone home.

"All the officers and *employés* of the Institution deserve commendation for their untiring efforts on behalf of the sick children, who were ill from typhoid fever. The letters received by the Superintendent from their parents shew how fully they appreciate the kindness and care bestowed upon the children.

"The Superintendent is authorized to visit various parts of the Province during the vacation, to meet the parents of children now attending the Institution, and also parents who desire to have their children admitted. He is required to forward a list of those pupils who are over age, those who have been in the Institution for seven years and desire an extension of the time, and those also who are not to be re-admitted, with his recommendation respecting each pupil.

"I again visited the Institution during the official year, and made the minutes given hereunder in respect thereof:

"On the 17th and 18th July, I visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the purpose of inspecting the progress made in the internal improvements which have been under way since the commencement of the vacation, and also to see the position of the work under contract for the purpose of supplying the Institution with water. The Provincial Architect accompanied me.

"The internal improvements in the main building are rapidly approaching completion, and the work in the boys' dormitory is finished. The painting and graining in this building is well done, and adds very much to its appearance. The whole of the internal improvements will be completed in ample time for the re-assembling of the pupils on the 12th September next.

"The work of excavating for the settling and filtering basins is not in such a forward state as is desirable or as might have been expected, in view of the fact that the contractor had notice of the acceptance of his tender for the work early in June, and there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for his delay in its prosecution.

"With this condition of things in regard to the progress of the main work by which a water supply could be arranged in time for the re-assembling of the pupils on the 12th September, it is gratifying to know that boring for water to the east of the Institution buildings appears to have resulted in the finding of an ample supply. The well has been bored in rock to the depth of about thirty, the rock being about twelve, feet from the surface. The well is estimated to pump 1,500 gallons per hour, and the water is apparently excellent. The only available means of testing the well, however, has been with an ordinary hand-pump, and the supply could neither be drawn so rapidly nor so continuously as to afford a reliable test of the capacity of the well to furnish the required quantity.

If, on being thoroughly tested, the well should hold out, the quantity named would be quite sufficient for the wants of the Institution, and, in view of the necessity of determining as to the supply, say not later than thirty days before the day of re-assembling the pupils, the Public Works Department will be requested to make the necessary test immediately. This can be best accomplished by placing a small portable engine at the well, and connecting the pipes to the well with the tanks which have formerly been in use in the building.

"In order to have further assurances in regard to the quality of the water, the superintendent has been requested to forward a sample, which will be sent to the Government Analyst."

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

The statement given below shews the aggregate cost of maintaining the Institution; also the cost per pupil:—

SERVICE.	Aggregate Cost.	Cost per Pupil.
	$ c.	$ c.
Medical department	189 61	0 77.00
Food of all kinds	9774 53	39 67.33
Bedding, clothing, and shoes	1135 21	4 60.76
Fuel	4391 29	17 82.36
Light	1261 18	5 11.89
Laundry, soap and cleaning	367 10	1 49.00
Books and apparatus	449 50	1 82.44
Printing, postage, and stationery	817 08	3 31.64
Furniture and furnishings	722 15	2 93.11
Farm, feed, and fodder	573 69	2 32.85
Repairs and alterations	883 43	3 58.57
Miscellaneous	748 77	3 03.91
Salaries and wages	17702 83	71 85.31
Totals	39016 37	158 36.17

There is nothing in the above statement calling for any special comment or explanation from me.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1883.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities for the Province of Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to present the Thirteenth Annual Report of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1883.

The advantages enjoyed by deaf and dumb children at the present time, as compared with those within the reach of children similarly afflicted, even a few decades gone by, testifies to the fact that this is an age of philanthropy and progress. In Ontario deaf and dumb children have every advantage that can be secured for them. Our Institution is beautifully situated on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, with lovely scenery on every hand, and the healthiness of the location is all that could be desired. The building is fitted up specially for the comfort and convenience of those for whom it was erected. The appropriations of the Legislature have been liberal, and the people are content to know that the money is expended with a wise economy in such humane work, and for the benefit of a deserving class of the community.

The education of the deaf and dumb has claimed the attention of great minds for many years, and the efforts of those engaged in the work at the present time are earnest and effective. In the early ages deaf-mutes were considered incapable of instruction, and they were debarred from the rights of citizenship.

Aristotle laid it down in his writings "that of all the senses hearing contributes the "most to intelligence and knowledge, and that the deaf are wholly incapable of intellectual instruction." Notwithstanding this, instances are recorded where deaf and dumb persons have become eminent in various walks of life, and we have some in Ontario to-day who rank among our most intellectual citizens. In the fifteenth century Jerome Cardan, an eminent man of that time, after paying considerable attention to the subject, came to the conclusion that "the instruction of the deaf and dumb is difficult, but it is possible." History gives the credit of systematic teaching of the deaf and dumb to Pierre de Poince, a Benedictine Monk, of Spain, and to that country belongs the honor of having the three first teachers of this class. Thomas Braidwood, a Scotchman, in 1760, taught a few pupils whose friends were in a position to pay large fees, and thus established the first regular school for deaf-mutes in Great Britain. The first Institution for the deaf and dumb, free to all, and supported by Government, was opened at Leipsic in 1778. The early instructors of the deaf and dumb in Great Britain were unwilling to reveal their modes of teaching unless their very exorbitant terms were complied with, consequently it was only children of comparatively wealthy people who could obtain an education. When the late Dr. Gallaudett visited England, in 1815, for the purpose of gaining information with a view of establishing an institution in Hartford, Conn., he found it impossible to induce the possessors of the art to part with their secrets. At this time, however, the instruction of the deaf and dumb had made great strides in France, and he was welcomed there by the celebrated Sicard, who gave him every assistance in qualifying himself for the contemplated work in America.

As the result of his mission, the Institution at Hartford was established, and from it has sprung many others, every State in the neighbouring Republic having its own school for the deaf, and in the Dominion four of the Provinces. In Ontario, the late Mr. J. B. McGann established a private institution at Toronto, which was afterwards removed to Hamilton, supported in part by a Government grant, fees from the counties for pupils residing within their bounds, and voluntary contributions. His energy and perseverance called attention to the necessity for a Provincial Institution, and he lived to see his fondest hopes realized.

I give herewith an interesting summary of all the Institutions in the world, also a tabular statement of the Institutions in Canada, as published in *The American Annals for the Deaf and Dumb.*

SUMMARY

Of the Institutions of the World.

COUNTRY.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Pupils.			No. of Teachers.
		Total.	Male.	Female.	
Australia	3	147	82	65	11
Austria-Hungary	17	1147	656	454	64
Belgium	10	864	482	382	.....
Brazil	1	32	32	.....	3
Canada	7	803	397	406	84
Denmark	4	326	150	176	41
France	67	3482	.....	.....	.....
Germany	90	5608	1042	908	580
Great Britain and Ireland	46	2650	1413	1237	244
Italy	35	1491	815	676	237
Japan	2	65	37	28	7
Luxembourg	1	29	15	14	3
Mexico	2	30	23	7	7
Netherlands	3	465	256	209	40
New Zealand	1	22	13	9	2
Norway	7	283	155	128	34
Portugal	1	8	7	1	1
Russia, (including Courland and Finland)	10	584	363	221	59
Spain	7	222	125	97	16
Sweden	17	680	421	259	76
Switzerland	11	380	182	198	39
United States	55	7155	4085	3070	481
Total	397	26473	10751*	8545*	2029

* The reports from France and Prussia do not indicate the sex of the pupils.

Tabular Statement of the Institutions of Canada.

	Name.	Location.	Date of opening.	Chief Executive Officer.	No. of Pupils.					No. of Instructors.				
					During the year.	Male.	Female.	Semi-mute.	Present Dec. 1, 1881.	Whole No.	Male.	Female.	Deaf-mute.	Semi-mute.
1	Catholic Inst'n (Male)..	Montreal, Que....	1848	Rev. Alf. Belanger, Pt. S. V., Director....	150	150	None.	4	123	27	27	None.	4	None.
2	Catholic Inst'n (Female).	Montreal, Que....	1851	Sister Philippe, Superior.....	215	None.	215	25	215	32	None.	32	4	None.
3	Halifax Institution.....	Halifax, N. S....	1857	J. Scott Hutton, M.A., Principal.....	81	44	37	3	56	4	3	1	1	None.
4	Ontario do	Belleville, Ontario.	1870	R. Mathison, Superintendent.....	303	165	138	14	255	16	8	8	3	1
5	Mackay Institution	Montreal, Que....	1870	Thos. Widd, Principal	36	22	14	9	36	3	2	1	2	None.
6	New Brunswick Inst'n..	Portland, N. B....	1873	A. H. Abell, Principal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Fredericton Institution..	Fredericton, N. B.	1882	Albert F. Woodbridge, Principal.....	18	16	2	1	18	2	1	1	None.	None.
7	Institutions in Canada..	.....		.....	803	397	406	56	703	84	41	43	14	1

	Name.	Method of Instruction.	School hours.	Trades.	How supported.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Expenditure last fiscal year.		No. volumes in Library.	Total No. pupils have received instruction.
							For support.	For build'gs and grounds.		
1	Montreal Cath. Inst. (Male).	Oral	8 to 11 and 1½ to 4....	Bo., Cab., El., Pr., Sh., Ta., Wt.	Province, labor, and vol. contributions.	50000	32143	12000	600	442
2	Montreal Cath. Inst. (Fem.)	Combined ..	8½ to 12 and 1 to 3½....	Dr., Se.....	.....	175000	.....	.....	2000	500
3	Halifax Institution.....	do ..	9 to 12¾ and 2 to 4	Car., Ga., Pr., Sh.	Maritime provinces and vol. contribut'ns	20000	6039	181	400	266
4	Ontario do	do ..	9 to 12 and 1½ to 3....	Car., Dr., Sh., Ta.	Province	152491	39928	3500	1410	598
5	Mackay do	do ..	9 to 3.....	Car., Pr.....	Province, pay pupils, and vol. contrib's.	50000	6000	1200	200	85
6	New Brunswick Institution	Manual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Fredericton Institution....	Combined ..	9 to 12 and 2 to 4.....	None.....	.....	3000	1800	.....	.....	18
	Institutions in Canada....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1909

Our Institution is a monument of which the people of the Province may feel justly proud. It is thoroughly equipped in every department for the good work in which we are engaged, and I believe our scholars obtain as thorough an education as it is possible to give deaf and dumb children in the time allotted to them. Our teachers are systematic, energetic, experienced educators, and every educational appliance required for their assistance is obtained. Our system of instruction is the one in use in all of the best institutions in the United States, and our chief aim is to teach language first, last, and all the time. The course of study embraces exercises in arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, etc., but every lesson is made one of language, as it is the great want of the deaf mute. Our motto is "Still Onward."

It was a matter of regret that the sickness among the pupils in the Institution in April and May last prevented the usual annual examinations being held by the Government examiner. As some of the pupils were, and had been ill, and after it was decided to close the Institution before the usual time, others had left for their homes, a regular examination, would have been at best only partially satisfactory. In order, however, to obtain a fair knowledge of the standing of those who remained, the teachers had a general review of all the exercises of the term and gave their classes an examination, in some instances the questions propounded being prepared by the teacher of a class, other than the one under examination. Most of the work was done on paper, and the whole is now on file in my office. In addition, each teacher reported upon the individual capacity, progress and standing of his or her pupils. The result was highly satisfactory to all concerned, and I have no hesitation in saying that the pupils as a whole made very commendable progress.

There are at present 28 pupils in six classes, who receive instruction in articulation daily, the length of each lesson being from twenty to forty minutes. Class I.—Comprising two pupils, receive only twenty minutes' instruction. They are reading the lessons contained in the Royal Reader, third part. In lip-reading the questions at the end of each lesson are orally asked by the teacher. Class II.—Consisting of five pupils, are continuing in colloquial language, the work being more advanced than last session, forming sentences from a word or a phrase that is written on the slate by the teacher. Class III.—Six pupils; can speak the names of the different parts of the body; things in the room; days of the week, and most of the common kinds of food. Oral description of actions performed by themselves and teacher. Class IV.—Seven pupils; mastered the sounds, combining them into words of one and two syllables; count to twenty; learning phrases. Class V.—Four pupils, two of these have been away for a session or more. The work will be to master the sounds and speak words forming simple combinations of them; counting to ten, and short sentences. Class VI.—This is a class of new pupils. It consists of six pupils, four of whom have heard. The session's work will be to learn all the sounds of the language and to combine two or more of them together. Mr. Brown is doing excellent work in this specialty as the results will attest.

The members of the drawing class are persevering, and the excellence of many of their drawings call forth complimentary remarks from visitors. Some of the best pictures have been framed and placed in the parlours of the Institution. James Hadden, a pupil, exhibited four of his drawings at the West Hastings Show, and secured first prize. Wm. Kay, of Stratford, a former pupil, excels in crayon portrait work, and is executing commissions in that line. Another former pupil, Miss Cassie Johnson, is now an expert retoucher of negatives in the photographic establishment of Messrs. Hunter & Co., Toronto.

The pupils have been very exemplary during the year and have given very little trouble. Their offences were few, and of a minor character, and the punishments generally consisted of bread and water, a few hours walking drill, or confinement in the reflection chamber for a short time. I am inclined to think that the same number of speaking boys and girls would be much more unruly than our deaf and dumb children.

The attentions of the supervising teacher, Mr. Coleman, have been of great service to the teachers, especially those who have recently joined our staff. He will still continue his half-hour visits to the class-rooms each afternoon.

I requested the teachers to prepare papers on subjects connected with the education of the deaf and dumb, and their essays will be found appended hereto. They will well repay careful perusal.

The sign-class for new teachers, taught by Professor Greene, is accomplishing the work intended, and a uniformity of signs, very essential in the Institution, is one of the results.

The pupils came back promptly after the opening on the 12th inst., thus enabling us to re-arrange the classes and classify the pupils without unnecessary delay.

Religious Instruction.

During the year we have had regular visits from some of the resident clergymen of the city, and occasional ones from others. We are pleased when they favor us. For visits, we are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Burke, Monseignor Farrelly, Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. McLean, Rev. A. Turnbull, Rev. J. Stobo, and Rev. Mr. Shorey; Rev. Mr. Herridge, of London, and Rev. W. R. Parker, of Chatham. Mr. Denys has charge of the religious exercises of the Catholic pupils and is devotedly attached to his work. Mr. McKillop continues the religious instructions of the little ones. The general Sunday lectures are taken in turn by the male teachers, and the Bible class is taught every Sunday afternoon by myself. The Baptist pupils regretted the departure from the city of the Rev. A. Turnbull, who for nearly six years made monthly visits to the Institution, and had meetings of those belonging to his denomination.

Industrial Department.

We still continue the industrial departments, and have reason to feel gratified by the result of our labours in this direction. From the shoe-shop several boys go out every year with a good knowledge of a useful trade, and no difficulty is experienced in procuring situations for those who are capable. The foreman of the shoe shop, Mr. Nurse, himself a semi-mute, is very much interested in the boys under him, and displays the greatest anxiety in pushing them forward. We have made several lots of boots and shoes for the London Asylum, and our goods will compare favourably for durability with any similar wares turned out by any other establishment in the country. We are debarred from placing our boots upon the market, and, beyond the requirements of our own Institution, and the orders for the Asylum at London, do not enter into competition with the general trade. I understand that a shoe-shop has been established in connection with the Asylum at London, and our market at that place may, perhaps, be curtailed to some extent in consequence. If we are not permitted to fill the usual annual order for the Asylum our operations must be curtailed. The authorities at London may, perhaps, save a few dollars yearly by having a shop of their own, but the small saving there is at the expense of deaf and dumb boys, who are thereby denied the opportunities of learning a trade here. We do not expect our shop to be a source of revenue. If it pays expenses, or nearly so, our duty to the pupils clearly demands its continuance; and even if it were a small annual loss, the good accomplished cannot accurately be estimated in dollars and cents. Five boys are now working all day, and 21 put in a few hours before and after school. In the carpenter's shop one boy works all day, and eight or ten others are taught the use of tools, and to make general repairs about the Institution. For a number of years past the suggestion has been made to establish a printing office, and the publication of a paper. I have no doubt it would be a very great advantage to some of the boys here, who would like to learn the art of printing, but at the present time, for various reasons, I cannot see my way clear to recommend the establishment of such an addition. On the girls' side the tailoring and dressmaking departments are efficiently managed by Miss McDougall. Several of the girls who last year were working in our Institution, under her direction, are making comfortable livings at home. This year seven girls work from nine till five, and all the girls, both little and big, are taught plain sewing for an hour or two each school day. We have seven kinds of sewing machines in use, and we want one or two more to meet requirements. The fancy-work class, recently under the direction of Miss Lorenzen, is now in charge of the Matron, Mrs. Spaight. Many useful and fancy articles have been taken home by the little ones. The girls make their own beds and assist, in turn, in washing dishes after meals, and ironing in the laundry, but the tasks set them are never beyond their strength, and are only intended to familiarize them with household work.

What we are doing.

It was a source of pleasure to me, and a gratification to many of the parents of the children now attending the Institution, that I was enabled, prior to the opening of the school for this term, to visit various places in the Province, to talk over with them the prospects of their children. They were glad to see me and I was equally so to see them. A large proportion of our scholars come from places remote from the Institution, and a considerable number of the parents have not visited the Institution at any time; they felt a desire to see and talk to the person who, for nine months in the year, has charge of their children. A few minutes conversation elicited many points of interest which will enable me in the future to more thoroughly understand the children who are here, and help me to devise means for their advancement. At all my appointments the attendances were full, interesting and productive of good results. During my visits I met and conversed with deaf and dumb persons, young men and young women, who had been pupils of the Institution at various times since it was founded. In nearly every case they were in some remunerative employment, and were a credit to themselves and an honour to their parents and friends. It was touching to see them express their gratitude and regard for the teachers who had taught them and those who had been instrumental in furthering their interests in the world. I have often been asked what our pupils did when they left school. In order to gain the desired information, I made enquiries, and found that of those who had left the Institution within the last few years that the following named ex-pupils were engaged as stated hereunder :—

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
Johnson, Thomas	Shoemaker	Belgrave, Ont.
Baines, Stephen	do	do
Flynn, John	do	Toronto, Ont.
Rhodes, John	do	do
Sanderson, Richard	do	Cobourg, Ont.
Gallagher, John J.	do	Rochester, N.Y.
McDonald, Alexander	do	Keene, Ont.
Morrison, Duncan	do	Collingwood, Ont.
Gee, John W	do	
Smith, Albert E.	do	Madoc, Ont.
Larkins, Walter B.	do	do "
Robbins, Elias O.	do	Flinton, "
Lowry, Thomas R	do	Parry Sound, "
Fraser, Philip	do	Woodstock, "
Golds, Charles	do	Paris, "
Rose, Willliam J	do	do "
Reid, James	do	Dundas, "
O'Neil, James	do	Hamilton, "
Palmer, Ezra	do	Fort Erie, "
Willis, Richard W	do	Orillia, "
McDonald, George	do	Uptergrove, "

OCCUPATION OF EX-PUPILS—*Continued.*

Name.	Occupation.	Residence.
McIntosh, A. A	Printer	Chatham, "
White, William	do	Chicago, Ill.
Braven, James	do	Brantford, Ont.
Peake, J. J.	do	Winnipeg, Man.
Busch, S. J.	Wood Carver	Kingston, Ont.
Elliott, Charles	Decorator	Toronto, "
Mason, A. W.	Artist	do "
Kay, William	do	Stratford, "
O'Brien, Thomas	Machinist	Hamilton, "
Lloyd, Joshua	do	Brantford, "
Sutton, Robert	Carpenter	do "
Douglas, John B.	do	Goldsmith, "
Willson, Isaac	Painter	Chicago, Ill.
Beemer, James	do	Simcoe, Ont.
Frank, Solomon	do	Strathroy, "
Grant, Hedley	Sailmaker	Hamilton, "
Smith, Charles	Baker	Toronto, "
Howe, Charles	Bookbinder	do "
Greene, Robert	do	do "
Ellis, John	do	do "
Mason, Harry	Blacksmith	Hamilton, "
Smith, George	do	
Soper, George	Carriage-maker	Frankville, Ont.
Pettiford, Charles	Moulder	Guelph, "
Riddell, Robert	Spinner	Pakenham, "
Keyser, Samuel	Brickmaker	Keyser, "

Many others, whose whereabouts I could not ascertain, are doubtless succeeding as well as some of those mentioned. Those I met were all well dressed, and their appearance denoted they were active, energetic members of the communities in which they live. I failed to find one who had spent any considerable time at the Institution a burden to himself or the charitable public. I could not learn of any who were tramping the country soliciting alms. This is somewhat remarkable, as the nature of their infirmity, if taken advantage of, pleads very directly to the sympathies of the charitably disposed. Many boys have gone from the Institution to their homes on the farm, and are diligently helping their fathers, or are tilling the soil on their own account. Girls, too, who before receiving instruction were careless, indifferent, and sometimes unmanageable at home, have become industrious and willing helpers to their mothers. It is very satisfactory to me to be in a position to report that every parent whom I met was satisfied with the efforts put forth for

the advancement of his or her child. Every child who has attended the Institution has gone away much improved in a greater or lesser degree for having been here. Some of course have received more benefits than others, but all had the same opportunities. The bright children, by reason of their aptitude, have made better progress than the less bright, but even the dullest show evidences of the care and instruction given them.

Newspapers.

The publishers of newspapers still continue to supply us with plenty of reading matter for our pupils, and their liberality deserves special mention. As the papers are received they are placed on file in the reading room, accessible to the pupils, and are eagerly read by the more advanced of them. Our thanks are due to the publishers of the following newspapers for courtesies received, and also to private individuals whose names are mentioned.

Name.	Where Published.	Name.	Where Published.
Evening Times	Hamilton.	Enterprise	Chesley.
Daily Advertiser	London.	Statesman	Bowmanville.
Daily Free Press	Winnipeg.	Confederate	Mount Forest.
Daily News	Kingston.	Echo	London.
Weekly Telegram	Brantford.	Northumberland Enterprise	Colborne.
Weekly Expositor	Brantford.	Canada Christian Advocate	Hamilton.
Free Press	Acton.	Express	Colborne.
Journal	Uxbridge.	Norfolk Reformer	Simcoe.
Weekly Telegraph-Herald	London.	Standard	Listowell.
Herald	Georgetown	Times	Wingham.
Renfrew Mercury	Renfrew	Enterprise	Arthur.
Western Despatch	Strathroy	Echo	Wiarton.
Canadian Farmer	Welland	Manitoulin Expositor	Manitowaning.
Whitby Chronicle	Whitby	Bulletin	Collingwood.
Ingersoll Chronicle	Ingersoll	Thunder Bay Sentinel	Port Arthur.
British Canadian	Simcoe.	Ensign	Brighton.
Brockville Monitor	Brockville	Courier	Trenton.
Weekly Mercury	Guelph.	Advertiser	Petrolia.
Examiner	Peterborough.	Banner	Dundas.
New Era	Drayton.	Beeton Chronicle	Beeton.
Gazette	Almonte.	Sentinel-Review	Woodstock.
Muskoka Herald	Bracebridge.	Courier	Embro.
Observer	Pembroke.	Sawyers' Illustrated Penman.	Ottawa.
Post	Thorold.	Independent	Bobcaygeon.
Spectator	Hamilton.	Mutes' Journal	Omaha, Neb.
Canadian Champion	Milton.	Deaf Mute Mirror	Flint, Mich.
Reporter	Kingsville.	Goodson Gazette	Stanton, Va.
Niagara Review	Niagara Falls.	Kentucky Deaf Mute	Danville, Ky.
Standard	Dundas.	Index	Colerado Springs.
Enterprise	Collingwood.	Star	Olatha, Kan.
Advocate	Cookstown.	Companion	Fairbault, Minn.
Canadian Casket	Napanee.	Deaf Mute Advance	Jacksonville, Ill.
Ontario Chronicle	Belleville.	Deaf Mute Ranger	Austin, Texas.
Guide and News	Port Hope.	Deaf Mute Times	Dalavan, Wis.
F. Leslie's Ill. Newspaper	New York, N.Y.	Vis-a-Vis	Columbus, Ohio.
Dominion Churchman	Toronto.	Deaf Mute Bulletin	Frederick City, M.
Evangelical Churchman	Toronto.	Tablet	Romney, West Va.
Courier	Perth.	Deaf Mute Record	Fulton, Mo.
Weekly Planet	Chatham.	Deaf Mute Hawkeye	Council Bluffs, Iowa
Essex Record	Windsor.	Leader	Brooklyn, N.Y.
North Hastings Review	Madoc.	Optic	Little Rock, Ark.
Trent Valley Advocate	Trenton.		

Rev. Mr. Burke has kindly paid for the Dominion Churchman for two years for our use.

The Rev. Mr. Withrow, Toronto, donated a large number of papers and periodicals suitable for the Christmas holidays.

The Audiphone, Dentaphone, etc.

During the past year the Province has been literally flooded with circulars advertising the merits of the Audiphone, Dentaphone and other instruments said to be beneficial to deaf and dumb persons of all ages. These circulars contain certificates signed by clergymen and others of apparent respectability, couched in language so inviting and delusive as to catch the unwary. We have tried the above-mentioned aids to hearing in our Institution and have proved them to be utterly worthless. Many people throughout the country have invested their money in the purchase of an Audiphone or Dentaphone, and have afterwards written here enquiring as to the merits of the instruments. I have made it a point to have all these supposed helps to hearing thoroughly tested in the Institution, and if we find any of them to be of any benefit to deaf and dumb persons the public will be apprized of the result at the earliest possible moment.

Change of Officers and Teachers.

As mentioned in my last report, Mr. McDermid, whose resignation was just then handed in, left in November and transferred his services to the Institution at Iowa. Mr. Parker, who was in the work about a year, severed his connection in January, and is now Professor of Elocution at Trinity College, Toronto. The departure of both these young men was regretted, and we hope in the future they will distinguish themselves in their new spheres. Miss Lorenzen, a former pupil of the Institution, and for four years a teacher, was married to Mr. McDermid, and is now with her husband in Iowa. Miss Lorenzen was a pains-taking, energetic, conscientious and successful teacher, and we shall miss her very much. Mrs. Martin, who filled the position of matron and housekeeper for several months very acceptably, was transferred to the Agricultural College at Guelph and she was succeeded by Mrs. M. Spaight, who was housekeeper here for four years prior to her promotion to the matronship of the Institution for the Blind at Brantford. Her four years' previous experience eminently fits her for the position of matron here, as her thorough knowledge of the language of the deaf and dumb is of great assistance to her in the discharge of her duties. Miss A. M. Bolster, Miss Mary Bull and Mr. J. B. Ashley have been added to the teaching staff, and all give promise of making good teachers, as they are enthusiastic in their work. Miss Bolster, in addition to teaching a literary class, has charge of the art department, and in both her classes her pupils are making commendable progress. Miss Bull, who was a former pupil, is now engaged as a monitor teacher and is succeeding very well indeed. Mr. Ashley, a successful teacher of speaking children, lost his hearing about eight years ago, from the effects of scarlet fever, and of necessity has been compelled to familiarize himself with the modes of communication used by the deaf and is therefore a desirable acquisition.

Farm and Garden.

Our front grounds this year looked somewhat better than for years past, and presented a more pleasing aspect. The trees have thriven better and encouraged us to hope that our labors will not be altogether thrown away in planting them. The hay crop was abundant and the roots generally a very fair yield. We shall have about one thousand bushels of potatoes, or nearly enough for our requirements. The garden stuff has turned out better than at first anticipated, and from that source we shall receive sufficient vegetables of all kinds for officers' and pupils' use. Mr. Wills, the gardener, secured twenty-eight prizes at the West Hastings Show for flowers and vegetables. The farm and garden are both well managed by Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Wills, who have them in charge.

The General Health.

I regret that I cannot report the general health of the pupils during last term as good. Early in the session many of them had severe sore throats; one case of mild scarlet fever recovered without any others being affected, but in March of this year an outbreak of typhoid fever caused us much anxiety and solicitude. There were twenty cases in all of

the latter disease. Prompt measures were taken in caring for the sick, everything that could be done was done to ensure their recovery, and a kind Providence smiled upon our efforts as only one pupil died of the fever. Some of the parents of the ailing children came here to attend their little ones, and all were tenderly nursed. The parents were notified of the epidemic in the Institution just as soon as the disease made its appearance and were frequently informed of its progress. We took them wholly into our confidence, hid nothing from them, and their grateful and encouraging letters were particularly gratifying to us. The Institution physician was unremitting in his attentions, being here early and late. The matron, Mrs. Spaight, on the girls' side, and the supervisor, Mr. Begg, in charge of the boys, with the nurses under them, were always at their posts, and I thank them most heartily for their conscientious discharge of duty under such trying circumstances. From the time it was first announced we had typhoid fever in the building there was no panic among the inmates, the officers, teachers and employés were in their accustomed places, and the classes went on as usual with here and there a vacant chair. We could not account for the appearance of typhoid fever in our midst as the sanitary condition of our Institution was supposed to be first-class ; an analysis of some of the water generally used, however, revealed the fact that it was impure, and had most likely caused the disease. Steps were immediately taken to ensure a pure supply, and we now have from a well sunk into the rock a sufficient quantity of water pronounced good and wholesome after a careful analysis by Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, for all drinking purposes. Extra assistance has been obtained, and the well water is put in filters placed in accessible parts of the building so that the children may obtain it when they are thirsty. The extension of the supply pipe into the bay and the erection of the large filter will give us an unlimited supply of filtered water for all purposes. There were three deaths during the year, Wm. Scott, thirteen years of age, a weakly lad, succumbed to an attack of inflammation of the lungs ; his distressed father arrived a couple of hours after the vital spark had fled. Annie McBride, aged twenty-three, after a severe illness of typhoid fever, from which she was apparently recovering, had a relapse and passed away. Her parents were with her and cheered her dying moments with the hope of meeting again in heaven. Her remains were buried in the Belleville Cemetery, whither they were followed by many of her mourning companions. The last one to go was Hannah Cunningham, aged nineteen, from an acute attack of meningitis of only a week's duration. Her mother was with her in her last hours, and for several days before she died. Hannah was a general favourite, had been here for nine terms, and many were the tears shed over her decease. The stricken parents had our fullest sympathy in their bereavements. Up to this time, since the opening on the 12th, the pupils have been remarkably healthy, and we sincerely hope they will continue so through the ensuing session.

Repairs and Alterations.

The repairs and alterations inside the building for which estimates were prepared, and appropriations made, have been completed. All the woodwork in the main building back to the kitchen was grained and painted. The bad ceilings have been replaced by pine sheeting, and all the broken plaster on the walls repaired. The inside of the Institution now presents a very clean and tidy appearance. Next year we shall require an appropriation for the re-flooring of a considerable portion of the main building as the present pine floors are nearly worn out. The outside woodwork of the buildings on the grounds was re-painted by order of the Department of Public Works. We have made good the worn out side-walks on the grounds, and put the farm buildings into a thorough state of repair. The ventilation of the water-closets is an immediate necessity and ought not to be delayed for any length of time. The general repairs were carried out under the superintendence of our carpenter, Mr. O'Donoghue, and he deserves commendation for the promptitude with which the work was accomplished.

Miscellaneous.

A conservatory would be both useful and ornamental, and is a necessity for the keeping of the gardener's plants through the winter.

Through the kindness of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, the pupils were admitted free to the Fall show, and enjoyed the privilege.

I would suggest the erection of balconies for the several flats put at the ends of the main building, built in such a manner as to be available for fire escapes, if necessary.

On the 31st October last year, the teachers, officers, and pupils visited the Cemetery for the purpose of unveiling the monument erected by the deaf mutes of Ontario to the memory of the late Professor J. B. McGann, pioneer teacher of the deat and dumb in Ontario. Suitable addresses were delivered by the Superintendent and Professors Greene and Denys.

It gives me pleasure to report that the officers, teachers, and employees are working harmoniously together for the general prosperity of the Institution. The Bursar's department is efficiently managed. The Clerk and Storekeeper, Mr. Canniff, during the past year, had considerable extra work, but was equal to the task, and has at all times rendered me every assistance in his power.

The Institution officers and teachers are compelled by the nature of their duties to spend most of their evenings at the Institution. During the winter months, time hangs somewhat heavily on their hands. Some of them are musically inclined, and if there were a piano provided by the Government it would be a source of great pleasure and enjoyment to all concerned. I hope you will make arrangements for the purchase of one to be placed in the officers' parlour, as I fully assure you it would be highly appreciated.

We are under continued obligation to the Grand Trunk, Canada Pacific, Northern Toronto, Grey and Bruce and Midland Railway Companies for giving us reduced fares for the children going to and returning from their homes during vacation. To James Stephenson, Esq., General Passenger Agent, and William Edgar, Esq., Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, we are specially indebted for liberal arrangements, and placing special cars at our disposal. Mr. Gunn, Agent at Belleville, Mr. Gormley, Agent at Toronto, have, as usual, been unremitting in their attentions for the comfort of persons coming here. The conductors and station masters on the various lines of Railways take the greatest possible care of the deaf and dumb children placed in their charge, and see them safely *en route* to the Institution.

Attached herewith will be found the statistical tables required :—

A. Shewing the nationality of parents of pupils.
B. „ religion „ „
C. „ occupation „ „
D. „ ages of pupils.
E. „ number of pupils and counties from which they came.

Hoping that our labours in the future may be even more successful than our efforts in the past, and that we shall still have the watchful care of a kind Providence in the discharge of our duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. Mathison,
Superintendent.

(*a*) NATIONALITY.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada	110	United States	7
Ireland	46	Indian	1
Scotland	45	Unknown	32
England	37		
Germany	15	Total	293

(b) RELIGION.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Presbyterians	91	Jewish Synagogue	1
Methodists	74	Plymouth Brethren	1
Church of England	41	New Jerusalem	2
Roman Catholics	40	Evangelican	1
Baptists	23	Unknown	2
Bible Christians	8		
Lutherans	5		
Mennonites	4	Total	293

OCCUPATIONS.

——	No.	——	No.
Agent	1	Harness-maker	1
Axe-maker	1	Hotel-keepers	2
Baker	2	Ironfounder	1
Blacksmiths	8	Keeper of park	1
Bookkeepers	2	Labourers	57
Brakesman	1	Livery proprietors	2
Brewer	1	Machinists	2
Bricklayer	1	Malster	1
Cabinet-maker	1	Marble Cutters	2
Carder	1	Masons	3
Car Inspector	1	Merchants	7
Carpenters	12	Millers	3
Carriage-makers	3	Millwright	1
Cigar-maker	1	Moulder	1
Cheese-maker	1	Painters	4
Conductor	1	Pedler	1
Curriers	2	Plasterers	2
Drayman	1	Plate-driller	1
Dressmakers	3	Printer	1
Engineers	4	Saddler	1
Farmers	124	Sailors	3
Fishermen	1	Seamstress	1

OCCUPATIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Servant	1	Tuner	1
Shoemakers	3	Weaver	1
Tailor	1	Watchmaker	1
Tanner	1	Unknown	11
Teacher	1		
Teamster	1	Total	293

(d) AGES.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
7	4	13	29	19	10	25	4
8	16	14	31	20	12	27	2
9	9	15	31	21	3	30	1
10	19	16	23	22	4	37	1
11	28	17	12	23	5		
12	28	18	19	24	2	Total	293

(e) COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Brant	9	Halton	5
Bruce	16	Hastings	8
Cardwell	1	Huron	11
Carleton	5	Kent	11
Dufferin	1	Lambton	9
Durham	2	Lanark	4
Elgin	11	Leeds and Grenville	8
Essex	9	Lennox and Addington	2
Frontenac	4	Lincoln	1
Grey	11	Middlesex	15
Haliburton	1	Muskoka District	5
Haldimand	2	Norfolk	5

COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR CAME—*Continued.*

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Northumberland	6	Simcoe	12
Ontario	6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	15
Oxford	8	Victoria	1
Peel	3	Waterloo	11
Perth	14	Welland	1
Peterborough	3	Wellington	10
Prescott and Russell	9	Wentworth	15
Prince Edward	1	York	15
Renfrew	7	Total	293

THE NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1883.

Males	158
Females	135
Total	293

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	
From October 20th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871	64	36	100
do 1st, 1871, do 1872	97	52	149
do 1872, do 1873	130	63	193
do 1873, do 1874	145	76	221
do 1874, do 1875	155	83	238
do 1875, do 1876	160	96	256
do 1876, do 1877	167	104	271
do 1877, do 1878	166	111	277
do 1878, do 1879	164	105	269
do 1879, do 1880	162	119	281
do 1880, do 1881	164	132	296
do 1881. do 1882	165	138	303
do 1882, do 1883	158	135	293

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS WERE RECEIVED.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	Middlesex	23	13	36
Brant	14	5	19	Norfolk	9	6	15
Bruce	12	7	19	Northumberland	5	10	15
Carleton	14	6	20	Prescott	3	1	4
Dufferin	1	.....	1	Ontario	11	5	16
Durham	11	5	16	Oxford	6	6	12
Elgin	6	8	14	Peel	4	2	6
Essex	3	11	14	Perth	19	12	21
Frontenac	7	5	12	Peterborough	10	2	12
Grey	18	11	29	Prince Edward	3	.....	3
Haldimand	5	1	6	Renfrew	7	7	14
Halton	2	4	6	Russell	2	4	6
Hastings	15	11	26	Simcoe	13	12	25
Huron	19	19	38	Stormont	5	4	9
Kent	12	6	18	Dundas	4	3	7
Lambton	13	4	17	Glengarry	3	1	4
Lanark	6	2	8	Victoria	1	2	3
Leeds	8	3	11	Waterloo	10	9	19
Grenville	3	1	4	Welland	3	2	5
Lennox	3	2	5	Wellington	14	12	26
Addington	1	1	2	Wentworth	18	4	22
Lincoln	3	3	6	York	21	19	40
Parry Sound	1	.....	1	New Brunswick	2	.....	2
Muskoka District	3	3	6	Totals	377	254	631

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

——	No.	——	No.
Accountant	1	Farmers	286
Agent	1	Fire Insurance Inspector	1
Axe-maker	1	Fishermen	3
Baggageman	1	Governor of Gaol	1
Bakers	3	Gunsmith	1
Barrister	1	Harness-maker	1
Blacksmiths	14	Iron-founder	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	1	Keeper of Park	1
Boiler-maker	1	Labourers	106
Bookkeepers	4	Livery Proprietors	2
Brakesman	1	Machinist	1
Brewers	2	Malster	1
Bricklayers	2	Marble-cutters	2
Brickmaker	1	Masons	3
Butcher	1	Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements	2
Cabdriver	1	Mechanic	1
Cabinet-makers	2	Merchants	12
Captain of Schooner	1	Millers	3
Carder	1	Millwrights	2
Car Inspector	1	Miner	1
Carpenters	21	Minister	1
Carriage makers	5	Moulder	1
Cheese-maker	1	Non-Commissioned Officer	1
Cigar-maker	1	Nurseryman	1
Civil Service	1	Painters	8
Clerks	3	Pedler	1
Conductors, Railway	2	Plasterers	3
Coopers	3	Plate-driller	1
Curriers	3	Printer	1
Dealer in Hides	1	Saddlers	
Draymen	3	Sailors	
Dressmakers	3	Sailmaker	
Engineers, Railway	3	Seamstresses	
Engineer	1	Servant	

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS, ETC.—*Continued.*

——	No.	——	No.
Shoemakers	13	Traders	2
Tailors	5	Unknown	42
Tavern-keepers	8	Watchmakers	2
Teachers	6	Weaver	1
Teamster	1	Total	631

AGES OF THE PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4	1	19	18
6	18	20	13
7	70	21	9
8	61	22	9
9	63	23	5
10	45	24	5
11	50	25	5
12	45	26	4
13	36	27	2
14	30	30	1
15	44	36	1
16	31	Unknown	11
17	27		
18	27	Total	631

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Abscess	1	Cold	31
Accident	1	Congenital	250
Affection of the ears	2	Congestion of the brain	6
Burn	1	Dysentery	1
Canker	1	Fall	13
Cerebro-spinal-meningitis	15	Fever, bilious	4
Cholera	1	" brain	16

CAUSE OF DEAFNESS—*Continued.*

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Fever, intermittent	1	Mumps	4
" scarlet	45	Paralytic stroke	1
" spinal	11	Rickets	1
" malarial	1	Scabs	1
" typhus	5	Scald	1
" typhoid	4	Scald heads	2
" undefined	18	Shocks	2
Fits	8	Sickness undefined	18
Gathering in the ears	1	Spinal disease	37
Gathering in the head	3	Swelling on the neck	1
Inflammation of the brain	7	Teething	3
" " ears	1	Water on the brain	5
" " lungs	1	Whooping cough	6
" " pulmonary organs	2	Worms	2
" " spinal marrow	1	Causes unknown or undefined	79
Measles	16	Total	631

DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

——	No.	——	No.
Under 1 year of age	43	Between 10 and 11 years	4
Between 1 and 2 years	66	" 11 " 12 "	1
" 2 " 3 "	60	" 12 " 13 "	1
" 3 " 4 "	45	" 13 " 14 "	4
" 4 " 5 "	24	" 14 " 16 "	2
" 5 " 6 "	21	Unknown at what age they lost their hearing, but were not born deaf	85
" 6 " 7 "	7	Congenital deaf mutes	253
" 7 " 8 "	6		
" 8 " 9	3	Total	631
" 9 " 10 "	5		

RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

1st cousins	45
2nd "	11
3rd "	4
Distinctly related	16
Not related	535
Unknown	20
Total	631

NUMBER OF DEAF MUTES IN THE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

1	family	contained	5	mutes		5
2	families	"	4	"	each	8
10	"	"	3	"	"	30
39	"	"	2	"	"	78
510	"	"	1	"	"	51
552					Total	631

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN TO THE INSTITUTION.

BELLEVILLE, October 2nd, 1883.

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,

Inspector of Public Charities, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting the Annual Medical Report of the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

The total number of pupils in attendance was 293, all of whom, with two exceptions, were of proper school age, and in every way capable of sharing in the educational advantages of the establishment. The parents of those two, who are of that unfortunate class who can hear but cannot speak, and who, so far as my experience goes, are invariably feeble-minded, were informed at the end of the session that they would not be re-admitted, and advised to send them to the Institution at Orillia as more suitable to their requirements.

Heretofore we have been able to congratulate ourselves upon the beautiful situation of the Institution, and the general healthfulness of its surroundings, and although there has been a feeling of anxiety about the water for some time, we have not had to report any bad effects from its use since the extension of the supply pipe a few years ago. An outbreak of typhoid fever, however, which attacked a number of pupils during the months of March and April, and which has been traced to the drinking of impure water, fully demonstrated the defectiveness of the existing system, and determined the necessity for procuring a better quality. The water used was obtained from two sources. A well at the east of the carpenter's shop supplied a considerable quantity of good water, but by far

the greater quantity was pumped from the bay into a large tank at the top of the main building, and from there distributed by pipes wherever required, that intended for drinking and cooking purposes being passed through a filter containing alternate layers of charcoal and gravel. The bay water, though at all times containing traces of vegetable matter, is, during ordinary fine weather, of a fair quality, but the great thickness of the ice last winter so interfered with the escape of sewage from the sewers into the channel, that the water in the vicinity of the supply-pipe became contaminated. Many of the children, instead of drinking the well water or the filtered water, intended for that purpose, were in the habit of using unfiltered water obtained from the taps in the bath-rooms, and from this habit, I have no doubt, the fever arose, as a quantity of the water sent to Dr. Ellis, of Toronto, for analysis was pronounced unfit for use.

It is needless to state that the outbreak caused considerable alarm among the inmates and their friends, but I am pleased to be able to say that the greatest good sense was displayed by all concerned. Immediately after the disease manifested itself the officers, teachers, and pupils were informed of its nature, and a printed circular setting forth its real character was sent by the superintendent to all the parents. This step appears to have been most wise, for while it revealed to them the dangers to which their children were exposed, it also served as an assurance that our true position being understood, we could the more successfully grapple with the difficulty.

Every possible attention was given to the sick ones by those who had charge of them, the officers and their assistants being at all times ready to attend to their wants, and to contribute to their comforts. The superintendent was indefatigable in his attention, visiting the hospital at all hours, and displaying as great solicitude for each individual as he could for a member of his own family.

By the employment of every available sanitary measure, and a strict prohibition of the use of unfiltered water, a general spread of the disease was prevented, and the number of cases fortunately limited to twenty

A number of cases of severe sore throat occurred during the early part of the session,

One case of scarlet fever was imported, but by placing the boy in the hospital and keeping him thoroughly separate from the others while any danger of infection existed, a spread of the disease was averted.

Three deaths occurred, one from typhoid fever, one from acute meningitis, and one from inflammation of the lungs.

The summer vacation began a month earlier than usual in order that certain necessary improvements, contemplated by the Government, in the sanitary arrangements could be proceeded with. The contractors are progressing with the works and expect to have them completed in a short time. A sewage drain 560 feet in length has been constructed through the grounds, connecting the two sewers, and henceforth all sewage matter will be discharged through one outlet. As there is at all times a slight current in this part of the bay towards the east, and as the influence of the prevailing winds is in the same direction, there is no doubt but that the closing of the outlet of the sewer to the west of the water pipe is a wise sanitary precaution, as it removes what has been in the past one source of contamination.

The supply-pipe through which the bay water is procured has been extended to a distance of 600 feet from the shore in order to procure as pure a supply as possible.

The large filter near the bay, which is being constructed according to the most improved plans, is approaching completion, and henceforth all the water taken from the bay will be filtered before entering the building, and it is confidently expected that by those changes the dangers which have threatened the health of the inmates from that source, will be removed.

The well has been deepened, rendered impervious to the entrance of surface water, and now furnishes good wholesome water. If one or two more wells were dug in order that there would be a certainty of a sufficiency of water for all requirements, in case of an accident to the engine or pipes interrupting the supply from the bay, I think the water system would be about as perfect as it is possible to make it.

Cases of the following diseases have received treatment during the year :—

Abrasions.
Abcess.
Amenorehœa.
Anœmia.
Boils.
Bronchitis.
Burns.
Catarrh.
Colic.
Contusions.
Constipation.
Debility.
Diarrhœa.
Dysentery.
Dyspepsia.
Ear-ache.
Eezema.
Erysipelas.
Fever, typhoid.
Fever, Scarlet.
Gastralgia.
Head-acne.
Hemoplysis.
Lumbago.
Laryngitis.
Meningitis.
Menorrhagia.
Neuralgia.
Ophthalmia.
Palpitation.
Pleurodynia.
Pneumonia.
Ringworm.
Rheumatism.
Scabies.
Sciatica.
Tooth-extraction.
Tonsillitus.
Urtilaria.
Vomiting.
Wounds.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. Murphy, M.D.,
Physician.

APPENDIX.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

List of Officers.

Government Inspector:—R. Christie.

Officers of the Institution.—R. Mathison, Superintendent; A. Livingston, Bursar; J. B. Murphy, M.D., Physician.

Teachers:—D. R. Coleman, M.A., Supervising Teacher; J. T. Watson; P. Denys; S. T. Greene, B.A.; J. B. Ashley; D. J. McKillop; Mrs J. G. Terrill; Miss S. Templeton; Miss M. M. Ostrom; Miss M. S. Sawyer; Miss A. M. Bolster; Miss Mary Bull; J. H. Brown, Teacher of Articulation.

Mrs. M. Spaight, Instructress in Ornamental and Fancy Work; Miss A. M. Bolster Teacher of Drawing.

Mrs. M. Spaight, Matron; D. S. Caniff, Clerk and Storekeeper; George Begg, Supervisor of Boys; Miss Tina McDougall, Instructress of Sewing; J. Middlemass, Engineer; M. O'Donoghue, Master Carpenter; William Nurse, Master Shoemaker; Michael O'Meara, Farmer; Thomas Wills, Gardener.

List of Pupils in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September 30th, 1883, with Post Office Addresses.

GRANT.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brockbank, Henry B.	St. George.
Douglas, George	Onondaga.
Forsyth, Louisa	St. George.
Foulds, Sarah	Brantford.
Gladiator, Isabella H.	do.
McKenzie, Robert M.	New Durham.
McPherson, Robert U.	Brantford.
Smith, Archibald V.	do.
Sours, David	Northfield Centre.
BRUCE.	
Channon, Albert E.	Dyer's Bay.
Channon, Joseph M.	do.
Falkar, Jane	Kincardine.
Gilchrist, Annie	Eskdale.
Grant, Ellen	Holyrood.
Hubbard, Thomas	Tara.
Macauley, Margaret	Millarton.
Morgan, Joseph E.	Kincardine.
McKenzie, John	Glammis.
McKenzie, Kenneth	do.
McRitchie, Prudence, E.	Maple Hill.
Porter, Mary	Paisley.
Porter, William	do.
Robinson, Robert J.	Kincardine.
Stephen, Anthony	Riversdale.
Zingg, Eva A.	Walkerton.

CARDWELL.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Norman, Hannah L.	Mono Road.
CARLETON.	
Armstrong, Levi S.	South March.
Montgomery, Harriet	Richmond.
McEwen, Rachel	Carsonby.
Waggoner, Andrew S.	Ottawa.
DUFFERIN.	
Metcalfe, Alfred	Honeywood.
DURHAM.	
Lancaster, Annie S.	Port Granby.
McCulloch, John A.	Enfield.
ELGIN.	
Blue, Duncan	Dutton.
Couse, Jenny A.	Fingal.
Dewar, Agnes A.	Dutton.
Gray, Martha A. D.	Springfield.
James, Ada M.	St. Thomas.
McCollum, Georgina	Straffordville.
McCollum, Henrietta	do.
McCollum, Violetta J.	do.
McIntyre, Duncan	Fingal.
McIntyre, Dugald	do.
McMillan, Flora E.	Dutton.
ESSEX.	
Ball, Mabel	Windsor.
Campbell, Susan	do.
Graves, Louisa	do.
Jodoin, Noah	Essex Centre.
Lafferty, Matilda	Windsor.
Lafferty, Sophia	do.
L'Herault, Mary N.	do.
Sepner, Albert E.	do.
St. Louis, Annie	Wakerville.
FRONTENAC.	
Clench, William H.	Wolfe Island.
Dennison, John	Kingston.
Martin, Ida J.	Hartington.
Miller, Mary J.	Mississippi Station.
GREY.	
Andrew, Maud C.	Owen Sound.
Calvert, Francis A.	Horning's Mills.
Campbell, William J.	Owen Sound.
Carter, Rowland	Markdale.
Corbett, William C.	Owen Sound.
Jarvis, Martha	Wiarton.
Middleton, Thomas	Horning's Mills.
McCulloch, David	Clavering.
Purvis, John	Allen Park.
Queen, Ellen	Priceville.
Tone, William	Ayton.

HALDIMAND.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bradshaw, Thomas	Jarvis.
Furry, Adeliza S.	Low Banks.
HALIBURTON.	
Illman, Alfred	Haliburton.
HALTON.	
Cunningham, Hannah A.	Oakville.
Cunningham, Nellie	Oakville.
Hinton, John.	Kilbride.
Newell, John R.	Milton West.
Willoughby, Rose	Georgetown.
HASTINGS.	
Allan, Frank P	Deseronto.
Drum, Matilda	Belleville.
Irvine, Eva.	do
King, John.	New Carlow.
Lyon, Arthur.	Sarginson.
Messier, Edward	Trenton.
McLean, Jeanie	L'Amable.
Wannamaker, Lucinda.	Eldorado.
HURON.	
Agnew, Ellen.	Blake.
Cumming, Lily M	Dunlop.
Engel, George.	Cranbrook.
Henderson, James	Ethel.
Hoggard, Hepzibeth	Londesborough.
Ketterer, Wilhelmina	Seaforth.
Krause, Henrietta B	Crediton.
McCrimmon, Duncan.	Wingham.
McCulloch, Mary E.	Blythe.
Pettypiece, Annie	Wingham.
Pettypiece, Mary	do
KENT.	
Bowden, Mary T	Guilds.
Campbell, Marion	Chatham.
Flater, Annie.	Buckhorn.
Flater, Laura	do
Flater, Walter	do
Gorman, Daniel.	Chatham.
Harris, Martha	do
Henry, Lotta J	do
Liddy, William	do
McKay, Alexander.	do
Thompson, William M	Thamesville.
LAMBTON.	
Hadden, James	Moore.
McFarland, Aggie	Forest.
Schuler, Joseph R	Point Edward.
Steel, Edith.	Sarnia.
Steel, Mabel	do
Summers, William J	do
Turrill, David A	Florence.
Wark, Walter.	Sarnia.
Wright, Albert	Mosside.

LANARK.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brian, Levi	Carleton Place.
Larkins, Walter B	Blakeney.
Lockhart, Alfred P	Almonte.
Malone, Peter J	do

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.	
Davison, Howard M	Philipsville.
Earl, John	Glen Buell.
Hazelton, Thomas	Delta.
Howison, Albert E	Brockville,
Murray, Matthew	North Augusta.
McLaren, Archibald J	Prescott.
Quinn, Margaret	Kemptville.
Rape, Cecelia	Lansdowne.
Warren, Ira	Mallorytown.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.	
Campbell, Mary A	Flinton.
Meeks, John	Plevna.

LINCOLN.	
Wallace, William	Merriton.

MIDDLESEX.	
Bryce, Lilly A	Byron.
Cowan, Alfred H	London.
Dark, David A. B	London East.
Evans, Emma	London.
Fleming, John	Newbury.
Fleming Minnie	London.
Greene, Thomas M	do
Leitch, Mary	Knapdale.
Miller, William	London.
McCallum, Neil	Gladstone.
McIntyre, Eliza A	London.
McLellan, Elizabeth	Park Hill.
McPherson, Sarah	Glanworth.
Noyes, Jessie E	Denfield.
Thompson, Simpson	London East.

MUSKOKA DISTRICT.	
Fletcher, William N	Housey's Rapids.
Francis, Alice	Huntsville.
Hunter, George F	Burk's Falls.
McDowell, Mary E	Stoneleigh.
Wingfield, John A	Utterson.

NORFOLK.	
Buck, Lillian B	Cultus.
Chamberlain, George	Port Rowan.
Kelly, George A	Glen Meyer.
Lewis, Levi	Vannessa.
McIsaac, John A	Delhi.

NORTHUMBERLAND.	P. O. ADDRESS.
McArdle, Isaiah	Bewdley.
Reynolds, Emma J.	Warkworth.
White, Alexander	Bewdley.
White, Juliet	do
White, Kate	do
White, Margaret	do
Wright, William J.	Newcombe's Mills.

ONTARIO.	
Baker, Letitia	Vallentyne.
Cannard, William	Oshawa.
James. Eliza L.	do
King, John	do
McKinnon, Margaret L.	Cannington.
McRae, Murdoch	Beaverton.

OXFORD.	
Broom, Jane M.	Woodstock.
Chute, Edwin G.	Ingersoll,
Goddard, Ellen	Woodstock.
Harmer, Charles	Bright.
Moore, Elizabeth	St. Marys.
Moore, Sarah	do
Stauffer, John F.	Plattsville.
Whealy, Henry	Norwich.

PEEL.	
Dean, Joseph	Sand Hill.
Little, Annie	Lockton.
Scott, William	Caledon.

PERTH.	
Barthel, Edward	Sebringville.
Basler, George	Carthage.
Duncan, James	Stratford.
Fuller, Margaret E.	Mitchell.
Gould, Justus S.	St. Marys.
Jordan, Thomas	Dublin.
Kennedy, Margaret	Mitchell.
Moore, Claude C	Sebringville.
Pauli, Matilda	do
Quinlan, William P.	Stratford.
Reid, Sarah	St. Marys.
Roberts, Hannah	Mitchell.
Trachsel, John	Shakespeare.
Wolf, Barbara	Gowanstown.

PETERBOROUGH.	
Emery, William J.	Peterborough.
Isbister, John A.	Lakefield.
Simon, Edgerton	Hiawatha.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Cahill, Catherine	St. Eugene.
Cahill, Patrick	do
Campbell, Dennis	Lafaivre.
Gray, Alfred	Metcalfe.
Herrington, Isabella	Russell.
Herrington, Rachel L.	do
Labelle, Alexander	St. Albert.
McEwen, Joseph S	Billings' Bridge.
McLaren, Archibald J	Prescott.

PRINCE EDWARD.	
Davis Charles	Picton.

RENFREW.	
Kidd, William	Locksley.
Meilentz, Charles F	Pembroke.
Mick, Janet	Micksburg.
McBride, Annie	Westmeath Front.
McPhee, Gertrude	Palmer's Rapids.
Fraser, Albert E.	Pembroke.
Russell, Janet	Renfrew.

SIMCOE.	
Avarell, Samuel	Newton Robinson.
Avarell, Sarah	do
Bassett, Sarah E	Everett.
Baird, William J	Beeton.
Crosbie, Agnes M	Lisle.
Johnson, Joseph U	Barrie.
Lawrence, Betty Ann	Maple Valley.
Morrison, Margaret S.	Collingwood.
Morrison, Mary	do
Munro, Mary	Midhurst.
Rodger, John	Midland.
Taylor, John T	Singhampton.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.	
Baker, Laura M	Woodlands.
Fetterly, Fanny	Aultsville.
Faubert, Joseph	Cornwall.
Gagne, Elzear	do
Hanes, Christia A	Chesterville.
Hanson, Robert	Morrisburg.
LaBuntie, Henrietta	Winchester Springs.
Merchand, Edward C	Morrisburg.
Morrands, Samuel	Ormond.
McDonald, Flora	St. Raphael.
McDonald, Ronald J	Harrison's Corners.
Phillips, Louis	Cornwall.
Vallance, Christina	Woodlands.
Vallance, Isabella	do
Wood, Percival	Winchester Springs.

VICTORIA.	
Cody, Ernest H.	Oakwood.

WATERLOO.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bull, Mary	Berlin.
Gottleib, Emil	Ayr.
Gottleib, Henry	do
Hoffman, Sarah	Heidelburg.
Nahrgang, Isaiah	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, Louida	do
Plate, Adelina	Bridgeport.
Ruetz, Peter	Burnside.
Turnbull, Agnes	Galt.
Thompson, Albert E.	do
Windemburg, Allan	New Dundee.
WELLAND.	
McMurray, Elizabeth	Niagara Falls.
WELLINGTON.	
Bridgeford, George T.	Harriston.
Farrell, Margaret	Salem.
Halliday, Emily J	Harriston.
Kahler, Louis	Palmerston.
Munroe, Albert A.	do
Murphy, Ellen	Guelph.
Pickard, Edward C.	Mount Forest.
Rea, Margaret	Mimosa.
Scott, Matthew C	Palmerston.
Watt, Margaret	Guelph.
WENTWORTH.	
Bryce, William	Hamilton.
Byrne, John	do
Feast, Alfred	do
Feast, Linnie	do
Goodbrand, James	Ancaster.
Kent, Ruth	West Flamboro'.
Mortimer, Charles	Hamilton.
Mosher, James H	o
McGlashen, Thomas	do
Nolan, Elizabeth	do
Pettit, Syrian H	Stoney Creek.
Ryan, Charles	Lynden.
Stenebaugh, William W.	Weir.
Sutherland, Ariel R	Lynden.
YORK.	
Ball, Bessie	Toronto.
Benway, Charlotte	do
Clarke, Arthur A	Aurora.
Cook, Joseph	Lemonville.
Crittenden, Alanson	Vachell.
Elliott, Eva	Toronto.
Gates, Jonathan A	do
Hunt, Sarah	do
Harris, Francis	North Toronto.
McGillivray, Neil	Purpleville.
Phenix, Margaret	Toronto.
Riddle, Frederick	Box Grove.
Shepherd, Anival C	Aurora.

AMENDED BY-LAWS OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE, REGULATING THE ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE OF PUPILS.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act respecting Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and the Blind, in the Province of Ontario, 36 Vic., cap., the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., enacts as follows :—Sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of Cap. 2 of the existing By-laws are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof :

I. All deaf-mute youths of both sexes between the ages of seven and twenty, not being deficient in intellect, and free from contagious disease, being *bona fide* residents of the Province of Ontario, shall be admitted into the Institution.

II. The period of education and instruction for any pupil shall not exceed seven years, and no pupil shall remain in the Institution after the age of twenty-one, unless under special circumstances ; discretionary power in this respect to be vested in the Inspector and Principal.

III. The regular annual School Session shall commence on the second Wednesday in September each year, and shall continue until the third Wednesday in June, and applications for admissions will be made in good time to ensure the pupil's reception at the commencement of the Session. After the first year, no applications for admission will be received after the first Wednesday in September, except in special and extraordinary cases.

IV. Education, as well as instruction in such mechanical employments as may be taught in the Institution, and the use of such books, stationery, maps, school and workshop appliances as may be necessary, together with bed and bedding, to be FREE to such deaf-mutes as are specified in section 1 of this By-law.

V. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of the pupils will be charged fifty dollars per session for the same, half of which amount shall be paid in advance, and the other half before the close of the session.

VI. The cost of board will be charged for the full annual school term, between the second Wednesday in September and the third Wednesday in June, and no deduction will be made from the charge in consequenee of absence, or any other cause whatever, except sickness.

VII. Parents, guardians or friends who are unable to pay for the board of pupils, shall apply to the clerk of the township, city, town or incorporated village in which they reside, and the clerk of the municipality shall make application to the Principal for the admission of such pupils into the Institution ; and the Principal, with the assent of the Inspector, upon receiving the certificate of the Reeve or Mayor of such Municipality, and such other evidence as may be considered sufficient, setting forth that the parents or guardians of such deaf-mute are unable to pay for his or her board, may award admission to such deaf-mute.

VIII. Parents, guardians or friends who are able to pay for the board of pupils, will make direct application to the Principal for admission into the Institution.

IX. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government, on the application for admission from the municipal corporation in which the orphan resides, with the certificate of the Warden, Reeve or Mayor, and that of the County Judge attached.

X. Pupils from the other Provinces of the Dominion may be received into the Institution and entitled to all its benefits, at the rate of $125 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance, for board, lodging and education.

XI. It is required that the pupils sent to the Institution shall be decently and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a sufficient change and variety of apparel to ensure cleanlinesss and comfort. The name of the boy or girl to be written on each article with permanent marking ink.

XII. The vacation will commence on the third Wednesday in June, and end on the second Wednesday in September, during which time every pupil must be removed to his or her home or place of abode.

XIII. All travelling expenses of pupils to and from the Institution, whether at vacation or in consequence of serious sickness, must be defrayed by the parents, guardian, friend or municipality sending such pupil.

XIV. It is further required, that in case of serious sickness, death, misconduct or deficiency in intellect, the pupil shall at once be removed from the Institution.

XV. In the case of each pupil entering the Institution, it is desirable to obtain written answers to the following questions. Particular attention to this subject is requested :

1. What is the name of the individual? If he has a middle name it should be given in full.
2. When was he born? Give the year, month and day of the month.
3. Was he born deaf? And if so, was there any cause which is supposed to have operated before birth? If not, at what age did he lose his hearing? And by what disease or accident?
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing? Can he distinguish any spoken words? Or hear the human voice at all? Or what sounds can he hear?
5. Have any attempts been made to remove the deafness, and what are the results of such efforts?
6. Is there any ability to articulate or read on the lips?
7. Have any attempts been made to communicate instruction? And is he acquainted with any trade or art, or with the mode of forming letters with a pen?
8. Is he labouring under any bodily infirmity, such as palsy, nervous trembling, malformation of the limbs, defective vision? Or does he show any signs of mental imbecility or idiocy?
9. Has the deaf-mute had the small-pox, or been vaccinated? Has he or she had the scarlet fever, measles, mumps, or whooping-cough?
10. Are there any cases of deafness in the same family, or among the collateral branches of kindred, and how and when produced?
11. What are the names, occupation and residence, county and township, and nearest post-office of the parents? Give the Christian names of both father and mother.
12. Are either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?
13. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parties previous to marriage? Were they cousins?
14. What are the number and names of their children?
15. What is the nationality of parents?
16. What church do parents attend?
17. What is the occupation of parents?

☞ Parents will also state the nearest Railway and Telegraph Station.

Miscellaneous.

The time for admitting pupils is the second Wednesday in September in each year. Punctuality in this respect is important, as the progress of a whole class cannot be retarded by pupils coming later.

The pupils should be well clothed : that is, he or she should have both summer and winter clothing, enough to last one year, and furnished with a list of the various articles, each of which should be marked. A small sum of money, not less than two dollars, should also be deposited with the Bursar of the Institution for the personal expenses of the pupil not otherwise provided for.

There is but one vacation in the year. It begins on the third Wednesday of June and closes the second Wednesday of September. It is expected the pupils will spend the

vacation at home. This arrangement is as desirable for the benefit of the pupils, who need the recreation and change of scene, as for the convenience of the Institution, thus affording opportunity for the necessary painting, cleansing, etc. The present facilities for travel enable most of the pupils to reach home on the evening of the day they leave Belleville. On the day of the commencement of the vacation an officer of the Institution will accompany such pupils as are to travel on the main lines of railway, taking care of them and their baggage to the point agreed upon with their friends.

Packages of clothing or boxes sent by express should be addressed to the pupil, in care of the "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville," and a postal card forwarded to the Bursar, saying from whom the package was sent. An acknowledgment of its receipt will then be addressed to the sender. *The express charges should in all cases be prepaid.* In all letters having reference to pupils, both the christian and surnames should be mentioned, no matter how frequent the communications may be; also, the correct *post-office* address for reply, should be contained in each letter.

The wires of the Great North Western Telegraph Company are in direct communication with the Institution.

Pupils are required to write home once a month, and may write as much oftener as they please. Stationery and postage stamps must be furnished by parents or friends. Letters are written for those pupils who cannot write for themselves.

Letters of enquiry to the Superintendent, or Bursar, should contain stamps to prepay return postage.

Pupils' parents are welcome to visit them at any time.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, with commendable liberality, have arranged to issue *return tickets* over their line for *one-third the regular* fare, to parents or friends of pupils visiting the Institution, who have paid full fare to Belleville. To obtain this privilege, a certificate, signed by the Superintendent of the Institution, must be presented at the office of the Company at Belleville.

All letters containing money should be registered.

PAPERS BY THE VARIOUS TEACHERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

MATHEMATICS AS APPLIED TO THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

By D. R. Coleman, M.A.

The subject assigned for this paper involves a wider range in its scope and meaning than is necessary for present consideration. It is not the writers intention to suggest theories unverified by practice, or dictate methods whereby mathematics may be taught as a factor in deaf-mute education, but rather to set forth briefly some facts and conclusions which have been gathered after several years of observation in the class rooms.

That some knowledge of this branch of science is essential to the deaf and dumb in acquiring an education is a truth which goes without argument, and the great desirableness of such knowledge is conceded by all; but there are questions in relation thereto that it may not be amiss to consider, viz. :—

1. How early and to what extent may mathematics be taught? and
2. Does its study aid the deaf mute in acquiring and using language?

We need not be told that the young mind is like a tender plant, and that it is when its perceptive faculties are beginning to germinate that the skilful hand of the educator is to take hold and train it; but it may be useful to inquire what subjects are best adapted to its development. I believe one of the chief of these is the study of numbers, because it appeals at once to the reason, and can be illustrated by natural objects. Children begin to show their intuitive knowledge of numbers and quantity at a remarkably early age. If

"little George" gets a bigger piece of cake or more sugar-plums than his younger brother, the latter will be quick to perceive the relative value of his share, although he may not have reached the age of three years, or learned the form or use of a single letter of the alphabet. Would it not be wise to take advantage of such early and natural mental processes, and begin at once to lead the child along in the mode of thought, however crude, which he instinctively forms for himself. Practical results in our primary classes have abundantly proved that a knowledge of numbers and their relative value can be readily imparted to the youngest child that enters school, and that the study has been made interesting as well as profitable.

Next, as to how far this branch of learning is to be extended. Our practice is to extend it as far as and no farther than it may be of use to the pupils after leaving school, and this is based on the belief that not one in one hundred of them will ever require a knowledge of mathematics beyond what has been prescribed in our course of study. I do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the higher branches of mathematics or implying that the deaf and dumb are mentally incapable of grasping its principles. I fully appreciate the important work being done at the National Deaf Mute College, in Washington, and in institutions where academic classes are established, and the time for attendance at school extended to ten or twelve years; but I have reference now to what will be actually necessary in after life for the deaf and dumb as a whole.

The mathematical subjects taught here are confined simply to elementary arithmetic, and embrace the following:—The four rules, fractions, loss and gain, compound numbers, analysis, and simple interest. In an Institution similar to ours, nay, in any school, either for the deaf or the hearing, where the term is limited to seven years, and the annual examinations are conducted with a thoroughness that leaves no uncertainty as to what is being accomplished, to attempt to teach more would certainly lead to confusion and failure. Besides, if a pupil passes through this course of study, possessing a thorough acquaintance with the various operations involved, and ability to apply them when needed in the practical affairs of life, we may safely conclude that he is prepared to take care of himself and make a useful member of the community.

We come now to consider the most important question of all: "Does the study of mathematics aid the deaf mute in acquiring and using language?" It is one that has been the subject of much discussion, and concerning which a variety of opinions have been expressed. One writer, for instance, declares "that among the deaf the best mathematicians are generally the worst masters of written language, and *vice versa*," a sweeping assertion. Another lays it down as his "firm conviction that a class should be introduced to the study of arithmetic, only after three years have been spent exclusively in acquiring written language," while still another claims that there are "a multitude of words in arithmetic which do not occur in the study of history or any other science, and that the only way to have practice in them is to study arithmetic itself." I might go on quoting writers on this subject, but enough has been cited to show that the views of educators are far from being uniform. Whence comes this want of uniformity? I think it may be accounted for in the various methods employed in teaching, and in the advocates of each method claiming that theirs is the only proper one. I am not prepared to deny that any good can result from pursuing a mode of instruction different from what I may deem the best, as proofs are not wanting to show that such a position would be erroneous; but whatever be the method employed, unless the teacher be possessed of good judgment, the power to demonstrate clearly, skill in exciting and maintaining the interest and attention of his class, determination, and untiring patience, the fruits of his labor will be unsatisfactory and discouraging.

If it is the aim of the teacher, or if his instruction has the tendency to perfect his class in mere mechanical work, and make it familiar with the various operations as applied to abstract numbers alone, or if he makes it a practice to explain in sign language what is required to be done in the solution of every problem, then it is granted that the study of arithmetic will be of little value to the deaf mute in acquiring written language. There have been instances where pupils were astonishingly quick in answering questions in mental arithmetic expressed in symbols, and could rapidly and accurately perform operations in multiplication covering the side of a slate, but who were ignorant of the meaning

of such phrases as "more than," "as many as," "as much again," "half as far," "twice as old," etc. Let me ask how the second writer quoted above proposes to teach their meaning "*before* the pupil is introduced to the study of arithmetic." Take, for example, "half as old as." In a class where arithmetic is not taught, the pupil could show his conception of the meaning only by making the sign for the phrase in question; but is this enough to satisfy the teacher that the idea is fully comprehended? The mere ability to give the sign for a word or phrase is not proof that the pupil understands its use, and the sign should not solely be relied upon when illustrations from arithmetic can be employed to give a clearer idea of the meaning.

It should be impressed upon the pupil from the outset that for every arithmetical equation or numerical combination there is a corresponding form of written language, and that he must be able readily to transform the one into the other. The very moment that he can write $1 \times 2 = 3$, he should be made to know that it is only a sign for, and of less importance than, "one and two are three;" and so on. It has been found to be a profitable exercise to write simple numerical equations on the slate, and require the class to construct their own questions upon them. For instance, we write $6 + 4 = 10$; the pupil writes, "John has 6 apples, and James has 4; how many have both?" Again, we write $12 + 4 = 16$, and ask the pupil to form a question containing the phrase "more than." He writes, "John has 12 cts., and Henry has 4 cts. *more than* John; how much has Henry? I was agreeably surprised one day after writing $70 - (15 \times 3) + (4 \times 3) = 13$, to have a pupil compose the following: "A man had $70; he bought 3 cows at $15 each, and 3 sheep at $4 per head; how much had he left?"

In the solution of problems, great care should be taken that pupils thoroughly comprehend the meaning of the language employed in stating them, and that they have a clear idea of what is required to be done before they are permitted to commence work on their slates. Nothing is more trying to the teacher's patience than to have his class begin to figure away at a problem before he has given the least intimation of what he wishes them to do. Teachers well know the tendency of a great many pupils in this respect, and whether it be the result of a careless and idle habit, or of natural causes arising out of a radically defective mental condition, unless it is checked, and habits of *thinking* insisted upon, their labors will be worse than in vain.

Let me now give one or two practical illustrations, showing how the solution of problems by analysis may be beneficial to the pupils in the use of written language. Take the following: If 6 men can cut 90 cords of wood in 10 days, how many cords will 4 men cut in 8 days? The pupil proceeds thus:—

If 6 men in 10 days can cut.....	90 cords.
1 *man* in 10 days will cut.....	$\frac{90}{6}$ cords.
4 *men* in 10 days will cut	$\frac{90 \times 4}{6}$ cords.
4 men in 1 *day* will cut.....	$\frac{90 \times 4}{6 \times 10}$ cords.
4 men in 8 *days* will cut.....	$\frac{90 \times 4 \times 8}{6 \times 10}$, or 48 cords.

Observe, that in the second step of the above analysis the pupil is required to make a distinct written statement differing in form from anything contained in the general statement of the problem; in other words, to transpose from the hypothetical to the declarative form of expression. Notice also in the second step, that, although the only change in language is from the plural to the singular form. there is an important arithmetical operation indicated. The expression $\frac{\text{"90"}}{6}$ is not to be considered a fraction, as such, but merely a convenient form for expressing division, or, if written in full, "one-sixth

of ninety," and the reason for so expressing it is that *one man* in 10 days will cut *less*, or fewer cords, than will *six men* in the same time. So, also, in the third step we find the expression $\frac{\text{"}90\times4\text{"}}{6}$ which the pupil has been previously taught to understand as meaning that *4 men* will cut *more* cords in a given time than will 1 *man*, or "4 times one-sixth of ninety." The general idea is to have the pupil know that if *more* is required, he must place the number reduced to or form unity *above* the line (multiplication), and if *less* is required, *below* the line (division.) The final answer is easily obtained by cancellation.

Again, in the above question, let it be required to find the number of men instead of cords, and we have the following :—

In 10 days 90 cords *will be cut* by 6 ..... men.

In 1 *day* 90 cords will be cut by 6×10 ..... men.

In 8 *days* 90 cords will be cut by $\frac{6\times10}{8}$ ..... men.

In 8 days 1 *cord* will be cut by $\frac{6\times10}{8\times90}$ ..... men.

In 8 days 48 *cords* will be cut by $\frac{6\times10\times48}{8\times90}$ or by four men.

Here we notice in the first step that the statement contains a change from the active to the passive form of the verb, necessitated by the nature of the question, and requiring the exercise of some knowledge of language to write it correctly. I cannot stop here to explain the apparent absurdity, contained in the 3rd and 4th steps of this analysis, if carried out to their logical result, of the *fractional part of a man* being required to perform a given work. The reasoning is correct, and serves the present purpose.

These are only two examples given to show how hundreds of other problems may be solved on the same principle of analysis, or, as it is sometimes called, by the *unitary method*, and I am fully convinced, from the practical results obtained by its general application in the past, that it is the most natural and, consequently, the most effectual method that can be adopted in teaching arithmetic to a class of deaf mutes.

In conclusion, and to recapitulate, I believe that the best interests of the deaf and dumb will be promoted by introducing them to the study of numbers when they first enter school ; by continuing that branch of instruction as far as, and no farther than, it will be of practical benefit to them when they go out into the world, and by impressing it upon ourselves, as teachers, that the great object to be had in view in teaching arithmetic or any other branch of learning, is to familiarize our pupils with the proper and ready use of written language.

HOW TO AWAKEN THE INTEREST AND ATTENTION OF DEAF MUTES.

By Jas. Watson.

Few persons, except those who are actually engaged in the work of instruction, can have any just conception of the difficulties under which teachers of the deaf and dumb labour to create in the minds of their pupils an interest in their studies.

When we take into consideration that the two chief avenues through which the mind holds communication with the outer world are in the case, of the deaf-mute, sealed, that all the knowledge he has of what is transpiring in the world around him has been derived from ocular observation, and even that has been in a large majority of cases circumscribed within the limits of the family circle and his own immediate relations ; and that, although possessed of the same feelings in common with those in the enjoyment of

the sense of hearing and the faculty of speech, yet he knows not the name of a single object in creation. Need we wonder then at the chaotic state of his mind when he first comes under the care of the instructor. True, he has a few crude signs which necessity has compelled him to form, to make known his commonest wants, and with which his family are in some measure acquainted, but beyond this he cannot hold any intercourse whatever with the outer world. He comes to us without having received the lessons of early childhood, which his more fortunate brothers and sisters gained under the parental roof, with its heartfelt sympathies and loving caresses. Therefore, we should at the earliest period of his school life, endeavour to induce him to tell something about his home and its surroundings through the medium of the sign language, which the late Moritz Hill, of Germany, characterizes as "The element in which the mental life of the deaf-mute begins to germinate and grow—the only means whereby he on his admission to the school may express his thoughts, feelings, and wishes." This can best be accomplished by showing him pictures of animals—with the habits and uses of which he would in all likelihood be already acquainted—and scenes of farm and city life, at the same time telling a short story which the scene presented may suggest.

Converse with him about his family, how many brothers and sisters he has, if he can play ball, &c. His face will begin to brighten, and he will respond to your enquiries and strive to make himself understood. Let the teacher proceed upon the same princ which he would adopt to gain the affection of a hearing and speaking child.

Once we have secured his affection and confidence, with what vivacity will he set about acquiring the names of the various objects presented to his notice, both by the manual alphabet and by writing, and with what eagerness and pride will he show the neatness of his handwriting.

He now discovers that he has entered a community with whom he can exchange an idea ; his interest is somewhat aroused. *He has learned his first lesson,* and, if he is an intelligent child, will at once understand that he is placed in the Institution for the purpose of acquiring an education.

The next step would be to teach him to form sentences, on the principle laid down in that admirable text book, "Language Lessons," by the able Principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Dr. Isaac L. Peet. The teacher will place, for instance, a hat upon the desk, and direct each pupil to touch the object. He will then write the question on the blackboard, "What did you do?" and teach the pupils to answer in writing "I touched the hat." Shew by the expression of your countenance that you appreciate their effort—even if they should not grasp it as quickly as you would desire ; remembering that a cheering smile or a kind word often turns the scale between discouragement and resolution, and cheers up the sinking spirit of these little ones for a fresh effort.

Replace the hat with another object, and require each pupil to touch it, and to express, in writing, what he did, and so on in the same manner, several objects with the names of which he is already familiar. The exercise can be changed, and the interest of the pupil heightened by each one of the pupils performing the action, and being instructed to express the act in writing. Also teach him to express his wants, which is a very important matter to a child, such as, "I want a pen ;" "I want a drink," &c.

All of these exercises are of such a nature, each pupil being required to take part, as to keep them lively and interested, and consequently quicken slow capacities and improve the brightest.

In teaching adjectives of colour, size, quality, and dimension, the pupils' interest can be secured by pointing out the various colours in dress worn by the pupils in the class-room, and also by contrast as black gloves and white gloves, a large slate, a small slate, a long cane, a short cane, a sharp knife, a dull knife. A practical illustration of the last example can be given by showing the different effects produced by a sharp knife and a dull knife on a piece of wood. Always endeavour to give familiar practical illustrations of every step of the work, as by these means the attention of the pupil is attracted and life and interest given to the lesson. The pupil now being able to express his wants and feelings in simple language, he should be encouraged to write a letter to his parents acquainting them of the state of his health and also of his needs. His pleasure in this

exercise will only be surpassed by the unbounded delight with which he receives the reply from home. With what eagerness will he strive to understand all the home news and the loving messages therein contained. But his knowledge of language being limited, he must seek the assistance of his teacher to explain it in that language which touches the heart, and reaches the mind of the slowest of comprehension of this class—the sign language. A good opportunity is now presented to impress upon him the necessity of paying greater attention to the exercises in the class-room, and of acquiring that familiarity with the idioms of language which will enable him, unassisted, to read the letters which he receives from his friends. Letter-writing is a powerful incentive to the deaf-mute to acquire knowledge of verbal language.

At this stage of his education, and throughout the remaining years of his school life, the pupil should be required, especially in the class-room, to make all his complaints and enquiries either by dactylology or by writing; and he should also be encouraged to do the same at all other times. Always to carry about with him writing materials, so as to be in a position to enter into conversation with any hearing and speaking person with whom he may come in contact. This is very necessary, as it is a well known fact that the book-learning of many deaf-mutes ceases when they leave school; but if they have been trained to express themselves in correct, even though it should be in simple language, that famous theory of "Education by contact," which they will then be able to practice with considerable skill, will go on throughout their entire lifetime, and be the source of a vast amount of knowledge of which they shall become possessed. It sets to work the moment two people are together, for two implies conversation, and conversing and picking up new ideas are synonymous processes with deaf-mutes as well as with those who are in the enjoyment of all their senses. It will enable the mute to take in the thoughts of others in order to draw out his own, as "dry pumps will not play till water is thrown into them."

Another and important step towards securing the interest and attention of a class, is the telling of interesting stories in the sign language; for instance, if we show a pupil the picture of a cow, it does not awaken any particular interest in his mind, the animal is so familiar, but let the usefulness of the animal during life be explained to him, and also that when dead, that there is not one part of the body but that can be made subservient either to our use or to our comfort. At once his interest in that domestic animal will be awakened and his mind furnished with new ideas.

Another good plan to enable the deaf-mute to gain the mastery of language, and one which develops his thinking powers, is to write eleptical sentences on the blackboard and allow him to supply the various parts of speech, as "The boy —— —— I gave the book —— studied his lesson," and also to incorporate words, which he has been taught. into original sentences.

Without dwelling on each step of the school-room processes, as not two teachers are wholly agreed upon the order or manner in which language can be most successfully taught, I would remark in reference to the subject of Arithmetic, that it is a difficult, but important study, and one that in an eminent degree develops the reasoning powers of the deaf-mute—one that no matter what business in life he may be engaged in, it is highly desirable, nay, necessary that he should have a thorough acquaintance with the principles of Arithmetic. To make the study of it agreeable to him, and at the same time, to present it in such a manner as to bring it within the grasp of his comprehension; it being difficult for him to understand it in the abstract, a counting frame may be used by which he can be taught to add, mentally, with a rapidity which is truly astonishing; and until he is able to accomplish this, he should remain in addition. We would not confine him to the counting frame, but would give him various exercises, such as telling the number of panes of glass in the room, the number of crayons in the box and would also give many, very many, practical questions; for example, James paid fourteen cents for apples, ten cents for oranges, and seven cents for candy. How much did he spend? In this way we are not only teaching him Arithmetic in an attractive form, but we are at the same time grounding him in the use of language.

Just in proportion as the pupil is expert in addition will the principles of subtraction and multiplication appear to him plain. It is well to show him that the latter is

but a short way of doing the former, but above all require him to commit to memory the multiplication table, to have it so fixed in his mind that it would be almost impossible for him to make an error. I would emphasize this point, as I know from experience the trouble and annoyance, which an imperfect knowledge of the multiplication table has caused both teacher and pupil. Give him exercises in mechanical multiplication, that he may acquire rapidity in his calculations, and also many practical examples, such as: A man paid — cents each for — lemons, and — cents each for — oranges; how much did they cost? And require him to give a written answer as: He paid — cents for oranges and lemons. Furnish problems involving the three rules, frequently varying the phraseology. Practise the pupil well in short division before attempting the more difficult work of long division. Every pupil should be able to divide by every number up to twelve—short division. In order to do so he must thoroughly master the multiplication table. Drill well in mental arithmetic. A good way to stimulate the pupils to become expert in mental calculations is to have weekly tests of their ability. The teacher may select two of the pupils of his class as captains, and allow them to choose, alternately, the pupils whom they wish in their respective companies. Write a certain number of questions on the black-board, examine each pupil's slate, and write out each of their names with the number of correct answers opposite, so that all may see the result. I have known pupils to practice out of school so as to give a high standing in his exercise. Many practical problems involving the four rules should be given. They can be framed in such a manner as to stimulate him to increased exertion. It has been my practice, when I observed a pupil flag in his attention and become listless, to encourage him to devise a problem and write it on the black-board for his class-mates to solve. This I have found to be a good plan to awaken an increased interest amongst the pupils, and, at the same time, a good exercise in language for the pupil propounding the problem. He is very careful to put it in correct English, but should he commit an error, the necessary correction is made in presence of the class. I am aware that such a plan is strongly objected to by some teachers, they believing that it tends to make the pupil committing the error a "butt" for the class. I can only say that such has not been my experience.

In teaching denominate members, there is not, I believe, a more attractive form to engage the attention and fix the tables in the mind of the pupil, than to bring into the school-room the various measures and also a set of weights. Show him by actual use the number of pints in a quart, the number of ounces in a pound, etc. A class, who had committed all the tables to memory and could tell what commodities were to be weighed or measured by each, was asked to tell the probable size of a parcel containing one pound of tea. Only two pupils could give anything approaching to a correct answer, they having been permitted to do some shopping for their parents at home.

The teacher who has carried a pupil through to this stage of his education will so understand the deaf-mute mind as to be readily able to supply the incentive for the study of fractions, interest, etc. As the minds of a class of children are as different as their faces, no rules can be laid down which will suffice to awaken the interest of each. Therefore the teacher must depend upon his own ingenuity and tact, as the method devised for introducing a subject to the comprehension of one pupil, may convey but a very imperfect conception of it to another.

I will now pass onward to the sister studies of Geography and History. The study of Geography in the mere memorizing of the definitions and the names of places, rivers, and mountains, is of little interest to the learner. But let the teacher outline a map on the blackboard, asking the pupil to direct him in filling in the names of the cities, chief towns, rivers, etc., at the same time informing him for what each place is noted, the manufactories there established, and he will enter into the work with animation. It was my privilege, recently, to listen to a lecture delivered by a gentleman of large experience as a teacher in our common schools and subsequently as inspector. During the course of his lecture, when speaking about awakening the interest of the pupils, he particularized the case of a boy to whom the study of Geography had no attraction. The lesson for the day being on that part of America embracing the Andes Mountains, the idea struck him that he would tell the class about the large bird that builds its nest in these mountains. As soon as he began to describe the bird's immense size and strength, the boy's interest

became awakened and, as with distended mouth, he took in the story of the strong-winged condor, the teacher at the same time put in the Andes Mountains. From that day forth the boy took a lively interest in the study of Geography and could always remember where that mountain chain is to be found. In a similar manner must we endeavor to make the study of Geography attractive to our pupils, if we would have them take an interest in the study and retain the lessons learned. Another important aid is the selection of paragraphs, both of home and foreign news, from the daily and weekly newspapers. The benefits derivable from this are of a two-fold nature. It not only acquaints a pupil with the geographical position of places, but it also familiarizes him with the idioms of our language; thus will a taste for reading be developed and that constant complaint of every instructor of deaf-mutes, "my pupils will not think," will be in a great measure removed.

The study of history, which appears at first to the pupil as a complication of dates, battles, etc., can be presented in such a way as to interest him, by dividing it into periods and arranging the events in each under its appropriate head. By doing so the attention of the pupil is confined to one special topic at a time, thus enabling him to remember the events pertaining to that topic more easily than if he were required to learn a variety of events simultaneously, because they happened at the same time. The importance of the study of this subject to the deaf-mute cannot be over estimated, as not merely does it furnish his memory with a catalogue of recorded events, but by it his comprehension is enlarged, the faculty of penetration sharpened, the ability to trace the relation between cause and effect developed, and his understanding of the idioms and phrases of our language vastly improved. Teach the deaf-mute to read history, not for the mere sake of learning to do so, nor even for the sake of reading, but as a means of acquiring knowledge, which will largely ameliorate the loneliness of his condition. The system of promotion adopted in all our institutions is a healthy stimulus to the pupils, as is also that of written monthly examinations by the teacher. By the latter mode, each pupil in the class is made aware of his capability, and stimulated to still greater proficiency. Another method of awakening an interest in his studies on the part of the pupil, is to excite his ambition by the offering of prizes or medals to such as merit them. This stimulus is condemned by some teachers as tending to create a jealous feeling in the minds of those who are slow to acquire, but my experience, as far as it goes, bears testimony in favour of a system of rewards.

I am well aware that what I have here said, can only convey a faint idea of the various methods pursued. It is impossible, within the limits of a paper, to describe the many school-room processes which the teacher of tact and ingenuity may devise to interest and stimulate the deaf-mute to acquire that knowledge which will qualify him for the practical business of life. I shall, however, be abundantly satisfied should the foregoing suggestions lead to a fuller and more detailed consideration of the important subject touched on in this paper.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A THOROUGH TRAINING IN LANGUAGE, AND THE METHODS TO BE ADOPTED TO SECURE DESIRABLE RESULTS.

By Paul Denys.

When, on the 16th of May last, assembled in the chapel of the Institution, we, after a short but laborious session, bade farewell to our worthy Principal, and the teachers and pupils grasped the hand one of another, and we took our leave of books and scholastic duties of all kinds, reasoning that man is a dual being, I decided that, while the vacation lasted, as well should I place a check on the *reflective* portion of self and put the *animal* to grass. In order to do this I sallied forth from the scene of industry with portmanteau scrupulously divorced from all intellectual objects, or anything approaching thereto; not a book, not a pen; no, nor even a bonnet—that ally of thought—would I carry with me. Filial instinct drove me home. Picturesque Ste. Julienne, in the county, bearing the historical name of Montcalm, nestled in the flanks of the Laurentian hills, is where the

grazing was to be done and the man renewed. Hither came I, and, for a time, gambolled at will. But there soon came the hay season, and parental solicitude promptly advised more outdoor exercise, just for a stimulant. This I accepted as gospel, and set to work like the "hero of a hundred battles." The hygiene, however, did not seem to me to work satisfactorily, and, when the Superintendent's letter came requesting me to contribute a "paper" to his Annual Report, right glad was I of so plausible an excuse for returning to the blissful shades of our front-door maples.

In the troubled and regretful times of Louis XIII., it is said that Richelieu, after much diplomacy, "laid by the pen and took up the sword." A little variation makes me "lay by the scythe and take up the pen." This, however, I do not do without some hesitancy, for, much as I may love to lend my humble talent for the furtherance of the cause, the reflection that I must descend into the arena of discussion on the ground of "best methods to secure desirable results," to discover the enemy and hit the blow in a manner to pass muster with the profession, to merit the approbation of those mighty warriors who not only fought and conquered prejudice, parsimony and indifference, but who also traced those learned paths from which subsequent effort dare scarcely depart; of those noble men who taught and toiled and devised great and comprehensive systems; of those philanthropists who sacrificed talent, health, and wealth that the road to learning might, as far as possible, be made clear of difficulties, and the deaf-mute allowed to emerge from the obscurity of his pitiable ignorance into the world of light and content. The reflection that so many able educators such as the Pees, the Gallandets, the Hutton, the McGann, the Pettingell, the Keef, the Latham, the Storrs, the Greenberger, and dozens of others, have spoken either in convention or in print, and are, some of them, still benefitting the world with the reproduction of their long and valuable experience, and when those opinions, honest and learned, yet in not a few cases diverge so widely, there is reason for younger counsel to halt and hesitate. When, however, the attempt is made in compliance with wishes expressed and under avowed difficulties, the indulgence of right-minded men can not be wanting.

Of the "importance of training these children in language," I need scarcely speak. The fact is so patent that it renders an advocacy of its urgency altogether useless. The lack thereof in our pupils is, indeed, the wail of every pen. With language as a foundation, you erect the scholastic temple with certainty and ease. Hasten without, and depend on Babel. What, really, will it avail a poor boy to possess the whole world, geographically speaking, or to be a regular Babbage in dry measure or cubic roots, if he can't distinguish between "preserve" and "pickle." I read, I know not where, about the master who taught his pupil the word "violate" to mean "break," and gave, as an instance, "a bad boy violated the commandment of God." The next morning, young Smart came to Magister with the following on his slate: "a bad boy *violated a looking-glass!*" This and similar countless difficulties will arise at every step, which, unless the teacher be wide awake and perfectly *au fait*, will cripple his efforts. They are the rocks on which the unwary shall founder. When I come upon a word having several meanings I generally make it a rule to dwell on that word and give one or two written instances illustrative of each particular meaning. If I recollect right, the first four years in the "Institut Royal de Paris" are exclusively devoted to the acquirement of language. I think, however, the practice followed here of introducing, at an early stage, simple numbers and penmanship by way of varying the exercises and breaking the monotony of the school hours, to be quite beneficial.

Coming to the "methods which should be adopted in order to secure the best results," I may briefly remark that, since the days of Lucretius, who wrote—

> "To instruct the deaf no art could ever reach,
> No care improve them and no wisdom teach,"

opinions have considerably changed, and with good reason. Through the march of progress various systems have, from time to time, sprung up whereby it was found possible to instruct those children, and the erroneousness of the former idea readily recognized. One of the leading men in the profession has lately written that, ordinarily, "deaf-mutes are fully equal to those who can hear and speak in their mental and moral endowment." If this be true, as it no doubt is, we are at once confronted with the fact of the absolute neces-

sity of giving those children, not a slip-shod education, but one such as will, as near as possible, put them on an equality with "those who can hear and speak." The first and most necessary thing to be done is to give him language, that is, the power to express his ideas in our vernacular. Until he can do this he remains isolated in the midst of his fellowmen. But to give him this power requires tact, labour and system. System is the teacher's trowel, tact his mortar, and work the stone. It is with these the Kruse, Lowe, Fontenay, Gamage, Kitto, Spofford, Berthier and others were reared.

Not to mention the many skillful expedients which energetic teachers are sure to devise for themselves, I may say there are four great methods or systems now contending for supremacy. They are: the *oral* and the *manual*, the *scientific* and the *natural*. Each counts many devotees who are ready to stake their all on the particular merits of the method of their choice. All may, in some direction or other, have done good. In institutions not exclusively devoted to articulation there may be found combinations of the *oral* and *manual*, or of the *manual* and *scientific*. While the pure oralists claim to more fully restore the deaf-mute to society, the manualists contend that their action is more general, more rapid, more sure, and, consequently, more beneficial. The scientific proceeds systematically, whilst the natural would have the abnormal child acquire language at school after the manner in which the hearing infant acquires it at home. In order to form a just estimate of the respective merits of each it were necessary to have separate classes formed of equally bright pupils, trained by teachers equally skillful in their own particular theory, and compare results.

Whatever merits or demerits may be possessed by those four great systems, nobody will dispute that one of the most important steps is to get your pupil from the outstart to *think* in language. There was a time when a deaf-mute would memorize a whole lesson and then reproduce it, without oftentimes comprehending a word of what he wrote. He was a sort of automaton. Men, nowadays, are more rational. They *draw out;* they do not *cram*. They depend less on text books, which have been called the refuge of the lazy and incapable, and more on themselves. If a child is to speak correctly he must lose no opportunity to acquire that flexibility of voice which perfect articulation requires. If, with Dr. Stard, we see "the importance, for our pupils, to express themselves *originally* in the language of the speaking world," we must insist on their discarding signs when they can command better forms of expression, and encourage them by every possible means, and at all times, in the manipulation of the alphabet, whereby the habit of *thinking* in words shall be acquired and invaluable practice obtained in correct phraseology.

To resume, we may philosophize as much as we like, and at the end be practically where we started. It is with deaf-mutes as with plants. Some will thrive in any clime and under any sort of cultivation. Others never get beyond a stunted growth, despite the care and attention. An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory. Give me the man who, from his own ingenuity, will continue such plans as will bring a congenital mute on to write English or French, or any one language accurately and idiomatically, and I care not if he ever heard of Ponce, or Amman, or Bulwer, or Periere, if he ever possessed this or that system, if he is a manualist or an oralist; he is an Alexander, a Cæsar; he rules in Eldorado; the country owes him tribute, and the profession admiration and love!

Let language be the primary object in all teaching. Let parents and friends at home second the efforts of teachers and others at school, and, with such liberal provision as is made in Ontario for the education of these children, we ought surely to come out next to none in the great and noble race for intellectual progress in this country or on the continent.

THE PROPER MODE OF TEACHING NEW PUPILS.

By S. T. Greene, B.A.

The work of teaching deaf-mutes, especially beginners, is one which engages every energy of my head and heart, and it is the work to which I have consecrated my life, and to which I have devoted my time ever since I left college. But as this Institution is almost the only sphere in which I have laboured, I do not possess the varied experience

necessary to qualify me for speaking of the subject in the general way which is called for by the text, as Mr. Mathison has given it to me. I will therefore, instead, take the liberty of giving you my views and experience in teaching pupils as they come to the Institution, fresh from the home and the mother, prefacing my remarks with this general and most important observation : That parents of deaf-mute children do not appreciate how much the whole school life of these little ones is injured by the prevalent neglect to teach their silent children as carefully as they do their more privileged sisters and brothers. If parents would give these little ones some loving instruction from their earliest infancy, their first teacher at school would find, not so much that his work was made lighter (for that would be a paltry consideration, and not a very convincing one for me to bring forward), but that he would be able to advance them in the real work of school, of their solid, substantial education for life, much more rapidly than he could if he must take them quite in their crude state, with no other means of communication than the impulsive gesticulation of each passing emotion.

When I undertake the charge of a perfectly untaught class, I do not at once begin to teach them anything. I devote two or three days, or perhaps the first week, to studying them, and teach them MYSELF I seek to learn the peculiarities of taste and disposition, the intellectual ability and spiritual needs of each child, and then I try to teach them *myself*, who I am, that I am their friend, not their teacher merely, that I love to do them good in *every way*, that their advancement is my pleasure, and that their sorrows grieve me. In this way I encourage their confidence, and try to win their affection, that this may be incentive not only to diligence in study, but also to general good behaviour, and make the whole work, as much as may be, a real labour of mutual love. To me, the advantages of such a basis of work in a class-room seem very great, and I hardly think that among my readers will be found any to differ from my estimate of its importance.

As to my method of really teaching new pupils, I do not know if it has many novel features about it, but I do know that I feel it to be a very great improvement on the way in which I was taught, and if these remarks shall have the effect of converting one from the method of teaching in use twenty-five years ago to the gentler discipline of to-day, I shall feel not to have written in vain.

I always make the arrangement of furniture, ornaments, and pictures of the class-room as pleasant and attractive to the eye as possible. This is a feature of more importance than might at first appear. One wall, behind my desk, is covered with the manual alphabet, in characters as large as my hand, and in different parts of the room are hung pictures representing familiar objects. The desks are arranged in two rows, and I assign a place to each pupil, according to his height.

My first step is to teach them thoroughly the manual alphabet, and to this end divide the pupils into four or five groups. I call the first group to stand, and teach them three characters at a time. Then I dismiss them, and call up the second group, giving them the same work, and so on with the other groups in turn until they all perfectly master the whole alphabet. Some do it in one hour, some in one day, and some in one week (or even weeks), according to their mental power.

I next write, in a plain, round hand, the letters on their slates, three at a time, and tell them to copy them as neatly as they can. As soon as they are familiar with these, I give them three new ones, and so on, until the whole alphabet, in writing, is perfectly familiar to them. But, when I give a class new letters to copy, I always make them repeat the old ones. This is most important, and cannot be omitted without causing confusion.

My next step is to teach them the names of objects in use in the room. I put three things, box, pen, book, on a table which is so placed that all can see them to advantage. On my black board I write "the box," and then point to the box on the table ; and again I write "the pen," and point to that object, and so on. Then I point to the words "the box," and tell them to show me the thing on the table which these words represent. This I repeat until they understand that the written words represent the objects, and then I let them commit one word to memory without my assistance, which they can readily do, as they have already learned to spell on their fingers, and to form written letters. Here is one advantage gained by teaching them the alphabet first.

Great care should be taken not to teach beginners too many words at once, for confusion is sure to be the result. Once I tried to teach a few bright pupils five words at a time, coat, shirt, vest, pantaloons, boot. When they raised their hands to let me know that they had learned their words, I told them to write them out on their slates. Two did so correctly, while one wrote "coat, pant, shirtaloons, vst, boot." The other one put "boat" for coat, and "coot" for boot. A new pupil in a gymnasium is not taught the more difficult exercises at first, his muscles must be developed gradually. I observe the same method with the intellectual powers of a beginner, which are weak and unaccustomed to work.

As soon as the pupil can write the names of about ten objects without any hesitation, short sentences may be taught him. At this point in my course of instruction, I find much careful drilling necessary. For example, I write "Touch the box" on my blackboard, then I myself touch the box, and direct the pupil to do the same. Next I write "What did you do?" and explain the meaning of the question as naturally as possible, when I examine them to see if they clearly understand it. Then I write "I touched the box," and proceed in this manner, until they are quite familiar with all the primitive tenses.

I teach the pronouns in much the same way. One pupil must spell some such question as "What did we do?" with his pencil or fingers; then the answer, "We touched the box," and I touched the box myself. The signs I find of the greatest use in impressing upon young minds the exact meaning of the different pronouns; in fact, were the use of signs forbidden in our Institution, I should be at a serious loss in what way to teach this part of speech. These examples are enough to show my method of teaching the elements of grammar, and it is not necessary to multiply illustrations on this point. I always take great pains to cultivate a neat and plain handwriting, and that my pupils maintain the orthodox position of hand and body while writing.

I have found it of great use and interest in the class-room to let the pupils describe, in writing, different acts of visitors or others present, and connect these sentences with the suitable conjunctions: thus, You shut the door, sat in the chair, and read the book.

If a class is faithfully drilled in the manner that I have endeavoured to describe for four or five months, the best pupils will generally be able to write long and complicated sentences correctly; such as, Mr. Greene came into this room, took off his hat, bowed to us, gave a letter to Sarah, and she read it; he then took two books from his desk, and went out.

I teach adjectives of colour, size, form, etc., by means of ten pieces of card board, two inches square, nailed to the moulding above the blackboard, each card representing a colour, and the names of the colours written beneath their respective cards. They must learn adjectives by seeing, handling, smelling, and tasting; of size, form, etc. I show them objects of the same kind, but differing in the quality which I wish to illustrate.

I teach my pupils to count in figures and words *both*, in the usual rotation, thus: 1, one, 2, two, 3, three, etc. When they know them well, I make them count by objects, and also in language, to answer such questions as "How many people are there in this room?" etc.

I am convinced that it is natural for the young deaf-mute to count. One day, at the beginning of the term, with a view of encouraging my pupils to memorize the alphabet, I offered five apples for the best effort, and three for the second best. By chance the prizes became transposed, when No. 1 pointed out that he should have two more, in order to complete his reward.

During the last term, I tried with one pupil the experiment of making him count objects in irregular order, and found the result to be that he could soon count much more accurately and faster than those taught by the old method in use. I shall adopt this plan in future classes.

As soon as they can understand signs, I tell a simple story (often a very laughable one), and sometimes lessen the monotony of the school-room drill, by letting a pupil play teacher while I become a pupil, and purposely make mistakes for them to detect. It has often surprised me to find how much is learned in a short time by this little "game," so to speak. Besides being heartily amused, and made to enjoy the school hours, each one seems filled with ambition to be the first to find out *if* I make *any* mistakes, and *what*

they are, and how to correct them, and is so proud if he succeeds in discovering and making right my errors.

When my pupils have progressed as far as this, they are ready for promotion out of my class, and my subject brings itself to a close, but I would say, in conclusion, that my experience has convinced me that, to force or "cram" a deaf-mute pupil, does him a positive injury, whatever effect it may be found to have upon a speaking child, and that, altogether, if an affectionate kindness is to be maintained, it must go hand in hand with perfect firmness of discipline.

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF DEAF-MUTES.

By Effie Terrill.

The compound word deaf-mute is easy of pronunciation, but what a sad, deep meaning it conveys, to the heart-stricken mother, who for the first time hears it addressed to her beloved child, and how difficult to comprehend its full significance, even to those who, in full possession of all their faculties, have made the subject one of life-long study.

To be deaf and dumb, to be unable by speech to make known one's wants, and thoughts, to be incapable, through the deficiency of the sense of hearing, to know the wants and thoughts of others, is something that even imagination fails to depict in its real character.

In each deaf-mute we see not only a soul enclosed in a material frame, but a soul imprisoned. The two chief avenues by which the intellect is reached are closed to it; therefore, the deaf-mute comes to the instructor, with his mind undeveloped—a perfect blank; or, even worse, full of erroneous impressions. In the twenty-second annual report of the American Asylum at Hartford, are annexed several questions addressed to a number of the pupils.

"Before you were instructed in the Asylum, had you any idea of a Creator?"

(The answers are given of a number of the pupils, which are substantially alike).

"No; I had no idea of God at all before I entered the Asylum." Had you reasoned or thought about the world, or the beings or things which it contains?" "I never attempted to suppose who had made the world, or how it had ever come into existence."

"Had you any idea of your own soul?" "I never conceived such a thing as a soul, nor was I ever conscious that my mind had faculties or operations different and distinct from those of my body."

The deaf and dumb are not only "ignorant of words, but devoid of the ideas conveyed by words." They are endowed with all the feelings and finer sensibilities of others, some of them possessing even the finest intellects, yet they are deprived of all the pleasures and enjoyments that we derive from the sense of hearing. No song of bird, no melody of the human voice, no music of nature or of art, ever awakens the emotions or thrills the soul. They have no language to express their feelings, except through the medium of the meagre language of a few natural gestures, invented by themselves and their friends, to express their every-day wants.

Upon those natural signs, instructors have built up a beautiful and graceful language of conventional and arbitrary signs, which is readily acquired by the deaf-mute.

By this means the dormant mind is reached, and ideas, religious and moral, can be taught much earlier in school life than it would be possible by either written language or dactylology.

The deaf and dumb are susceptible in a very high degree to religious and moral training, and to their credit, be it said, that in our country a trial of a deaf-mute for crime is a thing almost unknown.

Some twenty years ago, a deaf-mute boy named Jacob Zimmers was tried for murder at the Simcoe assizes. The late Prof. J. B. McGann, in his evidence, stated, "From my personal knowledge of the prisoner, I do not think he could distinguish right from wrong. He could be educated and made an intelligent being. He is not an intelligent being now;

I may say he has had no educational advantages at all. It would take him four years to attain to the abstract idea of guilt or innocence. He does not know the moral turpitude of, or the penalty attached to, crime. The prisoner is not in the remotest degree capable of defending himself when charged with a crime, which is supported by purely circumstantial evidence, either by instructing counsel or by asking questions." This poor boy's father, who was a German, had often carried him on his back to church, and had family worship daily, yet, he said, that he had never been able to impart religious instruction to him.

The late revered Dr. H. P. Peet, in his valuable little work, "Notions of the Deaf and Dumb Before Instruction," remarks: "It should be understood that the failure of so many anxious parents and relatives of uneducated deaf-mutes to impart to those unfortunates any ideas on religious subjects, is owing, not to any want of adaptation in the language of gestures for the communication of such ideas, but to their own want of skill in its use. As it exists in our institutions, this language is fully adequate to the clear and vivid expression of religious truths. The rude and uncultivated dialects of gestures generally serve only to recall ideas with which both parties are already familiar. It requires an improved dialect, and a master in its uses, to impart new ideas, especially if elevated and intricate."

The subject of the education of the deaf and dumb is of no light importance, involving as it does the happiness, both present and future, of so many of the human race. It is a science very imperfectly understood, even by those who have made it a study. It is indeed a profession which requires peculiar tact and energy, trying the patience of the teacher to the utmost.

An instructor must not only be an adept in the sign language, but also in the contrivances resorted to, and the ingenious methods of illustration which are devised to teach abstract ideas.

Much responsibility rests upon the teachers and officers of an institution who have daily opportunities to engraft good principles into the minds of the pupils. This should not be delayed. It should form a part of the instruction of the very first term at school.

The late Dr. H. P. Pee, than whom none has written more voluminously on the subject of deaf-mute education, says: "If we leave them uninstructed on such points, till the latter part of an ordinary course of instruction, not a few may be taken from our care before that important part of education is reached.

As these children judge all things by sight, the example of the instructors is of the utmost importance; with what circumspection we should act; with what an air of solemnity we should proceed to the chapel, or in asking the blessing at meals. What order and quietness should be observed at the time, and in the place of worship. What respect for the teacher who conveys the knowledge of a God, a Saviour, and a Bible to these little ones.

It is our bounden duty to teach our pupils to love God and their neighbour; to be temperate, obedient, honest, and truthful. We should seek to lead them to Christ and teach them to love Him. Let us kindly win these "children of silence," whose infirmities isolate them and upon whose ear no gentle mothers voice ever fell in tones of loving admonition. Lead them to respect and love the Sabbath. Lay aside all secular books and place in their hands simple religious works (according to their capacity), and an abundance of illustrated Sunday-school papers. Deaf-mutes so active on a week day, are restless on Sunday. Their attention can be gained, by the relation of short stories illustrated by a pretty bright colored print, fully and graphically explained in their own beautiful language. In the matter of religion, we must touch the heart as well as the intellect.

Direct them in prayer, not at first by a form of prayer, but the simple requests of a child's heart.

At the Eighth Convention of American Instructors, the late Prof. G. P. Carruthers, in speaking of the religious training of the pupils in the Arkansas Institution, said: "The importance of each pupil praying for himself or herself is impressed." On the same occasion, Principal J. S. Hutton remarked: "The younger pupils then retire to their dormitories, each being required to perform, as far as he is able, his own private devo-

tions." These are most valuable suggestions, as the deaf-mute is apt to learn a form of prayer without understanding a single request which he makes. The frequent repetition of which does not even convey an idea to him.

Take for instance the Lord's Prayer, which is repeated one or twice a day in every institution. The mute may sign it, or even write it correctly, and still not have the remotest idea of the real meaning of the petitions which it contains.

Then how important that this beautiful prayer should be thoroughly explained word for word by those in charge of religious instruction, equally important is the thorough knowledge of the Ten Commandments which contains the whole Moral law. Explain short stories in Scripture to them. There is a small amount of morality where there is no religion. The two are inseparable. In teaching religious truths you inculcate morality. In leading them to read and love God's word, they learn by it how to serve God and do His will.

At the same convention before alluded to, all were much touched by the lucid manner with which Dr. T. Lewis Peet rendered in signs the beautiful hymn, "Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing my Great Redeemer's praise." It could not fail to make a lasting impression upon deaf-mutes, and carried with it all the pleasurable emotion of singing.

Religion previously incomprehensible to the deaf-mute by such a mode of tuition becomes simple and easy. First, by a glimmering, the knowledge of a Saviour comes. He knows of the Great Creator of His works; the trees, grass, flowers, the depths of the summer sky, with a revealed heaven beyond, all have new beauty for him. His heart swells with thankfulness. How could he offend so great a Being.

The seed which has been sown in the school-room and in the chapel by earnest and loving teachers, soon begins to develop, and grow, and finally bursts into beautiful foliage and full fruit, and when our pupils go into "the wide, wide, world," we find that they hold their own, in moral and religious tone.

Deaf-mutes are remarkably observant and discriminating. "Example is better than precept." Be it therefore, on our part as teachers, to be ever watchful of ourselves, and "in our walk and conversation." show ourselves worthy of our high and noble calling. Let us be good, true, and all that is great in action.

Strong in showing our abhorrence of evil. Strict, yet gentle and patient. Example goes far in assisting moral instruction, and it is something remarkable to observe the idiosyncrasies of the teacher, manifesting themselves in the pupil. "In the morning sow thy seed, nor stay thy hand at evening hour, never asking which shall prosper, both may yield the fruit and flower."

THE EXPERIENCES OF A NEW TEACHER AND SCHOOL-ROOM EXERCISES.

By Miss Sarah Templeton.

The position of a teacher, in any grade or phase of the profession whatever, is a difficult one, providing he or she is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the work and regards it, not as the mere avenue through which dollars and cents accrue, but one in which minds are the material to work upon and the buildings to be erected, not only the career in this world, but also that in the world to come.

While not under estimating the parental and home influence on children, I would venture to assert that many are either made or marred by the training received in the schoolrooms of the land. Hence, a keen insight into character is one of the essential requisites of a teacher. If it be correctly stated that no two leaves are of precisely the same form, how much greater is the diversity in the human mind! Some youthful minds need a great deal of encouragement, and a helping hand ever held out to coax forward and assist their tottering steps, then the gradual withdrawing of assistance until they are beguiled into thinking and acting for themselves.

Others require to be checked and often made retrace their steps, and this with a

gentle but firm hand, so that the enthusiasm (which, with some, once damped so difficult to again fan into a flame), may not be quenched but directed into the proper channels and made subservient to system and thoroughness.

While some require strict disciplining, or to be made feel "that the iron hand is beneath the silken glove," and that paying strict attention to commands given and tasks assigned, is the only path in which they can comfortably and safely walk, other minds of a much finer calibre, (though, perhaps, not so well fitted to battle with the world and carve out their own future), are controlled by a look or a tone and would wither and droop under an open rebuke or chastisement. Although many, through the impetus given them in the schoolroom by a judicious teacher, develop into active, self-reliant, ingenious, literary, and otherwise noble and useful members of society, are there not some whose mental and moral growth are blighted by the, perhaps, well-meaning but incompetent and injudicious teacher?

How skilful then should be the workman who has such various and delicate material to work upon, and the effects of whose work are of such vital importance, not only to those directly entrusted to his care, but the whole human family, since all are more or less affected by the success or failure of each individual member!

If the position of a teacher of speaking children is difficult, where mind can speak directly to mind through language (charcterized by some writer as "the gulf 'twixt man and the ape which no Darwinian theory can bridge over.") and all the different aspects of a subject be presented in words, clear and intelligible to the pupils, how much greater must be the difficulties of one who attempts to teach those who have no idea of speech, and many of whom have never even heard the sweet sound of their mother's voice! It is hard to realize the position of these unfortunate members of society, whose ears have been closed to all the delightful tones of companionship, and have no conception of the many voices of animate nature around.

Hearing children entering school, at from five to seven years of age, possess a command of language that requires the deaf-mute several years of unremitting labor, on the part of both teacher and pupil to acquire.

They are familiar with the names of objects, animals, etc., in fact possess a vast amount of information; thus the teacher at once possesses a broad avenue of communication with the pupils, and the process of drawing forth ideas and storing the mind with valuable and useful information can flow on in an easy current. The deaf mute, however, enters school with no language whatever, often not knowing his own name, and every word and sentence acquired by him are prized by the teacher as little rills that will unite, and after a while, form a channel of communication between him and his fellow-beings.

Having but lately enrolled myself as a worker in this particular field of education, I may claim to know practically somewhat of the experiences of a new teacher.

Taking possession of a class of deaf-mutes for the first time, you feel as if landed on the shore of some foreign country, look about with a dazed expression and wonder if you ever will understand and be understood by those around. Twenty pairs of eyes (the average number of pupils in a class,) scan your countenance and watch your every movement, and if they have been at school during any previous session, your measure is quickly taken.

Now comes the difficulty of arousing their interest, gaining their confidence and retaining their attention. Having, to some extent, familiarized yourself with the work they have already gone over, you ask them some very simple question. If you chance to use the same words placed in precisely the same order as have been used before, the probability is the answer will, in a majority of cases, be the correct one. Should your question vary in the least from what they have previously seen, or should it be an entirely new one (though, perhaps, much simpler than many that can be readily answered), you will be met by blank looks, and, provided you are quick enough to catch him, will likely see some little fellow calling you, "ignorant," "crazy," "fool," etc., to the no slight amusement of his fellow pupils. For instance you ask, "How old are you?" All go to work and answer like a flash, but should you happen to ask, "What is your age?" you may find all completely at sea. It does not at first seem possible to you that the slightest difference in the arrangement of words will so puzzle them, and after repeated discourage-

ments and failures to get them to understand, you are tempted to throw up the work in disgust. But here you must remember that speaking children are constantly hearing others ask and answer questions, narrate facts, etc., using many different forms of expression, and are also doing so themselves; thus, from infancy are being trained in the idioms of our language, while those you are attempting to instruct have but lately attempted the acquisition of language and have only their eyes and the teacher to guide them. Every new word or exercise has to be illustrated, taught, drilled on again and again, until it seems as though the very desks must comprehend it; then you may review the work and will likely find some have not yet grasped it. It is very discouraging to you to go back, drill again, present the subject in some other way, so as not to allow the interest of the class to flag, and you will after a while accomplish what you are aiming at. Some pupils will perform their work in a slip-shod, careless manner, paying little heed to the use of capitals, punctuation marks, manner of writing, etc. Each of these mistakes must be pointed out and corrected, not only once but *every* time they occur, also the pupils themselves required to make the corrections. The patience of the teacher will be severely taxed by those who are done quickly, communicating with each other, and attracting the attention of other members of the class. Often some of the tardy writers are deserving of more praise than many of those who were quickly done, and must be encouraged in such a way as not to be disheartened at their own tardiness nor check the ambition of those who were first.

There must be winners in every race, and if there were none who excelled, competition, the stimulus of the race would soon disappear. Some pupils will seem so careless and indifferent that you really despair of ever accomplishing anything with them, and require to be coaxed, urged, and often compelled to throw off their sluggishness and go to work with a will. This, even with speaking children, whom one can reason with and appeal to through many channels, is often a work of very great difficulty—how much greater with the deaf and dumb, only those who have attempted it can ever realize! The remark is often made, that as a class, the deaf and dumb are very stubborn. Are we not all more or less so when people attempt rashly to guide us, whose motives we do not understand, and who seem to always rub us against the grain? May not this often account for the stubbornness imputed to this unfortunate class, and certainly great charity should be exercised in judging the members of it?

The ingenuity of the teacher is often taxed to the utmost to devise modes of presenting the simple exercises of the schoolroom in such a way as to stamp them ineffaceably on the minds of the pupils, and neither weary them by too much uniformity nor confuse them by too great variety of expression. It is absolutely necessary to repeat again and again one form of expression, style of question, etc., until it is indelibly stamped on the minds of the pupils; then vary the expression, repeating the process until all are familiar with the various modes used in everyday life. Change of work rests the mind as well as the body, therefore, it is not wise to keep the pupils too long at one style of exercise By so doing their interest and attention are often only forced, and while their eyes may be on the work before them their thoughts are far from it. A change of posture, a few moments devoted to calisthenics, a hearty laugh, or some other simple expedient, instead of being a loss, is often a very great saving of time, as it arouses and enlivens a class and keeps the faculties of the pupils on the alert. Every exercise should be definite, neither grasping too much nor attempting too little, but such as will leave a distinct picture on the mind and memory of the pupils. From the known, proceed to the unknown, carefully linking each exercise in any subject to the preceding one, and selecting, as far as possible, words, expressions, and facts met with in everyday life. The teacher must always bear in mind that the goal to be arrived at is the training of the pupils in the use of language, so as to be able readily to communicate with those around, and intelligently read papers, books, etc., thus enabling them to carry on their education when the schoolroom period is past. Many persons often ask, "What do you teach the deaf and dumb?" "Do you teach them arithmetic, geography, history, etc.?" My reply has always been, "We endeavour to teach them language, to give them the means of intelligently communicating their wants, wishes, etc., and exchanging ideas with their fellow-beings."

Arithmetic, geography, history, etc., all serve as distinct pivots, around which circles of words may move, enlarge, and multiply until the pupils are familiar with the many phrases, idioms, and diverse forms of expression that are constantly met with. The storing of the mind with facts in any subject is of only secondary importance, for of what use are bare facts if the possessor cannot, by clothing them in words, convey them intelligently to others and utilize them when necessary?

All exercises, therefore, must be lessons in language, beginning with very simple, and advancing step by step, until the ban condemning deaf-mutes to a species of social ostracism, on account of their misfortune, is removed and they can readily exchange ideas and enjoy the pleasures of social intercourse with those around. Exercises given with a view to incite rapidity and stimulate a class should be such as depend largely on memory, and require little thought; while those intended to develop the thinking powers should be given a reasonable time to accomplish, as anything reasoned out by the pupils themselves, even if it consumes a little more time, is of infinitely more benefit to them than the extra work that could, perhaps, with a little assistance, be performed in the same time. Always requiring a complete sentence as an answer to a question is an invaluable assistant in teaching language. Composition is thus being constantly taught the pupils, even in arithmetic, which affords a wide scope for diversity of expression, and by always requiring the work and explanation in full, on slates or papers, may be converted into a very valuable language lesson. All errors of expression, spelling, etc., must be pointed out, and the pupils required to make the correction themselves, not only once but again and again, no matter how wearisome and useless it sometimes seems. A constant dropping wears a stone, so constant repetition will, after a while, stamp the correct form on even dull and careless pupils. By always insisting on neatness, cleanliness, punctuality, and orderly deportment, the pupils are being trained in systematic and orderly habits that will adhere to them in after life, and ensure them some measure of success in whatever vocation they may happen to be placed.

In conclusion, allow me to say, I feel totally inadequate to do justice to the subject assigned me, but, while a teacher of deaf-mutes, am always willing in any way to further the interests and promote the well-being of this interesting class of the community.

DISCIPLINE AND METHOD.

By Miss M. M. Ostrom.

Order and system are essential to success in any line of business. School discipline is confessedly difficult. A certain writer has said, "it required as much ability to govern a school as it does to rule a kingdom." Order must be obtained in a school or a teacher cannot succeed. The ability to keep order is one of the essential characteristics of a successful teacher. It is impossible for a disorderly class to receive instruction. The teacher should see that each pupil is giving attention before he attempts to teach. Children love order and propriety. True order is that which is maintained with the least effort. Very much depends on the teacher; if he would govern a class successfully he must be able, under all circumstances, to exhibit self-control, and he must be orderly and pleasing in his ways or he cannot teach his pupils to be such. He should aim at making them self-governing, courteous, law-abiding, God-fearing, etc.; he should endeavour to arouse in the pupils a sense of their responsibility, and teach them the effects of doing wrong; he should understand the motives that govern humanity, and study carefully the character of each pupil; and he should try to draw out the best qualities of every child under his control.

The teacher should possess the ability to train children properly, be full of energy and earnestness, and have a love for the work in which he is engaged. "Teach when you teach" is a good motto. A teacher should not spend any time in idleness, but should teach with energy and vigour. When he stands before his class he should show by his conduct that he is giving them his undivided attention.

One of the essentials to a well-governed school is a properly ventilated, clean, and well-lighted school-room; the seats also should be of proper height and adapted to the

pupils. The air *must* be clear and pure. It is impossible to secure the attention of a class for any length of time in a badly ventilated room. The room and furniture should be kept clean and in order; the teacher should teach order as well by example as by precept, and I think it can be much more successfully done by the former than by the latter. The teacher's desk should be a paragon of neatness; he should also exhibit order and neatness in his person and dress; he should not sit or lounge before his pupils, should remember that children are imitative beings and he should endeavor always to act in their presence in an examplary manner. He should be enthusiastic and he will unconsciously impart the same quality to his pupils.

The teacher should make only such laws as will be of benefit to his class; there should be a feeling of confidence in the minds of the pupils that the rules are established for their own good. The pupils will naturally yield a willing obedience to a teacher having self-possession and a look that indicates steadiness of purpose. The teacher should endeavor to instil in the minds of his pupils that there is nothing low or degrading about obedience, but on the contrary, that "the obedient are the wise and happy people of the earth." A word or look of appreciation from the teacher when a pupil has rendered prompt obedience will tend to emulate a desire in the minds of that pupil to please the teacher. Children are creatures of habit and should become accustomed to sit quietly, rise together, converse respectfully, and to walk orderly. Very much depends on the manner in which a teacher gives a command. If the pupils realize that the teacher expects instant obedience they are inclined to give it. It is a mistake on the part of a teacher to allow a class to become disorderly with the idea that they can be checked at any moment; for instance, when visitors are entering the room. A teacher need not look cross or severe in order to govern well. It is much easier to govern by a smile than a frown. To educate the pupils to obedience is much preferred to obedience obtained by force. The teacher should not have many set rules, but he should be firm and see that his commands are obeyed.

In some extreme cases I deem corporeal punishment a necessity, but I believe the highest degree of proficiency in governing a class is obtained when the least corporeal punishment is used. As a rule, it is not the pain of body felt as the result of the blow administered, that has the desired effect, but it is the shame and humiliation experienced by the pupil that subdues him. I maintain that a teacher who possesses sufficient training power, and is active and energetic in his work, will find it unnecessary to resort frequently to corporeal punishment. Good government consists largely in giving enough of suitable employment. If the teacher possesses the faculty of keeping every child employed, he will experience very little difficulty in keeping his class in order. The teacher should rejoice at every effort made to improve. When the teacher realizes that his pupils are daily improving in order and in their studies, he has a right to feel contented and not till then.

ART AMONG THE DEAF AND DUMB.

By Miss Anna M. Bolster.

When God decreed in His inscrutable wisdom, that a proportion of the human race should pass the years of their lives bereft of the sense of hearing, He, "who doeth all things well," endowed them with superior gifts in connection with the remaining faculties. Witness the marvellous rapidity with which an educated deaf-mute uses his fingers in manual communication, and the equally surprising power of reading sentences spelt as rapidly on the fingers, without any apparent effort. These superior gifts assert their use in numerous respects, and from them deaf-mutes derive an advantage over their speaking brethren.

In the study of art this is peculiarly observable, since, in order to achieve success, the eye and hand must be "educated" in the most sterling sense of the term—that is, the aspirant to success in art must cultivate the organ of sight to such a degree, that a correct sense of the outline, proportions, and peculiarities of an object is transferred to the brain and he must train his hand to be a correct exponent of the impressions conveyed

to the brain. Now, in the case of deaf mutes, these requisites are possessed from the very outset. and when the young deaf-mute child makes the natural sign for an object, it unconsciously describes the whole, or a fraction of the outline of that object. Indeed, the language of signs seems so closely allied to drawing that I frequently think, when observing deaf-mute signing, that if the air could retain an impression of the signs made therein, the atmosphere of our Institute would be replete with correct outlines of objects. It follows then, that deaf mutes accustomed as they are to describe the outlines of objects, will discover a certain relation between the signation of an object, and its production on paper, and will begin the study of drawing with more confidence, hence with more success than speaking children to whom the work is entirely new. The success of deaf-mutes in out-line having been considered, the subject of light and shade next presents itself. In this, as in free-hand, the education of the eye and hand is of paramount benefit. While the beauty of an outline may be enhanced or destroyed by a perfect or an inadequate knowledge of the distribution of light and shade, the educated eye of a deaf-mute will quickly discover the lights and the hand will faithfully respond in depicting them, while the shadows will be blended in such a manner as to exhibit a delicacy of the sight and touch which is obtained only by constant training.

In respect of drawing and shading from casts, the knowledge obtained in the two former courses, combined with the increased delicacy of touch acquired therein, will secure deaf-mutes success in that division.

Finally, as regards perspective, the rules having been mastered, the eye is the principal factor, consequently has ample scope for displaying the benefit of its training. If, to the eye of a speaking person who has devoted some time to the study of perspective objects, appear to resolve themselves into homogeneous groups of banishing lines and angles, how much more readily will they do so before the subtle vision of a deaf mute after a short time.

It is to be regretted that despite the qualifications of deaf mutes, so few have procured distinction by their success in art. It may be explained by the fact that, when the school course is completed, other duties engross their attention, and art is abandoned for the pursuance of apparently more useful avocations. If they could be incited to a continuation of that beautiful study and would they aspire to an elevated position among the votaries of art, their speaking brother artists will be obliged to look to their laurels or they would find themselves distanced in the race.

OBJECT TEACHING.

By Miss May Sawyer.

In the schools for hearing children, we find that a most prominent place is given to object-lessons, the aim being to awaken new ideas and teach new forms of expression. If such a course of lessons is necessary for a hearing child, who enters school with considerable knowledge of the external world, much more needful is it for one of our pupils whose stock of ideas cannot possibly be considered a sufficient foundation upon which to build language. So, we teach them to express what they know already about real life when they commence to study language, and by placing objects and pictures before them we recall to their memories scenes that they have witnessed.

As the chief aim is to make the pupil able to communicate, not with other deaf persons, but with the hearing world around him, he must be taught the language of his country.

There are two modes of employing objects in teaching language. First, by selecting one word or phrase, and using a number of objects to illustrate it; second, by giving the pupil an object and teaching him a number of ideas about it. Of the two the latter is preferable, as it not only awakens new ideas and teaches new forms of expression, but also words for ideas, which the pupil already has, but cannot express except by signs.

Then, in teaching a pupil by the latter method, we enable him to associate an object directly with its name, so that, when he sees the name, he at once remembers the object, and when he sees the object, he is able to denominate it, and each lesson being on one

object only, the pupil is so entirely absorbed in thought that he learns words and forms of speech almost unconsciously.

As the number of real objects that can be brought into a class-room are limited, we have recourse to pictures. The view of a mountain, the ocean, a desert, or a river will explain these objects far more vividly than could be done by a written description, and the objects thus presented are more easily remembered.

Pictures also form good subjects for compositions. When the pupil has learned the names of the objects in the picture, and has been questioned upon the actions performed by the persons in it, then, if each pupil writes a description of it in his own words, the opportunity is given him to express his own ideas about it, as well as to show to what extent he has understood and remembered the lesson.

THE DUTY OF RESIDENT FEMALE TEACHERS TO LITTLE GIRLS AFTER SCHOOL HOURS.

By Miss Mary Bull.

The duties of a resident teacher, I know from experience, are very numerous. A teacher who has the charge of a large class of children, ranging from seven to ten years of age, can find plenty of work for pupils under her care, after school hours. Children in the lower classes cannot use printed books, consequently the teacher must make a book for each pupil, containing nearly all they are taught in the class. I do not wish any teacher to think I would make their duties too arduous, for any one who has undertaken the task will know it is a hard one.

I think the resident teachers should be willing to do anything for their pupils after school hours that will help to make them useful and industrious, for instance, teaching sewing, knitting, tatting, etc., also when playing with each other to do so without quarreling. A daily walk, accompanied by one of the teachers, will be beneficial when the weather will permit, and to keep them employed with that which will help to make them remember with pleasure their school days. By little cords of love we may draw the little ones where we will. As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined. What we have to do is to bend this twig aright, notwithstanding it is not so easy to bend the human twig as you will. But we have the Divine promise that if we "train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." Surely there is no higher or holier object than that of a teacher when she proposes to herself the good of her pupils.

We shall not find our duties so hard as at first sight they may appear, if we strive to put our confidence upon God. Our aim should be to seek only the highest good for the little girls. Teach them to imitate God in seeking to bless others, and to follow the law of kindness. Their love of knowledge increases every day. Friendship at school will be to them like a flower in a desert, and they will appreciate it like some dry and thirsty land rejoicing in the shower. Point out to them their errors, and give them courage to avoid them in the future.

The Belleville Institution seems a paradise for these little ones. A teacher may amuse them with simple stories which will at the same time teach them useful lessons, always remembering that young minds should not be overtaxed. Continuous recapitulation will fasten the lesson on the memory. Little by little may be taught the "Lord's Prayer" and the Commandments. I think it is the duty of each teacher to endeavour to lead the pupils to Him who made a little child the object of instruction, and therefore to be sure and early impress the idea of a God, and His constant love and care for those who love Him. This can be easily done, and would fix ideas in their young minds that could never be eradicated. If this is attended to, it will be very little trouble for the teacher to get her pupils to be polite, obedient, truthful, honest and noble, and, indeed, prove a blessing to themselves and to others. I also think it is a teacher's duty to teach her pupils the necessity of behaving well at the table, and to be sure to pay the respect due to all older than themselves. A resident teacher can do this much better than one who is not always with them.

MECHANICAL PURSUITS FOR DEAF MUTES.

By Wm. Nurse.

There are few whom fortune has so favoured as to obliterate the necessity of their doing some useful labour, either with the hand or brain. It is by industry we gain success; without it all is a failure. Work is not by any means degrading; the greatest men of all ages have all been earnest workers, each in their own particular sphere. Work promotes health, happiness, and leads to a life of usefulness, elevation and progression. It is the physical means by which human beings provide for the needs of their existence; and deaf-mutes, objects of pity and charity as many think them to be, are no exception. They also must add their quota of labour for their own good and the good of the universe. There are many mutes who trade on their misfortunes and extort a living from those charitably inclined; this should not be so. Generally only those who know but little of deaf-mutes, consider them below the status of others in the ability to gain a livelihood. Those connected with our institutions, and in constant contact with them, look at them in a different light. They see daily evidence that in all labour requiring strength of limb, brightness of eye, correctness of judgment, and power of construction, the average deaf mute is the equal, and often the superior, of many others possessing all their faculties, and as such they are responsible; and the success which attends and crowns honest labour is as attainable by them as by others.

The question which many parents having deaf-mute sons are asking themselves is, "What shall our sons do?" There are two employments which probably engage more than one half of the people—one is agriculture, or farm work; the other is mechanical industry. Either of these two are open to the deaf mutes. The one affords most of the material for food and clothing; the other prepares it for use, and for the time and money spent in acquiring a knowledge of them and the capital required to carry them on. There are no branches of labour that will give as good returns, or lead to such general success, as these two. Among the different mechanical arts which experience has shown may be worked successfully by the deaf-mute, are the printing, carpentering, shoemaking and bookbinding trades. Of these printing and shoemaking appear, from the majority engaged in them, to be the most suitable. In these and other vocations, there are now hundreds of mutes engaging heartily, and successfully enjoying, the confidence of their employers and supporting themselves in comfort, and in many cases the families dependent upon them.

The obstacles in the way of mutes acquiring a trade by the same methods as pursued by those not similarly afflicted are so great that few employers care to take them under instruction. Those interested in their education are alive to this fact, and the pupils of all the leading deaf-mute institutions in the world now possess opportunities not only for educating the mind to reason, but also to train the hand to skilful employment. The object of many employers is to get as much work and profit out of their apprentices as possible, their improvement being only a secondary consideration; but in the institutions the reverse is the rule. The improvement of the mute is placed before all other advantages. He is entrusted with work to practice upon, even at the risk of his spoiling it, or making it saleable only at or below cost, surrounded by congenial companions, untrammelled by the bonds of apprenticeship, under instructors alive to the wants, and familiar with their language and habits, it will be seen that the mute has many advantages not possessed by others similarly circumstanced. There are, of course, some unfitted by mental capacity or health for succeeding, but these are few. In general those who fail do so from faults to which they themselves might apply a remedy—either an idle propensity or a lack of energy and perseverance. So that the mute with good health and average mental capacity who fails to fit himself for some useful calling, after enjoying the advantage of our Institution, is not an object of pity, but rather of censure. Carlyle says "the saddest sight on earth is a man able and willing to work, yet needing and vainly seeking employment." This may be sad, but sadder far is the spectacle of men seeking work in vain, not because they know not how to do it. But he who has prepared himself for a trade, however humble, is in a manner independent, and though he may have no work to-day may find it in plenty to-morrow. He is at all times ready to do it when required. For those who tell us they are "willing to do anything," but in reality know how to do nothing that they or others stand in need of, the prospect is not bright.

The rolls of our Institutions show that the largest number of deaf-mutes are the children of parents living outside of the towns and cities. They are reared on the farm, and its labours are familiar to them. I would not for a moment speak a word against agriculture, which is the greatest among all the arts, because it is the first supplying our necessities. What I would like to see is the parents at home working in conjunction with the instructors of their unfortunate children, both at home and at school. The importance of a trade may be firmly impressed on their minds even should the inclination turn to the labours of the farm. Skill in some handicraft will make them still more independent. In this life of changes and vicissitudes it is necessary to be prepared for all uprising circumstances, and the deaf-mute more than others, He should be trained to some useful handicraft as the most indispensable part of a true education. To this we may add as much literary or intellectual culture as we will; but the first in importance, let him be trained for that conflict against physical want which is the unfailing heritage of all.

In all deaf-mute institutions the hours for study and labour are so divided that both work together harmoniously, and the training in both branches at the same time makes no clash nor interfere with the duties of either. If a deaf-mute is not on the roll of one or other of our industries his hours out of school are unprofitable to him, for he is either employed at something requiring no skill, or he is a "drone in the hive," with nothing in particular to do. Should his parents never intend him for a mechanic, yet when upon a farm, and far from village or town, the knowledge of a trade and familiarity with the use of tools will often stand him in good stead, and save many a long drive or walk to the shop of some mechanic. Should he fancy himself too rich to need proficiency in some trade, and not be dependent on what he himself may earn, yet it would be wise to teach him some trade. Therefore, in order to prepare him for any contingency that we cannot foresee, let us train his hand to skilful labour and supply his brain with resources for defying want.

Mechanical pursuits call the mute more into contact and social converse with others than farm labour, and in general the more this is the result the more is he intellectually elevated. While not blind to the many evils and temptations of city life into which he may be drawn by residence there, yet the home influence, if properly used, and the years of faithful instructions he has enjoyed at school, should give him a force of character which would be proof against many of the evils he may meet, and make the advantages of a city residence more than counteract its evils.

THE DUTIES OF A SUPERVISOR.

By George Begg.

The duties of a Supervisor are to look after the welfare of the pupils under his charge at all times; to see that they are orderly in their deportment and cleanly in their habits; that they keep everything clean and tidy about the buildings, and that they perform all their duties in a correct way and at the proper time. It is also his duty to do all he can to help them and retain their confidence, so that if they get into mischief or trouble they will come to him for advice and assistance, and feel assured that he is their friend. He should treat all with kindness and impartiality; and while he condemns everything he sees wrong in their conduct, he should do so in a kindly manner, and try to show them the evil of their faults by appealing to their sense of honour, and the sorrow it would give their parents to hear that they were causing trouble, or disobeying the rules of the Institute. Harshness should not be used until all other means have failed, as it rouses all their passions, and although he may subdue them by force, he is apt to lose their confidence and respect, while in future, if they get into trouble, they would endeavour to conceal it instead of acknowledging it, and asking his advice and assistance. He should make them understand that whatever they are ordered to do must be done promptly, and that there is no possible way of shirking it.

When this rule is observed there is very seldom any trouble, even with new pupils who were accustomed to having their own way at home. When such pupils come to the Institute and see all the others doing what they are told, they seldom think of acting otherwise.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, for the year 1882-3.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly.

By command,

ARTHUR S. HARDY,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 8th February, 1884.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR 1882-3.

To His Honour, the Honourable John Beverley Robinson, etc., etc.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it please your Honour:

The Board of Management of the School of Practical Science beg leave to present the following Report on the condition and progress of the School for the year 1882-3.

The object for which this institution has been established, with a view to affording thorough scientific instruction, especially in Engineering, and in the physicial sciences in their application to mechanical and manufacturing industries, have been successfully prosecuted during the past academic year, under the system of joint action with University College, whereby the students of the school enjoy the full advantages of instruction from the professors and teachers in Mineralogy and Geology, Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Ethnology and Chemistry, in addition to the special instruction of the professors and assistants of the School of Science.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Board, $1,100 were voted last year for fitting up an additional practical laboratory, in order to meet the requirements of the annually increasing numbers of students in Chemistry. The money thus appropriated has, accordingly, been expended for this purpose; and, although it has proved inadequate for the full equipment of the new laboratory, it is now in use, and affords facilities, the want of which had greatly impeded the carrying on of the practical classes in the Department of Chemistry. By this means, also, the upper laboratory is now set apart for Professor Ellis, and is exclusively devoted to the department of Applied Chemistry.

The following is a list of the faculty of the School of Science, with the subjects taught by the different professors:

D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Chairman of the Board.
E. J. Chapman, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.
James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Physics.
R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Biology.
D. Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Ethnology.
J. Galbraith, M.A., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering.
W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor of Applied Chemistry.
Alfred Baker, M.A., Secretary.

In addition to the Professors constituting the Faculty of the School, its students have now the further advantage of the instructions not only of Mr. Baker, the tutor in Mathematics, and of Mr. W. J. Loudon, the Demonstrator in Physics, but also of the Fellows recently appointed in the following departments:

J. W. Reid, B.A., Fellow in Mathematics.
T. G. Campbell, B.A., " Physics.
T. Mackenzie, B.A., " Biology.
T. P. Hall, B.A., " Chemistry.

By the establishment of tutorial fellowship in the various departments of instruction embraced in the curriculum of University College, an important addition has thus been

made to the teaching staff in four important branches included in the work of the School of Science, and in which its students participate without any increased expenditure on its behalf. The Department of Engineering, however, being under the charge of a Professor in the School of Science, and dependent entirely on the legislative appropriation, does not participate in the advantages resulting from the recently established fellowships, though in no department is there more urgent need for additional aid.

Department of Engineering.

The number of regular students in this department has been steadily increasing year by year. When the school opened in 1878, the number of Engineering students was seven. In the present session it is thirty-three, of whom thirty are taking the regular course for the Diploma in Civil Engineering, two are special students in Mechanical Engineering, and one a special student in Surveying.

The room, which is at present used as a drawing and lecture room, can accommodate at the utmost only thirty-eight students, and if the increase in numbers next year be the same as in the past two or three years this room will be inconviently crowded. There are no other rooms in the present building which can be used for the purpose of engineering instruction, and, consequently, it will become necessary to build an extension and have it ready for occupation before the session of 1885-6. Another question of equal importance with that of increased accommodation has also forced itself upon the consideration of the Board, and that is, the necessity for supplying increased teaching power in connection with this department. Hitherto the teaching in all the professional subjects has been done by the Professor of Engineering alone. The Engineering department has from its beginning to the present time, been in very much the same position as a medical school, with full teaching powers in the necessary but subsidiary subjects of Chemistry, Biology, etc., but with only one professor to teach all the medical subjects proper. As long as the success of this department remained a matter of doubt the Board did not feel itself justified in urging very strongly the increased expenditure involved in the employment of additional teachers. The time seems to have come, however, when this question has to be faced, if the efficiency of this department is to be maintained.

At present the Professor of Engineering gives fourteen distinct courses of lectures, twelve of which run through both terms of the session, the remaining two being given in the second term only. The courses which extend through both terms are as follows :

To the first year, three, viz.,

Applied Statics, Descriptive Geometry, Surveying.

To the second year, three, viz.,

Strength of Materials, Descriptive Geometry, Applied Spherical Trigonometry.

To the third year, six, viz.,

Theory of Construction, Applied Mechanics, Rigid Dynamics, Theory of the Steam Engine, Practical Astronomy and Geodesy, Descriptive Geometry.

The courses which are given in the second term only, are :

To the first year, Applied Dynamics.
To the second year, Hydraulics.

The above lectures are all given to the students in the Civil Engineering course. The Professor also gives lectures on the Principles of Mechanism to those students who are taking special work in Mechanical Engineering.

In addition to the above lectures the Professor gives practical instruction in the field in Surveying, Levelling and Practical Astronomy ; and at the drawing-board in various kinds of drawing, viz., Map and Topographical Drawing, Mechanical and Construction Drawing and Design, the preparation of Profiles and Cross-sections, the construction of Strain Sheets for Bridges, the Equilibration of Arches, etc., etc.

The work involved in the above, while absolutely necessary in an engineering school, is evidently of far too varied a nature, and far too great in amount to be sucessfully continued by one instructor with justice either to the students or to himself.

The Board, therefore, strongly recommends the appointment of an efficient assistant to take charge of the instruction in drawing and descriptive geometry, surveying, levelling, spherical trigonometry and astronomy and geodesy.

Should it be found impracticable to secure a properly qualified assistant before the beginning of the next session, the Board would suggest the establishment of a Fellowship, with a salary of $500 per annum, to be open to the graduates in Civil Engineering, and tenable on similar conditions to the Fellowships lately established in University College.

It becomes evident from the foregoing that if the Engineering department of this school is to meet with the same success in the future as it has hitherto, increased expenditure in buildings, salaries, and general maintenance should be provided within the next two years.

As an evidence of the popularity of the school with the profession, it may be mentioned that out of the twenty-one regular students in Civil Engineering who were in attendance last session, fourteen secured paid employment in surveying and railroad construction during the past summer.

The following is a classified list of the students in attendance on lectures, laboratory and other practical work, during the terms of Michaelmas and Easter of 1882-3 :

	Michaelmas.	Easter.
Engineering—		
Regular Students	21	21
Students at evening lectures	6	6
Mathematics and Physics—		
Regular Students in Engineering	21	21
Chemistry—		
Students from University College	83	83
Regular Students in Engineering	21	21
Special Students, Veterinary	131	131
" Medical	37	37
" at evening lectures	8	8

(Of these Students in Chemistry seventy-four were taking practical work in the laboratory).

Biology—		
Students from University College	23	23
Special Students, Medical	37	37
Mineralogy and Geology—		
Students from University College	70	70
Regular Students in Engineering	8	8
Special Students	5	5

The above statement embraces the regular students taking the full courses in special subjects taught in the School, or proceeding to a Diploma in the Department of Engineering, or to a University Degree. In addition to this, lectures of a more popular, though thoroughly practical character, are given in more of the departments. This branch of the special work of the School of Science is carrried out by means of courses of evening lectures, delivered in accordance with the requirements of the statute under which the school is constituted. Of those, the following were delivered during the past winter :

Professor Galbraith, on the Theory of the Steam Engine.
Professor Ellis, on the Chemistry of the Metals.

The following shows the attendance on the evening courses of lectures, including the veterinary students already referred to:

Engineering	6
Chemistry	139

The Board beg leave to recall the attention of the Government to the special provision of the Act in the fulfilment of which those evening classes are maintained. It is there provided that "besides training students in regular classes, instruction shall also be given to artizans, mechanics, and workmen, by evening classes, in such subjects as may further their improvement in their different callings." But the nature of the instruction given, as well as the hours set apart for this class of lectures, necessarily add considerably to the work required from the assistants and servants; and the Board would respectfully ask that some additional remuneration be allowed for evening service, either in a fixed allowance to any of the assistants employed on evening service, according to the number of hours they are in attendance, or that a sum be placed at the disposal of the Board to be apportioned to the assistants, in proportion to the amount of extra service thus required in different departments of instruction.

In conclusion, the Board are able to report with confidence that though the School of Practical Science is still imperfectly equipped, in comparison with some of the most efficiently organized technological colleges and schools of science, both in Europe and on this continent, it is successfully carrying on the work for which it was instituted, and will, in due time, make some adequate return to the Province in the practical value of the scientific training which it affords to a class of students whose services will hereafter have an important bearing in not only the progress of this Province but of the Dominion at large.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

DANIEL WILSON, *Chairman of Board.*
ALFRED BAKER, *Secretary.*

(No. 29.)

Report of the Council of University College for the year 1882-3. (*Not printed.*)

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1884.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, 5 JORDAN STREET.
1884.

SUMMARY

Of the Estimated Expenditure of the Province of Ontario for the Financial Year ending 31st December, 1884.

No.	SERVICES.	PAGE.	TO BE VOTED		
			For Current Expendit're.	On Capital Account.	For other purposes.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	3	178,897 34		
II.	Legislation	9	110,350 00		
III.	Administration of Justice	10	299,001 00		
IV.	Education	14	518,496 00		
V.	Public Institutions Maintenance	18	594,754 00		
VI.	Immigration	28	31,950 00		
VII.	Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions.	29	150,290 00		
VIII.	Hospitals and Charities	31	92,869 18		
IX.	Maintenance and Repairs of Government and Departmental Buildings	31	38,090 00		
X.	Public Buildings—	34			
	(1) Repairs		15,300 00		
	(2) Capital Account			183,959 65	
XI.	Public Works—	38			
	(1) Repairs		11,550 00		
	(2) Capital Account			38,415 00	
XII.	Colonization Roads, 1884	39		122,550 00	
	Balance of Expenditures of previous years	39		36,596 52	
XIII.	Charges on Crown Lands	44	79,400 00		
XIV.	Refund Account	45			40,826 65
XV.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	46	53,778 50		
XVI.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	47	50,000 00		
	Total		2,224,726 02	381,521 17	40,826 65
	1. Current Expenditure for 1883				2,224,726 02
	2. On Capital Account				381,521 17
	3. Other purposes				40,826 65
	Amount of Estimates				2,647,073 84

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$178,897.34.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	The Salaries and Contingencies of the following Departments and Offices.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Government House	1,750 00	1,750 00		
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	3,980 00	3,980 00		
3	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Department	14,280 00	14,688 34	408 34	
4	Department of Education	19,296 26	20,679 00	1,382 74	
5	" Crown Lands	44,900 00	46,360 00	1,460 00	
6	" Public Works	17,680 00	17,880 00	200 00	
7	Treasury Department	16,460 00	17,610 00	1,150 00	
8	Department of Agriculture	1,400 00	1,400 00		
9	Secretary and Registrar's Department	27,075 00	28,025 00	950 00	
10	Department of Immigration	1,600 00	1,600 00		
11	Public Institutions	8,200 00	8,225 00	25 00	
12	Miscellaneous	17,900 00	16,700 00		1,200 00
		174,521 26	178,897 34	5,576 08	1,200 00

Repairs and furnishings, fuel, gas, and water, transferred to "Repairs and Maintenance of Public Buildings."

Transfers for same services also from "Legislation," "Administration of Justice," and "Education."

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	DETAILS.		
1	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
	Expenses.		
	Gardener and Caretaker	500 00	500 00
	Fireman and Assistant Gardener	450 00	450 00
	Assistant Gardeners	800 00	800 00
		1,750 00	1,750 00
2	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.		
	Salaries.		
	Private Secretary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Official Secretary	800 00	800 00
	Messenger	480 00	480 00
	Expenses.		
	Contingencies	1,500 00	1,500 00
		3,980 00	3,980 00
3	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
	Attorney-General and Premier	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Clerk of Executive Council and Deputy Attorney-General	2,800 00	3,000 00
	Secretary	800 00	800 00
	Shorthand-writer (formerly $1,200)	800 00	1,000 00
	Assistant Clerk of Executive Council	1,100 00	1,200 00
	Clerk	700 00	750 00
	Clerk	700 00	508 34
	Messenger	350 00	400 00
	Expenses.		
	Housekeeper 500 00		
	Fireman 360 00		
	½ of $860 00	430 00	430 00
	Contingencies, including stationery, books, postage, telegraph, etc.	1,600 00	1,600 00
		14,280 00	14,688 34
4	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
	Minister of Education	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Deputy Minister	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Secretary	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Chief Clerk and Accountant	1,300 00	1,400 00
	Clerk	1,250 00	1,250 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
4	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*		
	Salaries.		
	Clerk	1,100 00	1,150 00
	" transferred from Museum and Library	.....	1,200 00
	"	850 00	850 00
	"	800 00	850 00
	"	700 00	700 00
	Junior Clerk	450 00	450 00
	"	450 00	450 00
	"	400 00	.....
	"	250 00	300 00
	Messenger	365 00	365 00
	Caretaker, including all allowances for cleaning, washing and scrubbing.	500 00	500 00
		17,415 00	18,465 00
	Expenses.		
	Postage	550 00	550 00
	Printing, paper for circulars and blanks	500 00	500 00
	Office stationery and account books	300 00	300 00
	Books on education, periodicals, papers, law and other reports, and advertising	150 00	150 00
	Contingencies	150 00	150 00
	Travelling and other expenses	200 00	200 00
	Unpaid accounts for preceding year	31 26	364 00
		19,296 26	20,679 00
5	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
	Commissioner	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00	2,800 00
	Law Clerk	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Shorthand Writer and Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Land Sales and Free Grants:—		
	Chief Clerk	1,700 00	1,700 00
	Clerk	1,250 00	1,250 00
	"	1,100 00	1,200 00
	"	950 00	950 00
	"	800 00	800 00
	Surveys, Patents and Roads:		
	Chief Clerk, Surveys	1,700 00	1,700 00
	" Draughtsman	1,000 00	1,000 00
	" Patents	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk (formerly paid out of contingencies)	.....	800 00
	Superintendent, Colonization Roads	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Woods and Forests: -		
	Chief Clerk	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk	1,700 00	1,700 00
	"	1,200 00	1,200 00
	"	1,100 00	1,100 00
	"	700 00	800 00
	Accounts:—		
	Accountant and Book-keeper	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Clerk	1,250 00	1,250 00
	"	850 00	850 00
	"	800 00	800 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
5	Crown Lands Department—*Continued.*		
	Accounts—Continued.		
	Registrar	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Expenses.		
	Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light	500 00	500 00
	Messenger, " "	500 00	500 00
	Night watchman (formerly paid out of contingencies)	.....	460 00
	Contingencies	7,500 00	7,500 00
		44,900 00	46,360 00
6	Public Works Department.		
	Salaries.		
	Commissioner	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Architect	2,200 00	2,200 00
	Engineer	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Secretary, Public Works	1,750 00	1,750 00
	Law Clerk, one-third (balance charged to Lunatics' Estates)	400 00	400 00
	Accountant and General Clerk	900 00	900 00
	Architectural Draughtsman	950 00	950 00
	Engineering "	800 00	850 00
	Assistant "	650 00	700 00
	First Clerk and Shorthand Writer	900 00	900 00
	Clerk and Paymaster of outlying works	800 00	850 00
	Messenger	500 00	550 00
	Expenses.		
	One-half of wages of Housekeeper and Fireman (see details under Executive Council Office)	430 00	430 00
	Contingencies	1,800 00	1,800 00
		17,680 00	17,880 00
7	Treasury Department.		
	Salaries.		
	Treasurer	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant Treasurer	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Chief Clerk	1,100 00	1,150 00
	Clerk of Contingencies and Shorthand Writer	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk of Statistics	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Clerk	600 00	600 00
	Audit Branch :—		
	Auditor.....(former Auditor, $2,000)	1,800 00	1,900 00
	Book-keeper	960 00	960 00
	Clerk.....(formerly in Treasury Office)	800 00	800 00
	Expenses.		
	Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light	400 00	400 00
	Fireman	400 00	400 00
	Contingencies, printing, stationery, postage, telegraph, etc	2,000 00	3,000 00
		16,460 00	17,610 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICES.		Salaries and Expense. 1883.	1884.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
8	Department of Agriculture.			
	Salaries.			
	Assistant Commissioner		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Expenses.			
	Contingencies		400 00	400 00
9	Secretary and Registrar's Department.		1,400 00	1,400 00
	Salaries.			
	Secretary and Registrar		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Assistant Secretary		1,800 00	2,000 00
	Clerk		1,000 00	1,000 00
	"		900 00	900 00
	"		800 00	850 00
	Deputy Registrar		1,200 00	1,300 00
	Clerk		800 00	800 00
	Clerk and Shorthand Writer		900 00	950 00
	Messenger		400 00	400 00
	Expenses.			
	Printing and binding	$600 00		
	Stationery	400 00		
	Postage and telegraph	600 00		
	Contingencies	300 00		
			1,900 00	1,900 00
			13,700 00	14,100 00
	Registrar-General's Branch.			
	Salaries.			
	First Clerk		1,200 00	1,300 00
	Second Clerk		950 00	950 00
	Clerk		850 00	900 00
	"		800 00	800 00
	Two Clerks, $700 each		1,400 00	1,400 00
	Expenses.			
	For Supply of blank forms to Postmasters		300 00	300 00
	Indices		200 00	200 00
	Schedules, slips and circulars		1,300 00	1,400 00
	Stationery and printing		300 00	400 00
	Postage		250 00	250 00
	Express charges		25 00	25 00
	Travelling expenses inspecting District Registrars		500 00	500 00
	Binding returns, two years		100 00	150 00
	Contingencies		150 00	150 00
			8,325 00	8,725 00
	License and Administration of Justice Accounts Branch.			
	Salaries.			
	First Officer		1,600 00	1,600 00
	Accountant, License Branch		1,200 00	1,300 00
	Clerk		1,050 00	1,100 00
	"		750 00	750 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICES.		Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
9	Secretary and Registrar's Department—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.			
	Stationery	$200 00		
	Postage and telegraph	200 00		
	Sundries	50 00		
			450 00	450 00
			5,050 00	5,200 00
10	Immigration Department.			
	Secretary		1,300 00	1,300 00
	Contingencies		300 00	300 00
			1,600 00	1,600 00
11	Public Institutions.			
	Salaries.			
	Two Inspectors		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Chief Clerk		1,300 00	1,300 00
	Clerk		900 00	900 00
	Messenger, youth		250 00	275 00
	Expenses.			
	Travelling		900 00	900 00
	Postage	$250 00		
	Printing	350 00		
	Stationery	100 00		
	Contingencies	150 00		
			850 00	850 00
			8,200 00	8,225 00
12	Miscellaneous.			
	Cost of Official Gazette		4,200 00	3,000 00
	Queen's Printer's Salary		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Assistant Queen's Printer		800 00	800 00
	Contingencies, including stationery, postage, etc		100 00	100 00
	Inspector of Registry Offices		1,500 00	1,500 00
	Travelling expenses		400 00	400 00
	Inspector of Insurance } Repaid by Insurance		2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk } Companies, under Act		600 00	600 00
	Contingencies (travelling and office expenses). } of 1879		400 00	400 00
	Provincial Board of Health—Salaries		1,900 00	1,900 00
	Printing and binding, postage, travelling expenses, and expenses of investigation, advertising, etc		3,000 00	3,000 00
	Clerk		800 00	800 00
	Per diem allowance to members of Board when attending meetings of Council or absent upon investigations in cases of epidemics		1,000 00	1,000 00
			17,900 00	16,700 00

II.—LEGISLATION.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$110,350.00

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Increase.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
13	Legislation	102,350 00	110,350 00	8,000 00	

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	Salaries and Expenses. 1884.
13	DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Salaries.		
	Mr. Speaker's salary	1,250 00	1,250 00
	Clerk of the House, salary	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Clerk Assistant and Clerk of Routine	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Law Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Clerk and Postmaster	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Librarian	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Assistant Librarian	700 00	700 00
	Accountant of the House and Stationery Clerk (also Queen's Printer)	400 00	400 00
	Sergeant-at-Arms	600 00	600 00
	Housekeeper and Chief Messenger, with house, fuel and light	600 00	600 00
	Three Messengers	1,350 00	1,350 00
	Fireman	400 00	400 00
	Night Watchman	450 00	450 00
	Sessional Clerks, Writers, Messengers and Pages	7,000 00	9,000 00
	Expenses.		
	Postages and cost of House Post-Office	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding	23,000 00	23,000 00
	Preparing General Index to Journals, 1867 down	300 00	300 00
	Printing bills and distributing Statutes	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Library, for books and binding	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Indemnity to Members, including mileage	48,000 00	54,000 00
	Subscription to newspapers and periodicals	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Contingencies	2,000 00	2,000 00
		102,350 00	110,350 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$299,001.00

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
14	Supreme Court of Judicature	54,314 00	55,119 00	805 00	
15	Miscellaneous Criminal and Civil Justice	224,100 00	227,850 00	3,750 00	
16	Surrogate Judges and Local Masters	15,487 34	16,032 00	544 66	
		293,901 34	299,001 00	5,099 66	

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
	DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
14	SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.		
	Allowance to Judges as Heir and Devisee Commissioners	11,000 00	11,000 00
	Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Contingencies, printing, etc	200 00	200 00
	Master in Chambers	3,600 00	3,600 00
	Clerk	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Entering Clerk	600 00	600 00
	Contingencies	350 00	350 00
	Master in Ordinary	3,000 00	3,300 00
	Chief Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Shorthand Writer (*with fees*)	600 00	800 00
	Contingencies	500 00	200 00
	Two Taxing Officers, $1,600 each	3,200 00	3,200 00
	Salaries in Accountant's Office, as regulated by the Court and borne by Suitors' Funds		
	B. W. Murray $2,000 00		
	C. A. Steward 900 00		
	G. Behan 700 00		
	G. S. Holmestead 400 00		
	Miss Buchan 360 00		
	Two Auditors appointed by the Court, ($100 each) 200 00		
	COURT OF APPEAL.		
	Usher and Crier	50 00	.....
	Messenger	500 00	500 00
	Assistance in office, copying orders, etc., in lieu of Clerk	600 00	600 00
	Judges' Library	100 00	100 00
	Contingencies	300 00	330 00
	HIGH COURT.		
	Clerk of the Process and of the Heir and Devisee Commission	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Boy in Process Office	144 00	144 00
	Contingencies	50 00	75 00
	Clerk of Assize	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Contingencies	50 00	50 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
14	CHANCERY DIVISION.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Registrar and Judgment Clerk	2,100 00	2,100 00
	Assistant Registrar and Judgment Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Entering Clerk	800 00	800 00
	Clerk of Records and Writs	1,250 00	1,400 00
	Clerk in Records Office	750 00	500 00
	Youth for Copying	.....	200 00
	Contingencies for office of Registrar and Clerk of Records and Writs	730 00	730 00
	Surrogate Clerk	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Contingencies	20 00	20 00
	Usher	600 00	600 00
	Messenger and Housekeeper, with house, fuel and light	400 00	400 00
	Judges' Library	200 00	200 00
	Consolidating indices of decrees and orders from 1837	.....	500 00
	QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.		
	Registrar	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk	1,400 00	1,400 00
	"	1,400 00	1,400 00
	"	650 00	650 00
	Housekeeper and Messenger, with house, fuel and light (paid formerly this extra $75 for Appeal Buildings)	500 00	575 00
	Usher and Crier	160 00	160 00
	Assistant Messenger	160 00	160 00
	Judges' Library	100 00	100 00
	Contingencies	450 00	450 00
	COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.		
	Registrar of the Crown and Pleas	2,500 00	2,500 00
	Clerk	1,000 00	900 00
	Junior	650 00	750 00
	Usher and Messenger (Housekeeper transferred to this place with same salary)	450 00	575 00
	Judges' Library	100 00	100 00
	Contingencies	500 00	500 00
		54,314 00	55,119 00
15	MISCELLANEOUS CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.		
	Crown Counsel prosecutions	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Administration of Criminal Justice (including payments to witnesses in criminal cases)	120,000 00	120,000 00
	Inspector of Offices under Judicature Act	.....	2,000 00
	Expenses	.....	500 00
	Inspector of Division Courts	1,400 00	1,500 00
	Clerk	800 00	800 00
	Travelling expenses, etc	550 00	550 00
	Salary, Provincial Detective	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Special services	2,500 00	2,500 00
		136,750 00	139,350 00
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown	16,450 00	16,450 00
	" " " as Local Registrars	5,100 00	5,100 00
	" Clerk " at Berlin	400 00	400 00
	" " " at Welland	.....	400 00
		158,700 00	161,700 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
15	*District of Algoma.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Sheriff's salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Registrar's salary	800 00	800 00
	Clerk of the Peace and District Attorney	800 00	800 00
	Clerk of the District Court	500 00	500 00
	Administration of Justice, etc	4,000 00	4,000 00
		7,500 00	7,500 00
	District of Thunder Bay.		
	Two Stipendiary Magistrates' salaries	2,400 00	2,400 00
	Sheriff's salary	800 00	1,000 00
	Chief Constable	400 00	400 00
	House, fuel and light	250 00	250 00
	Administration of Justice, etc	5,500 00	5,500 00
	Deputy Clerk of District Court	150 00	150 00
		9,500 00	9,700 00
	District of Nipissing.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
	" " for Northern Nipissing	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Administration of Justice, etc., in Southern portion	500 00	500 00
	" " (including travelling expenses in Northern portion)	1,000 00	1,000 00
		4,100 00	4,100 00
	District of Parry Sound.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Administration of Justice, etc	700 00	700 00
		2,500 00	2,500 00
	District of Muskoka.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Administration of Justice, etc	500 00	500 00
		2,300 00	2,300 00
	Provisional County of Haliburton.		
	Stipendiary Magistrate, salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Administration of Justice	500 00	500 00
		1,700 00	1,700 00
	Provincial Police, at Clinton and Fort Erie.		
	Salary of Police Magistrate	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Administration of Justice	4,000 00	4,100 00
		5,200 00	5,300 00
	Other Services.		
	To pay Sheriffs, Criers, and Constables in attending Courts of Chancery and County Courts, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas attending Assizes, and their postages, etc	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Seals and other contingencies	300 00	300 00
	Registration Books for Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	200 00	200 00
	For employment of Shorthand Reporters of evidence on trials at the Assizes and Election Courts	10,500 00	10,500 00
	Administration of Justice, northerly and westerly parts of Province	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Litigation of Constitutional questions	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Allowances to Sheriffs, under 45 Vict., Chap. 11	3,800 00	3,800 00
	Expenses of County Judges in grouped Counties	1,800 00	2,000 00
	Safe for Law Stamps Distribution Office	.....	150 00
	Caligraph for Office of Clerk of Records and Writs	.....	100 00
		32,600 00	33,050 00

III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1883.	**1884.**
16	SURROGATE JUDGES AND LOCAL MASTERS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Allowances payable to Judges of Surrogate upon commutation of fees.	7,821 34	8,366 00
	Junior Judge of County of York, allowance out of receipts from Surrogate fees	666 00	666 00
	Allowance to Local Masters on commutation of their fees	7,000 00	7,000 00
		15,487 34	16,032 00

IV.—EDUCATION.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$518,496.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
17	Public and Separate Schools	240,000 00	240,000 00		
18	Schools in new and poor Townships	18,000 00	20,000 00	2,000 00	
19	Inspection of Public and Separate Schools	32,121 52	37,427 00	5,305 48	
20	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	84,500 00	84,500 00		
21	Inspection of " "	5,724 38	5,600 00		124 38
22	Training of Teachers	14,216 46	14,673 00	456 54	
23	Departmental Examinations	10,455 92	8,148 00		2,307 92
24	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	21,175 00	21,691 00	516 00	
25	Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa	18,540 00	19,011 00	471 00	
26	Educational Depository, Museum and Library ($4,365 and $2,716)	7,100 00	7,531 00	431 00	
27	School of Practical Science	5,500 00	5,375 00		125 00
28	Miscellaneous	4,000 00	2,540 00		1,460 00
29	Superannuated Teachers	51,500 00	52,000 00	500 00	
		512,833 28	518,496 00	9,680 02	4,017 30

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	DETAILS.		
17	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS	240,000 00	240,000 00
18	SCHOOLS IN NEW AND POOR TOWNSHIPS AND UNORGANIZED TERRITORY	18,000 00	20,000 00
19	INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.		
	5,550 Public Schools at $5 (5,300 in 1883, including separate departments)	26,500 00	27,750 00
	Separate Schools—Two Inspectors' salaries (one for 1883)	1,400 00	2,800 00
	Travelling expenses	450 00	600 00
	52 County Model Schools at $10 (50 in 1883)	500 00	520 00
	Proportion of payments to Inspectors in the Territorial and remote Districts, viz.: (1) Algoma, (2) Parry Sound, (3) Nipissing, (4) Haliburton, and (5) the Northern parts of the Counties of Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Addington and Renfrew	1,850 00	2,200 00
	Stationery, postage, printing paper, and incidentals	900 00	900 00
	Unpaid accounts of previous year (including $2,282 for Inspectors' salaries for departments, 1883)	521 52	2,657 00
		32,121 52	37,427 00
20	HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.		
	106 High Schools (104 for 1883)	72,500 00	84,500 00
	16 Collegiate Institutes, at $750 additional each	12,000 00	
		84,500 00	84,500 00

IV.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

No of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
	Details Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts
21	INSPECTION OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND NORMAL SCHOOLS:		
	Also High School Entrance and Normal School Professional Examinations; also *ex-officio* Members of Central Committee.		
	Two Inspectors' salaries for all services, at $2,300 (formerly three Inspectors at $2,000 with $300 as members of Central Committee)	4,600 00	4,600 00
	Payment of actual expenses incurred in travelling	600 00	700 00
	Printing forms of Reports, and paper, postages, and incidentals	400 00	300 00
	Unpaid accounts of previous year	124 38	
22	TRAINING OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.	5,724 38	5,600 00
	Towards 52 Public Schools selected as County Model Schools, (50 in 1883) $150 each	7,500 00	7,800 00
	Towards 64 Teachers' Associations, including Provincial (63 in 1883)	4,100 00	4,100 00
	Model School Inspection	1,750 00	1,750 00
	Printing, paper, stationery and incidentals	500 00	500 00
	Unpaid Accounts of previous year (Model School inspection)	366 46	523 00
		14,216 46	14,673 00
23	DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.		
	Central Committee of Examiners, 7 in number, for preparing Examination Papers for (1) 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Public School Teachers' certificates; and (2) High School Intermediate; and reading and valuing answers, in cases of appeal	2,150 00	1,550 00
	40 Sub-Examiners for reading and valuing the answers of all Candidates for 2nd and 3rd Class certificates, and at the Intermediate, the estimated number being 4,000 (to be re-imbursed from fees in 1884).	5,000 00	4,000 00
	Actual travelling expenses of non-resident Members and Sub-Examiners.	500 00	200 00
	Examination of Normal School students at end of each session by Public School Inspectors as associates with High School Inspectors.	300 00	300 00
	Postage, stationery, and incidentals	400 00	400 00
	Confidential printing of all examination papers—		
	(1) *New type* (none for 1884)	200 00	
	(2) Ink, fire, light, water, and incidentals	300 00	300 00
	(3) Paper for printing; envelopes, wax, etc	500 00	500 00
	(4) Salary of Printer and Assistant	750 00	750 00
	Unpaid accounts of previous year	355 92	148 00
		10,455 92	8,148 00
24	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.		
	Salaries.		
	The Principal — Normal School	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Science Master — Normal School	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Mathematical Master — Normal School	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Teacher of Reading and Elocution — Normal School	300 00	300 00
	Writing and Book-keeping Master — Both Schools	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Drawing Master — Both Schools	700 00	700 00
	Music Master — Both Schools	800 00	800 00
	Clerk of the Normal and Model School — Both Schools	645 00	645 00
	Drill and Gymnastic Instructor — Both Schools	300 00	300 00
	Number of Model School pupils in 1883, boys, 180; girls, 190.		
	Tuition fee, $2 per month, amount received $7,317		
	Salaries of Teachers, $7,100.00		
	Head Master of Boys' Model School — Model School	1,200 00	1,300 00
	First Assistant " " — Model School	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Second " " — Model School	900 00	900 00
	Third " " — Model School	800 00	800 00
	Head Mistress of Girls' Model School — Model School	1,100 00	950 00
	First Assistant " " — Model School	800 00	800 00
	Second " " — Model School	700 00	700 00
	Third " " — Model School	650 00	650 00

IV.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
24	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Salaries.		
	Head Gardener, with house and fuel	410 00	410 00
	Assistant Gardener	400 00	400 00
	First Engineer, with house and fuel	410 00	410 00
	Second "	400 00	400 00
	Third "	400 00	400 00
	Janitor of Normal School, including cleaning	510 00	510 00
	" Boys' Model School "	400 00	400 00
	" Girls' " "	400 00	400 00
		19,725 00	19,675 00
	Expenses.		
	Repairing Gymnasium	150 00	150 00
	Text and reference books for masters, and reading-room for students	200 00	.....
	Stationery, printing paper, chemicals, and supplies	400 00	400 00
	Incidentals	200 00	200 00
	Text Books for Model School pupils	300 00	300 00
	Prize Books for Model School pupils	200 00	200 00
	Unpaid accounts of previous year	.....	766 00
		21,175 00	21,691 00
25	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.		
	Salaries.		
	The Principal } Normal School	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Science Master } Normal School	1,500 00	1,600 00
	Mathematical Master } Normal School	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Writing and Book-keeping Master } Both Schools	700 00	700 00
	Drawing Master } Both Schools	700 00	700 00
	Music Master } Both Schools	800 00	800 00
	Clerk and Accountant } Both Schools	600 00	600 00
	Drill and Gymnastic Instructor } Both Schools	300 00	300 00
	NOTE.—*Number of Pupils in 1883, boys* 190		
	" " " *girls* 200		
	Fees for Model School pupils, $5,914,		
	(Tuition fee being at $1.50 per month).		
	Salaries of Teachers, $6,450.00.		
	Head Master of Boys' Model School } Model School	1,150 00	1,150 00
	First Assistant " " } Model School	900 00	900 00
	Second " " } Model School	800 00	800 00
	Third " " } Model School	800 00	650 00
	Head Mistress of Girls' Model School } Model School	950 00	950 00
	First Assistant " " } Model School	700 00	700 00
	Second " " } Model School	600 00	650 00
	Third " " } Model School	550 00	650 00
	First Engineer and Gardener	600 00	600 00
	Second Engineer and Gardener	400 00	450 00
	Labourer on grounds	360 00	380 00
	Janitor, Normal School, salary	360 00	360 00
	" " scrubbing and cleaning	150 00	150 00
	" Boys' Model School, salary	360 00	360 00
	" Girls' " "	360 00	360 00
		17,240 00	17,411 00

IV.—EDUCATION—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	**1884.**
25	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Expenses.		
	Text and reference books for masters, and reading-room for students...	200 00	200 00
	Stationery, printing paper, chemicals and supplies.....	400 00	400 00
	Incidentals	200 00	200 00
	Unpaid accounts of previous year.....	.....	300 00
	Text Books for Model School pupils	300 00	300 00
	Prize Books for Model School pupils	200 00	200 00
		18,540 00	19,011 00
26	MUSEUM, LIBRARY, DEPARTMENTAL AND NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SUPPLIES; ALSO MECHANICS' AND OTHER INSTITUTES, AND SCHOOLS OF ART AND DESIGN.		
	Salaries.		
	Superintendent	1,400 00	1,40 00
	Clerk (and Examiner in 1883), transferred.....	1,200 00	.....
	" Messenger	500 00	500 00
	Junior Clerk	200 00	250 00
	Caretaker	100 00	100 00
		3,400 00	2,250 00
	Expenses—Museum.		
	Postages and stationery	100 00	100 00
	Printing paper for forms and circulars.....	100 00	.....
	Incidentals.....	50 00	150 00
	Binding books and periodicals	400 00	200 00
	Educational and technical books for reference.....	.....	500 00
	Printing new and illustrated catalogue of Museum, also new catalogue of Library	250 00	.....
	Catalogue of Library	.....	200 00
	Incidentals	200 00	.....
	Furniture	100 00	.....
	Fire, water and light (proportions).....	500 00	500 00
	Unpaid accounts, 1883.....	.....	815 00
		5,100 00	4,815 00
	Expenses—Depository.		
	Supply of text-books and chemicals for sale to Normal School Students.	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Unpaid accounts, 1883.....	.....	716 00
		7,100 00	7,531 00
27	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.		
	Salaries.		
	Professor in Engineering	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Professor of Applied Chemistry.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Expenses.		
	Expenses in laboratories on account of evening classes	200 00	200 00
	Chemicals and other materials.....	500 00	725 00
	Material for new chemical laboratory	200 00	200 00
	Printing, advertising, postage, stationery, binding and incidentals.....	350 00	450 00
	Attendant	450 00	450 00
	Apparatus for Applied Chemistry	500 00	.....
	Telephone	.....	50 00
		5,500 00	5,375 00

IV.—EDUCATION—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	**1884.**
		$ cts.	$ cts.
28	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	For cost of Minister's Report (a larger edition for 1883)	1,000 00	500 00
	Revised Compendium of School Law and Regulations, for edition of 6,000 (revote)	3,000 00	
	School Registers		1,000 00
	School Law Compendium		500 00
	Unpaid accounts		540 00
		4,000 00	2,540 00
29	SUPERANNUATED PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS.		
	Annual retiring allowance to Teachers	50,000 00	50,500 00
	Additional for 1st and 2nd Class Teachers, High School Masters and Inspectors	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Allowance to worn-out Teachers, non-contributors, over 60 years of age.	200 00	200 00
	Medical examination fees, printing paper and incidentals	300 00	300 00
		51,500 00	52,000 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$594,754.00

No. of Vote.	A.	Voted for 1883.	To be voted for **1884.**	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
30	Asylum for Insane, Toronto	91,585 00	92,911 00	1,326 00	
31	" " London	115,836 00	125,778 00	9,942 00	
32	" " Kingston	58,788 00	59,908 00	1,120 00	
33	" " Hamilton	68,641 00	69,711 00	1,070 00	
34	" Idiots, Orillia	28,269 00	28,914 00	645 00	
35	Central Prison, Toronto	72,740 00	73,155 00	415 00	
36	Ontario Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene	36,860 00	38,910 00	2,050 00	
37	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.	38,871 00	39,849 00	978 00	
38	" " Blind, Brantford	32,879 00	34,036 00	1,157 00	
39	Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Women and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	29,242 00	31,582 00	2,340 00	
		573,711 00	594,754 00	21,043 00	

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	No. of Officers and Employés.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	Salaries and Expenses. **1884.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
30	DETAILS.			
	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO.			
	(For 710 patients ; 710 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.			
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Assistant "	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second Assistant "	1	800 00	800 00
	Bursar	1	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk	1	500 00	700 00
	Steward	1	750 00	750 00
	Storekeeper	1	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Storekeeper	1	.....	500 00
	Engineer	1	740 00	740 00
	Stokers	2	528 00	552 00
	Engine-driver for laundry	1	252 00	264 00
	Bricklayer and Mason	1	550 00	550 00
	Carpenters	2	1,075 00	1,100 00
	Gardener	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Gardener	1	240 00	240 00
	Porter	1	240 00	240 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Baker	1	216 00	216 00
	Tailor	1	500 00	575 00
	Farmer and Assistant	2	516 00	516 00
	Teamster	1	240 00	240 00
	Night Watchers	3	756 00	756 00
	Chief Attendants	7	1,992 00	1,992 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants	17	3,912 00	3,912 00
	Painter and Jobber	1	360 00	450 00
	FEMALES.			
	Matron	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Matron	1	200 00	200 00
	Chief Attendants	6	816 00	816 00
	Ordinary "	19	2,280 00	2,280 00
	Night "	3	396 00	396 00
	Cooks	5	600 00	600 00
	Laundresses	5	540 00	540 00
	Housemaids	5	396 00	396 00
	Seamstress	1	120 00	120 00
	Dairymaid	1	120 00	120 00
		98	25,835 00	26,761 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		500 00	500 00
	Fuel		9,000 00	9,000 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		16,000 00	17,000 00
	Flour, meal, etc.		8,500 00	8,500 00
	Butter		5,000 00	4,400 00
	Gas and oil		2,700 00	2,500 00
	Water supply		2,500 00	3,000 00
	Groceries		9,000 00	7,500 00
	Fruit and vegetables		600 00	1,400 00
	Bedding, clothing, and shoes		4,500 00	4,500 00
	Furniture and furnishings		1,500 00	1,500 00
	Laundry, soap, and cleaning		1,000 00	1,200 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		1,400 00	2,000 00
	Miscellaneous		800 00	800 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No of Vote.	SERVICE		Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	**1884.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
30	ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.			
	Repairs and alterations		2,000 00	1,500 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		750 00	850 00
			91,585 00	92,911 00
31	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.			
	(For 910 Patients; 910 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Medical Superintendent	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	First Assistant Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Second " " (refractory ward)	1	800 00	1,000 00
	Third " "	1	600 00	750 00
	Bursar	1	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Bursar's Clerk	1	800 00	800 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	800 00	800 00
	Assistant Storekeeper	1	350 00	500 00
	Engineer	1	740 00	740 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	400 00	400 00
	Stokers	5	1,296 00	1,296 00
	Bricklayer and Plasterer	1	550 00	550 00
	Carpenters	2	1,050 00	1,050 00
	Painter	1	400 00	
	Tailor	1	460 00	460 00
	Gardener	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Gardener	1	240 00	240 00
	Butcher	1	240 00	240 00
	Yardman	1	216 00	216 00
	Porter and Messenger	1	216 00	216 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Baker	1	216 00	216 00
	Farmer	1	600 00	600 00
	Ploughmen	2	552 00	552 00
	Night Watchmen	3	756 00	756 00
	Chief Attendants	3	936 00	936 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants	29	7,104 00	6,672 00
	Cowman	1	216 00	216 00
	FEMALES.			
	Matron	1	500 00	500 00
	Assistant Matron (refractory ward)	1	250 00	250 00
	Chief Attendant	1	250 00	250 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants	30	3,624 00	4,848 00
	Night Attendants	3	396 00	396 00
	Cooks and Assistant Cooks	5	660 00	660 00
	Laundresses	5	552 00	552 00
	Housemaids	9	936 00	936 00
	Dairymaid	1	120 00	120 00
	Seamstresses	2	240 00	240 00
	Porteress	1	120 00	120 00
		121	32,386 00	33,278 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		600 00	500 00
	Fuel		11,500 00	15,000 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		18,000 00	21,000 00
	Flour		10,500 00	11,000 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	**1884.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
31	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.			
	Butter		5,000 00	6,000 00
	Gas and oil		2,500 00	2,500 00
	Groceries		11,500 00	11,000 00
	Fruit and vegetables		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Bedding, clothing, and shoes		12,000 00	12,000 00
	Furniture and furnishings		2,000 00	3,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		1,350 00	1,500 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		2,500 00	2,500 00
	Miscellaneous		1,500 00	1,500 00
	Repairs and alterations		2,500 00	3,000 00
	Printing, postage, and stationery		1,000 00	1,000 00
			115,836 00	125,778 00
32	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.			
	(For 455 Patients ; 455 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Medical Superintendent	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Assistant Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Bursar	1	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Steward	1	500 00	500 00
	Storekeeper	1	500 00	500 00
	Engineer	1	700 00	700 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	400 00	400 00
	Stoker	1	300 00	300 00
	Carpenter	1	450 00	450 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Gardener	1	360 00	360 00
	Ploughman	1	360 00	360 00
	Night Watchers	2	600 00	600 00
	Attendants and Tradesmen	5	1,840 00	1,840 00
	Ordinary Attendants	12	4,000 00	4,000 00
	Butcher	1	240 00	240 00
	FEMALES.			
	Matron	1	400 00	400 00
	Assistant Matron	1	200 00	200 00
	Attendants	12	1,440 00	1,440 00
	Night Watchers	2	240 00	240 00
	Laundresses	2	264 00	264 00
	Domestics	2	180 00	180 00
	Cooks	2	264 00	264 00
	Messenger	1	120 00	120 00
		56	17,958 00	17,958 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicines		380 00	350 00
	Butchers' meat, fish, and fowl		9,500 00	10,000 00
	Butter		2,500 00	2,500 00
	Flour		5,200 00	5,000 00
	Fuel		7,500 00	8,000 00
	Gas and oil		950 00	1,500 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	No. of Officers and Employés.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
32	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.			
	Groceries		4,500 00	4,500 00
	Fruit and vegetables		700 00	700 00
	Bedding, clothing, and shoes		4,000 00	3,500 00
	Furniture and furnishings		850 00	1,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		750 00	900 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		550 00	700 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		1,350 00	1,300 00
	Repairs		1,100 00	1,000 00
	Miscellaneous		1,000 00	1,000 00
			58,788 00	59,908 00
33	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.			
	(For 567 Patients ; 567 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.			
	Medical Superintendent	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Assistant Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Bursar	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Storekeeper	1	750 00	750 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	240 00	240 00
	Stokers	2	480 00	480 00
	Carpenter	1	500 00	500 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Gardener and Farmer	1	580 00	580 00
	Porter and Gatekeeper	1	250 00	250 00
	Chief Attendant	1	300 00	300 00
	Night Watch, Chief	1	365 00	365 00
	" Second	1	240 00	240 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants	15	3,600 00	3,600 00
	Tailor	1	400 00	400 00
	Butcher and Yardman	2	240 00	240 00
	Ploughman	1	240 00	240 00
	Messenger and Stableman	1	200 00	200 00
	FEMALES.			
	Matron	1	400 00	400 00
	Chief Attendant	1	200 00	200 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants	14	1,680 00	1,680 00
	Night Watch	2	240 00	240 00
	Cooks	3	372 00	372 00
	Laundresses	3	384 00	384 00
	Housemaids	3	336 00	336 00
	Seamstress and Tailoress	1	144 00	144 00
		63	16,741 00	16,741 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicines and medical comforts		300 00	300 00
	Fuel		8,500 00	7,500 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		10,000 00	10,000 00
	Flour, bread, etc		5,000 00	5,050 00
	Butter		3,250 00	3,370 00
	Gas and oil		2,000 00	2,250 00
	Groceries		7,300 00	8,000 00
	Fruit and vegetables		1,200 00	2,000 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	No. of Officers and Employés.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	**1884.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
33	ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.			
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		5,000 00	4,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		1,100 00	1,100 00
	Furniture and furnishings		800 00	1,000 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		2,000 00	2,000 00
	Repairs and alterations		2,000 00	2,500 00
	Miscellaneous, including rents, etc.		1,500 00	1,500 00
	Water supply		1,250 00	1,200 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		700 00	700 00
			68,641 00	69,711 00
34	ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA.			
	(For 255 Patients ; 255 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.			
	Medical Superintendent	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Bursar	1	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer	1	340 00	340 00
	Gardener	1	300 00	300 00
	Chief Attendant	1	300 00	300 00
	Night Watches	2	605 00	605 00
	Ordinary Male Attendants	5	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Messenger, Porter and Stable-keeper	1	240 00	240 00
	Carpenter	1	400 00	450 00
	FEMALES.			
	Matron	1	300 00	300 00
	Chief Attendant	1	225 00	225 00
	Ordinary Female Attendants	4	480 00	600 00
	Night Attendant	1	120 00	120 00
	Cooks	3	408 00	408 00
	Laundresses	2	252 00	252 00
	Housemaids	7	672 00	672 00
	Seamstresses	2	252 00	252 00
		36	9,394 00	9,564 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		100 00	100 00
	Fuel		2,000 00	2,600 00
	Butchers' meat, fish and fowl		3,100 00	3,000 00
	Flour, bread, etc		2,800 00	3,000 00
	Butter		1,275 00	1,150 00
	Gas and oil		500 00	500 00
	Groceries		2,150 00	2,000
	Fruit and vegetables		800 00	800 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		2,500 00	2,500 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		600 00	600 00
	Furniture and furnishings		600 00	600 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		700 00	600 00
	Repairs		400 00	500 00
	Miscellaneous		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Printing, postage and stationery		150 00	200 00
			28,269 00	28,914 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	No. of Officers and Employés.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	Salaries and Expenses. **1884.**
35	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	(For 370 Prisoners; 370 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.			
	Warden	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Deputy Warden	1	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Bursar	1	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Physician	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	750 00	750 00
	Clerk (one-half charged to Industrial Department)	1	350 00	350 00
	Guards	21	9,975 00	9,275 00
	Engineer	1	890 00	890 00
	Baker	1	500 00	500 00
	Cook	1	.....	360 00
	Expenses.	30	17,965 00	17,625 00
	Hospital expenses and medicines		350 00	300 00
	Butchers' meat and fish		9,650 00	9,500 00
	Flour, bread and meal		5,000 00	5,000 00
	Groceries		5,700 00	5,000 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		5,000 00	5,500 00
	Fuel		3,250 00	4,300 00
	Gas and oil		1,100 00	1,100 00
	Water supply		1,000 00	2,000 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		750 00	900 00
	Stationery, advertising, printing, and postage		550 00	550 00
	Library, schools and expenses of religious services		700 00	700 00
	Furniture and furnishings		500 00	500 00
	Stable, forage, etc.		200 00	200 00
	Grounds		300 00	300 00
	Repairs, etc.		250 00	450 00
	Unenumerated		600 00	800 00
			52,865 00	54,725 00
	INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Clerk (one-half charged to Maintenance)	1	350 00	350 00
	Shoemaker	1	600 00	600 00
	Tailor	1	600 00	600 00
	Foremen and Instructors	7	3,900 00	3,030 00
	Night Watch	1	425 00	450 00
	Material	..	14,000 00	13,400 00
		11	72,740 00	73,155 00
36	ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE.			
	(For 275 Inmates; 275 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Superintendent	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Assistant Superintendent	1	850 00	850 00
	Bursar	1	850 00	850 00
	Surgeon	1	700 00	700 00
	Chaplains	2	800 00	800 00
	Steward and Storekeeper	1	600 00	600 00
	Chief Guard (for night duty)	1	600 00	500 00
	School Teachers	3	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Carpenter Instructor	1	500 00	500 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Baker and Cook	1	400 00	450 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	**1884.**
			$ cts.	$ cts.
36	ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, PENETANGUISHENE—*Continued.*			
	Salaries.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Instructors in shoe and tailor shop	2	1,100 00	1,150 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Gardener	1	400 00	400 00
	Ordinary Guards	4	1,600 00	1,700 00
	Night Guards	4	1,600 00	2,000 00
	Stable-keeper	1	300 00	300 00
	Gatekeeper	1	350 00	400 00
	Organists	2	160 00	160 00
	FEMALES.			
	Matron and Assistant	2	600 00	600 00
		33	15,610 00	16,160 00
	Expenses.			
	Rations		9,000 00	9,000 00
	Clothing		4,000 00	4,000 00
	Bedding		1,000 00	.....
	Farm, farmstock and stables		1,500 00	2,000 00
	Hospital		150 00	150 00
	Library and schools		1,000 00	750 00
	Fuel		1,500 00	2,500 00
	Cleaning, light and laundry		1,000 00	1,000 00
	Furniture, tools and shop fixtures		400 00	750 00
	Repairs, ordinary		300 00	500 00
	Incidentals (recaptures, freight, rent, etc.)		1,000 00	1,500 00
	Postage and stationery		400 00	600 00
			36,860 00	38,910 00
37	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.			
	(For 260 Pupils; 260 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Superintendent	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Physician	1	500 00	650 00
	Bursar	1	800 00	850 00
	Matron and Housekeeper	1	400 00	400 00
	Teachers	14	8,480 00	9,020 00
	Storekeeper and Clerk	1	400 00	400 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Stoker	1	240 00	240 00
	Farmer	1	400 00	400 00
	Teamster	1	228 00	216 00
	Gardener	1	300 00	300 00
	Baker	1	400 00	400 00
	Night Watchman	1	240 00	240 00
	Carpenter and Assistant	2	700 00	700 00
	Shoemaker	1	360 00	360 00
	Messenger	1	120 00	144 00
	Cook	1	156 00	168 00
	Small Boys' and Girls' Nurses	2	120 00	240 00
	Maid, Laundresses, and Cook's Assistant	12	1,212 00	1,356 00
	Supervisor of Boys	1	400 00	400 00
	Seamstress and Supervisor of Girls	1	240 00	240 00
		47	17,896 00	18,924 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	Salaries and Expenses. 1884.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
37	INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE—*Continued.*			
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		125 00	125 00
	Butchers' meat, fish, and fowl		3,500 00	3,500 00
	Flour		2,100 00	2,100 00
	Butter		2,100 00	2,100 00
	Groceries		2,350 00	2,200 00
	Fruit and vegetables		500 00	500 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes		750 00	750 00
	Fuel		3,500 00	4,000 00
	Gas and oil		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning		400 00	400 00
	Furniture and furnishings		600 00	600 00
	Farm, feed and fodder		800 00	700 00
	Repairs and alterations		800 00	800 00
	Advertising, printing, stationery, and postage		650 00	650 00
	Books, apparatus, and appliances		600 00	500 00
	Unenumerated		1,000 00	800 00
			38,871 00	39,849 00
38	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.			
	(For 190 Pupils; 190 in 1883.)			
	Salaries.	No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Principal	1	1,600 00	1,600 00
	Physician	1	500 00	600 00
	Bursar	1	800 00	800 00
	Matron	1	400 00	400 00
	Teachers	15	5,050 00	5,396 00
	Trade Instructor	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Visitors' Attendant	1	156 00	156 00
	Carpenter	1	400 00	400 00
	Engineer	1	600 00	600 00
	Stoker	1	312 00	324 00
	Fireman in winter and farm hand in summer	1	264 00	264 00
	Gardener	1	360 00	300 00
	Teamster	1	288 00	300 00
	Porter and Messenger	1	216 00	216 00
	Cook and Baker	2	528 00	528 00
	Cook's Assistant	1	120 00	120 00
	Maids	9	984 00	984 00
	Laundress	1	144 00	144 00
	Laundress' Assistants	2	204 00	216 00
	Nurses	2	240 00	300 00
	Night Watchman	1	288 00	288 00
	Temporary assistance, including extra farm hands in summer		250 00	300 00
		46	14,704 00	15,236 00
	Expenses.			
	Medicine and medical comforts		75 00	100 00
	Butchers' meat, fish, and fowl		3,250 00	3,300 00
	Flour, bread, etc		1,300 00	1,400 00
	Butter		1,300 00	1,100 00
	General groceries		2,500 00	2,300 00
	Fruit and vegetables		300 00	300 00
	Bedding, clothing, and shoes		400 00	400 00
	Fuel		3,500 00	4,400 00
	Gas, oil, and candles		1,200 00	1,200 00
	Laundry, soap, and cleaning		350 00	350 00

V.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
38	INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD—*Continued.*		
	Expenses.		
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	450 00
	Farm, feed and fodder	900 00	900 00
	Repairs and alterations	500 00	500 00
	Advertising, printing, stationery, and postage	600 00	600 00
	Books, apparatus, and appliances	700 00	700 00
	Unenumerated	800 00	800 00
		32,879 00	34,036 00
39	ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS, TORONTO.		
	(For 210 Inmates ; 210 in 1883.)		
	Salaries. — No. of Officers and Employés.		
	Superintendent — 1	800 00	800 00
	Deputy Superintendent — 1	600 00	600 00
	Secretary — 1	300 00	300 00
	Physician — 1	800 00	800 00
	Bursar and Storekeeper — 1	600 00	700 00
	Housekeeper for Reformatory — 1	400 00	.....
	Teacher and Housekeeper for Refuge — 1	400 00	400 00
	Instructors — 2	400 00	500 00
	Attendants — 8	1,536 00	1,536 00
	Gatekeeper and Visitors' Attendant — 1	120 00	120 00
	Cook and Baker — 1	168 00	168 00
	Chief Attendant — 1	200 00	200 00
	Maid — 1	108 00	108 00
	Engineer — 1	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer — 1	500 00	500 00
	Night Watch — 1	400 00	400 00
	" female — 1	200 00	200 00
	Messenger — 1	360 00	400 00
	— 26	8,492 00	8,332 00
	Expenses.		
	Hospital expenses and medicines	200 00	100 00
	Butchers' meat and fish	3,100 00	3,100 00
	Flour, bread and meal	2,400 00	2,000 00
	Groceries	4,000 00	3,800 00
	Bedding, clothing and shoes	2,500 00	2,500 00
	Fuel	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Gas and oil	900 00	800 00
	Laundry, soap, cleaning and water	600 00	3,600 00
	Stationery, advertising, postage, etc.	400 00	400 00
	Library, schools, and lectures	450 00	450 00
	Furniture and furnishings	400 00	400 00
	Grounds and garden	400 00	400 00
	Repairs	200 00	200 00
	Unenumerated	700 00	700 00
	For manufacturing operations	1,500 00	1,800 00
		29,242 00	31,582 00

VI.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$31,950.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Increase.	Decrease.
40		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Agencies in Europe	7,200 00	6,500 00		700 00
	Agencies in Ontario	4,050 00	4,750 00	700 00	
	Carriage of Immigrants in Ontario	7,500 00	7,500 00		
	Carriage from Quebec of female domestic servants, etc	10,000 00	4,000 00		6,000 00
	Provisions for immigrants, including medical attendance	8,000 00	7,000 00		1,000 00
	Incidentals	1,200 00	1,200 00		
	Allowance for pamphlets, maps and literature.	2,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00
		39,950 00	31,950 00	700 00	8,700 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
40	DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	AGENCIES IN EUROPE.		
	Agent in Liverpool	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Clerk	800 00	800 00
	Travelling expenses, use of public halls and rooms, posters, notices, lectures, etc., and other expenses in connection with lectures, and distribution of literature, etc	1,700 00	1,000 00
	Advertising, printing and contingencies	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Office rent and expenses, including fuel, stationery, etc	900 00	900 00
		7,200 00	6,500 00
	AGENCIES IN ONTARIO.		
	Agent at Quebec	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Travelling and other expenses	300 00	300 00
	Allowance for Assistant at Immigration sheds	700 00	700 00
	Allowance for Constable at railway station and sheds	400 00	400 00
	Agency at Hamilton		700 00
	Agency at Gravenhurst	150 00	150 00
	Agency at Parry Sound	100 00	100 00
	Departmental Clerk	800 00	800 00
	Travelling expenses in settling immigrants, printing, advertising, and collecting information for tenant farmers and young men desirous of learning farming	600 00	600 00
		4,050 00	4,750 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE, ARTS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be voted per Statement (A) ..... $150,290.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	Details.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Increase.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Decrease.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
41	Agriculture	(a)	115,848 00	118,440 00	2,592 00	
	Arts	(b)	29,905 46	30,500 00	594 54	
	Literary and Scientific	(c)	1,350 00	1,350 00		
			147,103 46	150,290 00	3,186 54	

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Voted for 1883.	Voted for 1884.
	DETAILS.		
41	(a) AGRICULTURE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Electoral Division Societies, 81 at $700	56,700 00	56,700 00
	" 1 at 550	550 00	550 00
	" 6 at 350	2,100 00	2,100 00
	" Outlying Districts	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Fruit Growers' Association	1,800 00	1,800 00
	Entomological Society	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Dairymen's Association	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Agricultural Association	10,000 00	10,000 00
	Poultry Associations	700 00	700 00
	For sundry services in connection with Agriculture and Arts—such as investigations of disease in animals and crops, and of ravages of insects; printing reports and for agricultural instruction, dairy products, and other charges not otherwise provided for	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Bureau of Statistics—		
	Secretary	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Assistant, printing, stationery, and postage	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Maintenance of Agricultural Hall	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Forestry	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Importation of foreign seed grains (re-vote)	2,000 00	2,000 00
		93,850 00	93,850 00
	ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.		
	(130 Students.)		
	(a) *Salaries and Wages.*		
	President, Resident Master, Professor of English Literature and Political Economy	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Professor of Agriculture and Farm Superintendent	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Professor of Chemistry, Geology and Meteorology	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Professor of Biology and Horticulture; Lecturer on English; Curator of Museum (formerly boarded in College)	1,300 00	1,300 00
	Professor of Veterinary Science	600 00	800 00
	Mathematical and Assistant Resident and English Master	750 00	750 00
	Bursar	800 00	800 00
	Physician	300 00	300 00

VII.—AGRICULTURE, ARTS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses. 1883.	1884.
41	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts
	Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics	150 00	150 00
	Matron and Housekeeper	400 00	400 00
	Engineer	600 00	600 00
	Assistant Engineer for six months	198 00	210 00
	Stoker and Night Watchman, six months	120 00	120 00
	Janitor, Messenger and Librarian	180 00	240 00
	Temporary assistance	100 00	100 00
	Travelling expenses of Professors attending Farmers' Institutes	.....	300 00
		10,998 00	11,570 00
	(*b*) *Expenses of Boarding-House.*		
	Meat, fish, and fowl	4,300 00	4,300 00
	Bread and biscuit	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Groceries, butter and fruit	4,200 00	4,200 00
	Laundry, soap and cleaning	300 00	300 00
	Women Servants for Boarding-house—Cooks, Laundresses, etc.	1,750 00	1,870 00
	Advertising, printing, postage, and stationery	600 00	600 00
	Maintenance of chemicals	150 00	200 00
	Library (books, papers and periodicals)	200 00	250 00
	Unenumerated	700 00	700 00
		24,698 00	25,490 00
	Less revenue (fees and balances on board accounts)	9,000 00	9,000 00
		15,698 00	16,490 00
	II.—EXPERIMENTAL FARM.		
	Farm Foreman	600 00	700 00
	Garden Foreman	600 00	700 00
	Mechanical Foreman	600 00	700 00
	Experiments (labour, seeds, manures, etc.)	4,500 00	6,000 00
		21,998 00	24,590 00
	(*b*) ARTS.		
	Mechanics' Institutes	25,700 00	25,700 00
	" Association	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Ontario Society of Artists	500 00	500 00
	Grant in aid of maintenance of Ontario School of Art and Design	1,100 00	1,100 00
	Grant, School of Art and Design, London (re-vote for 1883 $1,000)	1,000 00	2,000 00
	Unpaid accounts of previous year	405 46	.....
		29,905 46	30,500 00
	(*c*) LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.		
	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto	750 00	750 00
	" Institute Canadien, Ottawa	300 00	300 00
	" Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society (formerly "Athenæum")	300 00	300 00
		1,350 00	1,350 00
	Total	147,103 46	150,290 00

VIII.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$92,869.18.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
42	For Hospitals and Institutions mentioned in Schedule "A" of Statute	47,052 81	54,844 57	7,791 76	
	For Institutions, Schedule "B"	21,396 74	23,583 87	2,187 13	
	" " "C"	12,750 98	14,140 74	1,389 76	
	For printing, stationery and other contingencies connected with above Institutions ...	300 00	300 00		
	Total	81,500 53	92,869 18	11,368 65	

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$38,090.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883,	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
43	Government House.....	4,365 00	4,365 00		
	Parliament Buildings :				
44	Main Building.....	5,650 00	5,650 00		
45	West Wing.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
46	East Wing.....	2,500 00	2,500 00		
47	Education Department (Normal School Building.)	550 00	550 00		
48	Rented Premises, Simcoe Street.....	2,180 00	2,180 00		
49	Miscellaneous.....	1,920 00	1,920 00		
50	Normal and Model School, Toronto....	2,400 00	3,200 00	800 00	
51	do do do Ottawa	2,450 00	2,450 00		
52	School of Practical Science	825 00	825 00		
53	Agricultural College	5,350 00	6,450 00	1,100 00	
54	Osgoode Hall	4,750 00	6,000 00	1,250 00	
		34,940 00	38,090 00	3,150 00	

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Expenses. 1883.	Expenses. 1884.
	DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
43	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
	(Formerly under "Civil Government.")		
	Expenses.		
	Water	265 00	265 00
	Gas	900 00	900 00
	Fuel	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Repairs	700 00	700 00
	Furnishings	200 00	200 00
	Plumbing	100 00	100 00
	Contingencies (cleaning away snow, carting ashes, sweeping flues, etc)	200 00	200 00
		4,365 00	4,365 00
44	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—MAIN BUILDING.		
	(Formerly under "Legislation.")		
	Repairs and furniture	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Fuel	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Gas and other lighting	1,700 00	1,700 00
	Water	450 00	450 00
		5,650 00	5,650 00
45	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, WEST WING.—CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
	(Formerly under "Civil Government.")		
	Maintenance and Repairs	2,000 00	2,000 00
		2,000 00	2,000 00
46	EAST WING.—TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT.		
	(Formerly under "Civil Government.")		
	Maintenance and Repairs	2,500 00	2,500 00
		2,500 00	2,500 00
47	EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.		
	(Formerly under "Civil Government.")		
	Fuel and light	400 00	400 00
	Repairs	150 00	150 00
		550 00	550 00
48	RENTED PREMISES ON SIMCOE STREET.—ATTORNEY GENERAL'S AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
	(Formerly under "Civil Government.")		
	Fuel, gas and water	580 00	580 00
	Rent	1,200 00	1,200 00
	Repairs	400 00	400 00
		2,180 00	2,180 00

IX.—MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF GOVERNMENT AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Expenses. 1883.	Expenses. 1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts
	DETAILS		
49	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	(Formerly charged under "Civil Government.")		
	General Clerk of Works and Repairs for Public Institutions	1,200 00	1 200 00
	Carpenter (engaged in Government Buildings generally)	720 00	720 00
		1,920 00	1,920 00
50	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.		
	(Formerly under "Education.")		
	Expenses of grounds	400 00	400 00
	Fuel and light	1,200 00	1,400 00
	Water	450 00	450 00
	Repairs, including museum, etc	350 00	350 00
	Carpenter (formerly paid out of Contingencies)	.....	600 00
		2,400 00	3,200 00
51	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.		
	(Formerly under "Education.")		
	Expenses of grounds	400 00	400 00
	Fuel and light	1,400 00	1,400 00
	Water	450 00	450 00
	Repairs, etc.	200 00	200 00
		2,450 00	2,450 00
52	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.		
	(Formerly under "Public Institutions' Maintenance.")		
	Gas	150 00	150 00
	Fuel	400 00	400 00
	Water	75 00	75 00
	Repairs	200 00	200 00
		825 00	825 00
53	AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.		
	(Formerly under "Public Institutions' Maintenance.")		
	Furniture and furnishings	550 00	550 00
	Repairs and alterations	650 00	650 00
	Fuel	2,600 00	3,500 00
	Light	1,000 00	1,200 00
	Water	550 00	550 00
		5,350 00	6,450 00
54	OSGOODE HALL.		
	(Formerly under "Administration of Justice.")		
	Fuel and Light	4,000 00	5,000 00
	Water	250 00	500 00
	Repairs, etc.	500 00	500 00
		4,750 00	6,000 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To be voted per statement (A).....$199,259.65.

No. of Vote.	A.	1884.	
		Re-vote estimated.	New Vote.
		$ c.	$ c.
55	Asylum for the Insane, Toronto	200 00	3,418 00
56	" " London	300 00	8,700 00
57	" " Hamilton	16,000 00	14,250 00
58	" " Kingston	5,500 00	23,060 00
59	Asylum for Idiots, Orillia		1,400 00
60	Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene	1,900 00	3,125 00
61	Reformatory for Females, Toronto		7,769 17
62	Central Prison, Toronto	500 00	49,874 98
63	Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville	500 00	3,900 00
64	Blind Institute, Brantford	500 00	6,720 50
65	Agricultural College, Guelph	800 00	5,800 00
66	Educational Department and Normal School, Toronto	200 00	2,300 00
67	Normal School, Ottawa		1,500 00
68	School of Practical Science, Toronto		1,000 00
69	Osgoode Hall, Toronto	9,500 00	14,800 00
70	Government House, Toronto		4,500 00
71	Parliament Buildings, Toronto		5,000 00
72	Algoma District	350 00	150 00
73	Thunder Bay, District	250 00	
74	Muskoka District	2,500 00	
75	Parry Sound District	250 00	
76	Nipissing District	150 00	
77	Unorganized Territory		1,642 00
78	Miscellaneous	650 00	300 00
		40,050 00	159,209 65
	Re-votes included in above	40,050 00	
	Expenditure on capital account (new)	143,909 65	
	Expenditure for repairs	15,300 00	199,259 65

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.	
	DETAILS.		
55	*Asylum for the Insane, Toronto.*	$ c.	$ c.
	Re-vote of part of unexpended balance	200 00	
	Repairs to roofs of main buildings and hospitals	500 00	
	Carpenter's material, etc., (Inspector)	900 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	1,190 00	
	Miscellaneous (Inspector)	828 00	
			3,618 00
56	*Asylum for the Insane, London.*		
	Re-vote of part of unexpended balance	300 00	
	To complete additional building, etc	3,000 00	
	General repairs, drains, etc	500 00	
	Re-fitting laundry drying-room	400 00	
	Addition to piggery (Inspector)	600 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	2,000 00	
	Carpenter's and mason's material	1,200 00	
	Farm and garden	500 00	
	Laying gas pipe to Refractory Asylum	500 00	
			9,000 00
57	*Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	16,000 00	
	Heating apparatus for cottage	7,000 00	
	Iron frames and sashes for do	3,000 00	
	Laundry fittings, pipes, etc	1,000 00	
	Double sashes for wings	500 00	
	New smoke pipes west boiler-house	300 00	
	Re-arrangement of coils in basement	200 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	1,300 00	
	Laundry engine	400 00	
	Farmer's, engineer's, and carpenter's departments	550 00	
			30,250 00
58	*Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	5,500 00	
	To complete gas apparatus	6,000 00	
	Additions, etc., to cottage	6,000 00	
	Steam heating apparatus for cottage	4,500 00	
	Water supply pipe from pumps to tank	500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	1,280 00	
	Carpenter's department	380 00	
	Large water filter	1,400 00	
	Furnishings for new cottage	3,000 00	
			28,560 00
59	*Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.*		
	General repairs, drains, etc	500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	900 00	
			1,400 00
60	*Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.*		
	Diversion of kitchen drain to main sewer	1,000 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	600 00	
	Plants, shrubs, etc., (Inspector)	100 00	
	Sundry materials for repairs, etc., (Inspector)	2,700 00	
	Miscellaneous (Inspector)	625 00	
			5,025 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.	
	DETAILS *Continued.*		
61	*Andrew Mercer Reformatory.*	$ c.	$ c.
	Addition to laundry at south end	1,500 00	
	Alteration of water closets	1,500 00	
	Shed in driving yard, Girls' Refuge	300 00	
	Plank walks in yard, Girls' Refuge	200 00	
	Robert Snarr, contractor for mason work, in full of all demands	2,500 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	463 50	
	Farm stock, etc., (Inspector)	100 00	
	Grounds and garden (Inspector)	650 00	
	Proportion of cost of sewer and road to Reformatory (Inspector)	555 67	
			7,769 17
62	*Central Prison, Toronto.*		
	To pay Award and interest *re* Elliott	35,074 98	
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	500 00	
	Re-construction of north workshop	8,000 00	
	Iron shafting and pulleys, injured by fire	2,000 00	
	Paint shop, casing with bricks (Inspector)	500 00	
	Carpenter's materials for sundry works (Inspector)	2,400 00	
	Miscellaneous (Inspector)	1,900 00	
			50,374 98
63	*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	500 00	
	Alteration of water closets	1,300 00	
	Carpenter's materials, etc., (Inspector)	400 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	1,395 00	
	Educational and industrial appliances (Inspector)	805 00	
			4,400 00
64	*Institution for the Blind, Brantford.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	500 00	
	To complete additions for W. C's	1,800 00	
	Duplicate pump for water supply	500 00	
	Enlargement of barn	300 00	
	Alterations in girls' dormitory (Inspector)	700 00	
	Purchase of additional land	2,655 50	
	Carpenter's materials (Inspector)	90 00	
	Furniture and furnishings (Inspector)	425 00	
	Trees, planting, etc., (Inspector)	250 00	
			7,220 50
65	*Agricultural College, Guelph.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	800 00	
	Stairway from Laboratory and hardwood floors	1,200 00	
	Ice house, etc	400 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	500 00	
	Laying out grounds, trees and planting	1,200 00	
	To erect and furnish creamery	2,500 00	
			6,600 00
66	*Educational Department and Normal School, Toronto.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	200 00	
	General repairs, drains, etc	1,000 00	
	Roof over Lecture hall, renewal	500 00	
	Renewal of floors in Model School	500 00	
	Foundation walls, etc., Gardener's house	300 00	
			2,500 00

X.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.	
		$ c.	
67	*Normal School, Ottawa.*		
	General repairs, drains, painting fences, etc.	1,500 00	1,500 00
68	*School of Practical Science, Toronto.*		
	General repairs, drains, etc.	500 00	
	Repairs to roof of building	500 00	1,000 00
69	*Osgoode Hall, Toronto.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	9,500 00	
	To complete additional offices, etc.	13,800 00	
	Furniture and furnishings	1,000 00	24,300 00
70	*Government House.*		
	General repairs, drains, furniture	4,500 00	4,500 00
71	*Parliament Buildings.*		
	Addition to west wing, outside w. c.'s	2,000 00	
	For general repairs, etc.	3,000 00	5,000 00
72	*Algoma District.*		
	Re-vote of unexpended balance	350 00	
	Repairs to lock-ups, Manitoulin Island	150 00	500 00
73	*Thunder Bay District.*		
	Repairs to court room, registry office and lock-up, Port Arthur, and lock-up, Silver Islet, re-vote	250 00	250 00
74	*Muskoka District.*		
	Repairs to registry office, etc., Bracebridge, and re-building court room, etc., Huntsville, re-vote	2,500 00	2,500 00
75	*Parry Sound District.*		
	Repairs to court room, etc., Parry Sound, re-vote	250 00	250 00
76	*Nipissing District.*		
	Repairs to lock-up, Mattawa, re-vote	150 00	150 00
77	*Unorganized Territory.*		
	Balance for completion, furnishings, etc., Gaol, Rat Portage	1,000 00	
	Purchase money site for Gaol, Rat Portage	642 00	1,642 00
78	*Miscellaneous.*		
	Fence on river bank, Niagara Falls, re-vote	650 00	
	To complete same, painting, etc.	300 00	950 00

XI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$49,965.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1884.
		$ cts.
79	Public Works	49,965 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Re-vote.	New Vote.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
79	1. *Muskoka Lakes Works:* Raising piers, etc., at Bala		200 00
	2. *Gull and Burnt River Works:* Re-construction of Oblong Lake Dam, and completion of repairs to dams and slides at Crab Lake, Norland and Elliott's Falls	1,500 00	500 00
	To meet one-half the cost of re-constructing dam across the Burnt River at Kinmount, such one-half not to exceed the sum of $2,750 and on plans and conditions to be approved of by the Commissioner of Public Works		2,750 00
	3. *Lake Nipissing:* Dredging at mouth of Sturgeon and on South River	1,300 00	1,350 00
	4. *Stony Creek:* Dredging		830 00
	5. Maintenance Locks, Dams and Swing Bridges (including re-construction of bridge at Huntsville Lock)		5,000 00
	6. *Maganetewan Works:* Lock, Dam and Swing Bridge at Maganetewan and dam at outlet of Ah-Mic Lake, for this year's operations	8,735 00	10,000 00
	7. Improvements at outlet of Mud Lake	1,500 00	
	8. *Lake Couchiching:* For this season's improvements at outlets		5,000 00
	9. *Nation River Works:* To complete rock excavation at Pitch-off		3,000 00
	10. Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards, and charges not otherwise provided for		5,000 00
	11. Superintendent of Locks, Dams and Bridges		1,200 00
	12. Lockmasters', Bridge-tenders' and Caretakers' salaries		2,100 00
		13,035 00	36,930 00
	SUMMARY.		
	Re-vote included in above	13,035 00	Voted for 1883.
	Expenditure on capital account (new)	25,380 00	
	" for repairs and maintenance	11,550 00	
		49,965 00	63,786 00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per statement (A).....$122,550.00.

To be voted per statement (B)..... 36,596.52.

No. of Vote.	A.	To be voted for 1884.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
80	North Division	19,300 00	
	West Division	37,600 00	
	East Division	41,650 00	
	General Purposes	24,000 00	122,550 00

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.	
80	*North Division.*	$ cts.	$ ct
	Barrie Island bridge (portion of cost of)	3,000 00	
	Roads in Thunder Bay District	1,000 00	
	Roads in Bruce Mines District	4,000 00	
	Bridge over Mississaga River (in Gladstone)	2,800 00	
	Roads on Manitoulin Island	5,000 00	
	Roads on St. Joseph Island	2,500 00	
	Batchewaning Road, with like amount from Indian Department	1,000 00	19,300 00
	West Division.		
	Rosseau and Nipissing Road—To repair between Rosseau and Maganetawan	3,500 00	
	Do., to repair north of Maganetawan	1,500 00	
	Nipissing Road—To repair between Nipissing and C. P. Railway	1,500 00	
	Whitestone Valley Road—To produce westerly	1,000 00	
	McDougall and Foley Road—Repairs	500 00	
	Christie Road—To repair from Parry Sound	1,000 00	
	South Armour Road—To construct a portion round "Three Mile Lake."	500 00	
	Northern Road—To repair north of Dunchurch	1,500 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884. $ cts.	$ cts
80	*West Division—Continued.*		
	Poverty Bay, bridge and road—To build bridge and extend road westerly in concessions 8 and 9, Croft	1,500 00	
	Monteith and Perry Road—To construct on concession line, between 10 and 11, Perry and McMurrich, from lot 7 westerly, and other repairs.	1,500 00	
	Muskoka Road—To extend into Machar, and continue road in Nipissing, with general repairs in sections	3,000 00	
	Orange Valley Road—To construct westerly from present terminus	1,000 00	
	Eagle Lake Road—Repairs	1,000 00	
	Himsworth—Bridge and road	1,000 00	
	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road—To continue repairs	800 00	
	Sinclair and Bobcaygeon Road—To continue east	500 00	
	Long Lake Road—To coustruct westerly on 2nd and 3rd concession line of Chaffey	500 00	
	McMurrich Road (concessions 8 and 9) to continue westerly	600 00	
	Port Vernon Road—To extend northerly as may be located	1,000 00	
	Bethune Road—10th and 11th side line.	600 00	
	Baysville and Huntsville Road—Repairs from Baysville northerly	1,000 00	
	Stisted No. 2 Road—To construct from concession 5 northerly, between lots 10 and 11	600 00	
	Stisted Road—To repair from junction northerly	1,000 00	
	Commanda Road and bridge	1,000 00	
	North Cardwell Road—To extend easterly between concèssions 12 and 13.	500 00	
	Ryerson Junction (or Missionary) Road—To repair from Rosseau and Nipissing Road east	500 00	
	Gravenhurst and Ryde Road—To unite with Draper and Gravenhurst Road, on south townline of Draper	900 00	
	Severn River bridge—County Council to pay half cost of (*est.* $3,000)	1,500 00	
	Chapman Road—To German settlement	500 00	
	Maganatewan Road—To extend easterly and build bridge	1,200 00	
	Joly bridge—Over river on line between concessions 4 and 5 of Joly	300 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
80	*West Division—Continued.*		
	Baxter Road—To repair and open sideroad	500 00	
	Distress River Road—To extend easterly as may be located, and for general repairs in Chapman and Strong	1,500 00	
	Axe Lake Road—To extend northerly	500 00	
	Baysville and Gravenhurst Road—To repair from Uffington eastward	800 00	
	Sinclair Road—To extend northerly	500 00	
	Alsace Road—To extend easterly	800 00	
			37,600 00
	East Division.		
	Bobcaygeon Road—Repairs north and south of Kinmount and rebuilding Gull River bridge near Minden	1,500 00	
	Cavendish Road	400 00	
	Moore's Falls bridge—On Cameron Road	1,000 00	
	Burleigh Road—Repairs	400 00	
	Monck Road—Repairs east of Gooderham	500 00	
	Victoria Road—Repairs north of Monck	700 00	
	Snowdon and Minden Road—Repairs	800 00	
	Bancroft and Dungannon roads—To supplement grants of County Council.	400 00	
	Wollaston Road	300 00	
	Mississippi Road—To repair from Hastings Road easterly, and from Addington Road easterly	1,000 00	
	Hastings Road—General repairs	1,000 00	
	Carlow Road—To complete deviation	400 00	
	Tudor Road—To complete repairs	900 00	
	Peterson Road—Repairs near Combermere	700 00	
	Addington Road—Repairs	1,600 00	
	Glastonbury Road	300 00	
	Frontenac Road—to repair north of Mississippi Road	500 00	
	Frontenac Junction Road to complete	400 00	
	Barrie No. 2 Road—To complete	300 00	
	Vennachar Road—To complete	400 00	

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.
		$ cts.
80	*East Division.—Continued.*	
	Sheffield Road	300 00
	Kaladar Road—West of Addington road and south of Q. & O. Railway	500 00
	Anstruther Road—To continue northerly	600 00
	Buckhorn Road—Repairs north of Hall's Bridge	400 00
	Chandos Road	400 00
	Methuen Road—North of Chandos Road	400 00
	Dummer Road—Council to contribute $200	500 00
	Brudenel Road (on 14th and 15th concession line) from Algona west	1,000 00
	Round Lake Road—To continue northerly from last year's operations	1,200 00
	Bagot and Opeongo Road—To repair from Calabogie northerly	800 00
	Mount St. Patrick Road—To repair	500 00
	West Mountain Road	500 00
	Renfrew and Douglas Road	500 00
	Perrault Settlement Road—To continue repairs	1,000 00
	Admaston Road—To repair and produce to D'Acre as may be located	1,000 00
	Douglas and Admaston Road—To repair from Douglas and from Opeongo Road	1,000 00
	Eganville and Foy Road—Repairs	500 00
	Mattawa and Temiscamingue Road from Mattawa north-westerly towards Lake Temiscamingue as may be located	3,000 00
	Mattawa Bridge repairs	1,200 00
	Callender Station Road—Along concessions 8 and 9, from lots 10 to 30, of Bonfield	1,000 00
	Pembroke and Mattawa Road—To repair through Township of Papineau.	500 00
	Horton and Ross Road—Deviation of road in Township of Ross	800 00
	Eganville and Round Lake Road—To continue repairs of last year	600 00
	Algona and Hagarty Road—On line between lots 15 and 16, from road between concessions 8 and 9, across concessions 8, 7, 6, towards Silver Lake, S. Algona	600 00
	Ross and Bromley Boundary Road—From road between lots 12 and 13 to that between 18 and 19, Bromley	600 00

XII.—COLONIZATION ROADS.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	To be voted for 1884.	
80	*East Division.—Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Mud Creek Bridge—On lot 9, between concessions 2 and 3, Township of Stafford	800 00	
	German Road—To continue repairs of last year	500 00	
	District Line Road—General repairs	1,600 00	
	Wilberforce (5th and 6th concessions) road—From Bonnechere River easterly	500 00	
	Pembroke and Alice Road—Repairs	500 00	
	Black Bay Road—From Pembroke and Mattawa Road (about six miles west of Pembroke) south-westerly through Petawawa Township	500 00	
	Petewawa Bridge renewal	1,000 00	
	Pembroke and Barrie Bay Road	1,000 00	
	Lavant and Snow Roads (each $500)	1,000 00	
	Perth Road—To repair in Storrington	600 00	
	Lonsdale and Bridgewater (with similar grant from County Council)	750 00	41,650 00
	General Purposes.		
	Short new roads and repairs	20,000 00	
	Inspection and surveys	4,000 00	24,000 00
	Total, Colonization Roads, 1884		122,550 00

No. of Vote.	B.		
81	*Balance of Expenditures of Previous Years.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	To cover balance of expenditure in 1880	5,356 82	
	do do do 1881	4,668 91	
	do do do 1882	10,339 43	
	do do do 1883	16,231 36	36,596 52

XIII.—CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS.

To be voted as per Statement (A).....$79,400.00.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
82	Expenditure on account of Crown Lands.....	79,400 00	79,400 00		

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Salaries and Expenses.	
		1883.	1884.
82	DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts
	Board of Surveyors	400 00	400 00
	Agents' salaries, Commissions and Disbursements	18,000 00	18,000 00
	Forest ranging and inspection of Timber Lands	22,000 00	22,000 00
	SURVEYS.		
	Townships north of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and in the Huron and Ottawa Territory.....	35,000 00	35,000 00
	Maps	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Survey of limits in Huron and Ottawa Territory, chargeable against holders	2,000 00	2,000 00
		79,400 00	79,400 00

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT.

To be voted as per statement (A).....$40,826.65.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Increase.	Compared with Estimates of 1883. Decrease.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
83	Education	1,000 00	1,000 00		
	Crown Lands	10,500 00	18,000 00	7,500 00	
	Municapalities Fund	20,628 50	15,012 23		5,616 27
	Land Improvement Fund	7,453 93	6,814 42		639 51
		39,582 43	40,826 65	7,500 00	6,255 78

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		To be voted for 1884.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
83	EDUCATION.			
	Account of contribution to Superannuation Fund, withdrawn		1,000 00	1,000 00
	CROWN LANDS.			
	For payments made to the credit of the Department on account of uncompleted purchases, and afterwards returned to proposed purchasers on purchases not being carried out		15,000 00	
	For two per cent. of timber dues, payable to municipalities for timber cut on road allowances		3,000 00	
				18,000 00
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.			
	To pay to Municipalities the amount collected in 1883	17,156 71		
	Less 20 per cent. commission	3,431 34		
	Vide Stat. Can. 18 Vic., c. 2 and 19 Vic. c. 16.			
		13,725 37		
	Balance at credit of Fund, January 1, 1884	1,286 86		
			15,012 23	
				15,012 23
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.			
	Moneys collected from sale of Crown Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1883	7,137 33		
	Less 4-5, leaving 1-5 to the Land Improvement Fund.	5,709 86		
	Vide Stat. Can. 16, Vic., c. 159, and Con. Stat. Can. c.			
		1,427 47		
	Less 6 per cent. for cost of collection and management.	85 65		
			1,341 82	

XIV.—REFUND ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.		To be Voted for 1884.	
			$ cts.	$ cts.
83	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND—*Continued.*			
	Moneys collected from the sale of Common School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, for the year ending 31st December, 1883	$20,742 91		
	Less 6 per cent. for collection and management	1,244 57		
		19,498 34		
	To be distributed as follows :			
	¼ to Land Improvement Fund	4,874 58	4,874 58	
	¾ to be added to Common School Fund	14,623 76		
	Moneys collected for the sale of Grammar School Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, from 30th June 1882. to 31st December, 1883	2,544 75		
	Less 6 per cent. for collection and management	152 68		
		2,392 07		
	Less ¾, leaving ¼ to the Land Improvement Fund	1,794 05		
			598 02	
				6,814 42
				40,826 65

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$53,778.50.

No. of Vote.	A.	1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
84	License Law—towards expenses in municipalities where "Temperance Act of 1864" or Act of 1878 is in force	2,000 00	1,500 00
	To cover expenses of collection of revenue for law stamps and licences	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Marriage Licences, printing, and incidentals	400 00	400 00
	Ontario Rifle Association	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Insurance on public buildings and furniture	3,600 00	3,800 00
	Expenses of elections	60,000 00	7,500 00
	" contested elections	1,000 00	2,500 00
	County Court Judges, for expenses of revision of Voters' List	1,000 00	1,000 00
	To cover gratuities to officers whose services dispensed with	5,000 00	5,000 00
	Expenses of printing and advertising, and payments of Examiners, etc., for examination of degrees of London University and *in re* Gilchrist Scholarship	150 00	150 00
	For expenses *re* Boundary Award (revote as to part)	10,000 00	10,000 00
	For Telephone Service	1,050 00	1,050 00
	For expenses of taking lunatics to the Asylums, boys to the Reformatory for Boys, and females to the Mercer Reformatory (to be refunded by Counties)	6,000 00	6,000 00
	Prisoners' Aid Society	1,000 00	1,000 00
	Industrial school	.....	6,000 00

XV.—MISCELLANOUS EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
84	Attorney-General's travelling expenses and other disbursements *re* Escheat Appeal (Balance)		700 00
	Mr. Æmilius Irving, fees and travelling expenses *re* Privy Council Appeal, Hodge *v.* Regina (Balance)		532 00
	Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, balance of their account *re* same Appeal (part is recoverable from appellant)		1,870 50
	W. D. Lyon, for his disbursements as police magistrate, 1879-1883 inclusive, per account		726 00
	F. J. Joseph, for services during recess, arranging statutes since R.S.O.		150 00
	Hugh MacMahon, on account of legal services in Winnipeg and Rat Portage in 1883		700 00
	Family of Walter Crofton (deceased), clerk at Osgoode Hall		500 00
	Family of Patrick O'Connell (deceased), messenger at Osgoode Hall		200 00
		93,700 00	53,778 50

XVI.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$50,000.00.

No. of Vote.	A	1883.	1884.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
85	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	50,000 00	50,000 00

XVII.—TO COVER SUNDRY UNFORESEEN EXPENDITURES OF 1883.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$91,295.42.

No. of Vote.	A.	$ cts.
86	Legislation	25,366 83
	Public Institutions Maintenance	41,654 19
	Immigration	7,814 41
	Agriculture and Arts	14,620 49
	Miscellaneous	1,839 50
		91,295 42

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

ESTIMATE OF CERTAIN FURTHER SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICES OF 1884, AND TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1883.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

ESTIMATE OF CERTAIN FURTHER SUMS REQUIRED FOR THE SERVICES OF 1884, AND TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1883.

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
Crown Lands Department.		
Error in Estimates in salary of Clerk	50 00	
Public Institutions.		
Salary of Shorthand Writer, omitted from Estimates	850 00	
		900 00
LEGISLATION.		
For additional issue of Agricultural College Reports		2,000 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Miscellaneous.		
For Constitutional cases—additional	7,000 00	
Re Commission of Enquiry into Charges of Bribery	10,000 00	
Frontier Force	1,000 00	
Additional for salary for Stipendiary Magistrate, Rat Portage	400 00	
Stipendiary Magistrate on line of Pacific Railway	1,200 00	
Expenses *re* Gaol at Sudbury	200 00	
		19,800 00
EDUCATION.		
Chemicals and Supplies for School of Practical Science	600 00	
Catalogue of Museum, to be re-imbursed from sales	500 00	
Two additional High Schools	1,000 00	
Allowance to Director of Normal Schools (1883)	300 00	
do do (1884)	300 00	
Unpaid water rate, Normal School, Ottawa (1883)	108 67	
do do Toronto (1883)	245 21	
Contingencies, Normal School, Toronto (1882–83)	150 00	
		3,203 88
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.		
Electric night-watch detectors in London and Hamilton Asylums		400 00

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.		
Agricultural College.		
Chemical apparatus and instruments	500 00	
Purchase of thoroughbred stock	25,000 00	
Hamilton Literary Institute	400 00	
Bureau of Statistics.		
Additional for assistance, printing, etc	2,000 00	27,900 00
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.		
Home for the Friendless, Belleville, 1882-3	400 00	
Widows' Home, Brantford	200 00	
House of Providence, Toronto, Incurable Ward	475 00	1,075 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
1. Osgoode Hall—		
New Boiler-house and Coal Vault	6,000 00	
Two (2) New Boilers, Steam Mains, etc	3,000 00	
2. School of Practical Science (amount due University)	2,150 00	
3. Asylum for Insane, Kingston—		
Reconstruction of stables destroyed by fire	800 00	
4. Lock-up at Fort William	2,500 00	
5. Addition to Gaol and Court House at Port Arthur	6,000 00	
6. Addition to Orillia Asylum	10,000 00	
7. To pay on account of Leased Building at Orillia Asylum	1,700 00	
8. To complete new kitchen at Hamilton Asylum	300 00	
9. Reformatory, Penetanguishene—		
Constructing Stone Foundation to Carpenter's Shop and Brickwork to turn portion of same into Laundry	1,000 00	
Enlargement of Kitchen by taking in present laundry	1,000 00	34,450 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
1 To construct approaches on Ontario side of Des Joachims Bridge	2,000 00	
2. To aid in re-construction of Landing Pier at Port Elgin	1,000 00	3,000 00
CHARGES ON CROWN LANDS.		
Surveys (re-vote)	11,098 80	
Wood-ranging, etc. (re-vote)	610 50	
Agents' Salaries, etc. (re-vote)	2,039 44	
Agents' Salaries, etc. (additional)	4,000 00	17,748 74

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REFUND ACCOUNT.		
Refund, Crown Lands (re-vote)	.....	2,280 35
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.		
Brock's Monument, Fencing and Grounds	300 00	
Towards Brant's Monument	1,000 00	
Allowance to Family of Gaoler murdered at Sandwich	750 00	
Allowance to family of the late Wm. Featherstonhaugh, Bursar of the Central Prison, who recently received injuries in the service from which he died	2,125 00	
Allowance to family of late Michael Duffy, a guard at Orillia Asylum, who died from injuries inflicted by one of the inmates	400 00	
Year's salary and Sessional Allowance for use of former Minister of Education	4,600 00	
Model School, Toronto—		
Six month's salary to Mrs Cullen, Head Mistress, on retiring	550 00	
do do William Armstrong, Drawing Master	350 00	
do do C. R. Darnally, Drill Instructor	150 00	
		10,225 00
TOTAL	.....	122,982 97
Expenses of Legislation, Public Institutions Maintenance, and for salaries of the officers of Government and the Civil Service for the month of January, 1885	.....	30,000 00

REPORT

OF

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

ON THE WORKING OF THE

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES ACTS.

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
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1884.

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LICENSE REPORT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
LICENSE BRANCH,
TORONTO, January, 1884.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Eighth Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws.

LICENSES IN THE LICENSE DISTRICTS.

Schedule A contains a statement of the number of the several denominations of Licenses, and of Transfers and Removals, issued during the license years 1880–1, 1881–2 and 1882–3, respectively, in the several License Districts of the Province.

For convenience of reference, the licenses so issued may be thus tabulated:

YEAR.	Tavern.				Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.		Total.
	Yearly.		Six Months.						
	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.			Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	
1880–1	3,227	.....	29	.....	760	40	22	.....	4,078
1881–2	3,277	34	27	3	764	34	23	1	4,163
1882–3	3,292	25	31	2	787	35	20	4	4,196

In the license year 1882–3, 3,350 Tavern Licenses of all kinds were issued, an apparent increase of nine over the preceding license year, when 3,341 licenses were granted. But allowance must be made for the 42 licenses issued in 1881–2 in the County

of Halton, which were not renewed last year, as the Scott Act had gone into force. The real increase was, therefore, 51 Tavern Licenses—or about 1½ per cent.—in the eighty-seven License Districts into which the Province is divided.

The issue of Shop Licenses in 1882–3 was 23—or three per cent.—in excess of that of the previous year.

Beer and Wine Licenses.

Notwithstanding the low rate of duty, the demand from the tavern-keepers for Beer and Wine Licenses fell off last year, when ten less than in 1881–82 were issued. This description of license is also looked upon with disfavour by the Boards of License Commissioners as facilitating, under its cover, illicit sales of stronger drinks.

Provincial Revenue from Licenses.

Schedule A also shews the Revenue derived by the Province from License Duties and Fines during the last three years, as follows:

1880-1	$89,207 14
1881-2	91,948 75
1882-3	93,523 28

The slight increase of the past year merely represents the Province's proportion of the total increase from these sources.

Licenses in Counties, or United Counties, and Cities.

The License Districts to which the preceding returns have special reference, being, as a rule, co-terminous not with the Counties but with the Electoral Districts of the Province, it has been thought advisable to give a statement of the licenses issued within the limits of the several Counties or United Counties, and of the Cities separated from Counties. This statement is set out in Schedule B hereto, and, for the sake of comparison, covers the several years from 1872 to 1882-3 inclusive.

Licenses in City, Town, Township and Village Municipalities.

In Schedule C is given, for the years 1880-1, 1881-2 and 1882-3, respectively, and for the several City, Town, Township and Village municipalities in the Province, a detailed statement of the Licenses (other than Vessel Licenses) issued, and the Extensions, Transfers and Removals thereof authorized; the moneys collected in respect thereof; the Fines in each municipality; and the amounts paid to the respective municipalities as their net proportion of such moneys.

Total Collections from Licenses and Fines.

There was thus collected, during the past license year, the sum of $433,052.87 which with the sum of $2,100.00 collected for vessel licenses, together make $435,152.87, as against $426,123.53 collected from the same sources during the preceding year.

Revenue Derived by the Municipalities from Licenses.

The aggregate amount paid to the Municipalities during the past year was $284,379.79, as against $276,983.79 for the previous year.

Fines.

Schedule D shews the amount of Fines collected in each of the License Districts in the years 1881-2 and 1882-3, respectively, the totals being:

1881-2	$17,301 44
1882-3	18,652 95

Salaries of Inspectors—Expenses of Commissioners.

The same Schedule also shews the amounts paid in respect of Salaries of Inspectors and Expenses of Commissioners during the same years as follows:—

1881-2	$46,796 40
1882-3	47,795 74

This last sum is in the proportion of about 11 per cent. of the total amount collected during the year.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule E shews the Commitments for Drunkenness for the several years from 1876 to 1883, inclusive. The chief increase in the latter year was in the District of Thunder Bay, where large bodies of men were engaged in railway construction.

License Inspectors.

For their own mutual convenience and that of parties desirous of giving informations, or of transacting business with them, I have caused to be set out, in Schedule F, the Names and Post Office Addresses of all the License Inspectors of the Province.

Uniformity of Procedure in the several Districts.

It appearing to me advisable, in view of the diversity of practice obtaining throughout the Districts on many points, that effectual measures should be taken for establishing a greater Uniformity of Procedure, I caused the several Districts to be visited during the past year, by specially instructed Agents of my Department, and the system in force in each to be investigated, and the work and books and papers of the Inspectors to be examined; and having, for the purpose in hand, grouped the Districts into four divisions, I requested the Inspectors of the respective divisions to meet the Departmental Agents at convenient centres, for the discussion of these matters in convention.

There is every indication, even at this early day, that these measures will be pro-

ductive of good, and result in a more uniform and effective administration of the Liquor License Laws.

Duties of the License Inspectors.

The Reports made to my Department respecting these visits, in conjunction with the Quarterly Returns of Prosecutions and of Official Visits of Inspection of Licensed Premises, which are made with regularity by the Inspectors, shew that these officials discharge their duties, on the whole, faithfully and effeciently.

Inspectors' Bonds.

In accordance with the established practice, the Bonds of the Inspectors have, during the past year, undergone the usual examination and revision, the Department satisfying itself, by taking evidence of the continued solvency, residence within the limits, and ability to justify of the several sureties, that there is, in every case, a sufficient and subsisting security; failing any of these conditions, new bonds and bondsmen were substituted.

Detective Service.

In view of the difficulties attending the proper enforcement of the License Laws, and of the representations to the Department from time to time made in support of the benefits to be derived from strengthening the hands of the Inspectors by more frequent employment of the Detective Service, I deemed it wise to relax in a measure the regulation which required that before such service could be temporarily employed a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, setting forth the necessity therefor, should first be approved by the Department.

An Inspector may now, without a resolution of his Board, and without approval thereof by this Department, employ detectives in cases where he has reason to believe that infractions of the law are taking place, and in which the ordinary mode of proof has failed, or is likely to fail.

The Scott Act in Halton.

The Canada Temperance Act, 1878, commonly known as the Scott Act, having gone into operation in the County of Halton, on the first day of May, 1882, all licenses issued under the Liquor License Act were suspended. During the license year 1882-3, five druggists' licenses were issued in the County, in accordance with the second part of the Scott Act, sub-section 4 of section 99, for which fees to the amount of $90 were received. As this amount was not sufficient to meet the expenses of enforcing the Act, which was estimated by the Board at $700 for the license year, a demand was made upon the County Council for the payment to the credit of the License Fund Account of the District, of two-thirds of the amount. This demand was made in pursuance of the Act, 41 Vic. c. 14, sec. 6, as amended by 44 Vic., c. 27, sec. 11, which provides that when the License Fund is insufficient for the purpose, the expenses shall be borne and paid in the proportion of one-third by the Province and two-thirds by the County. The one-third portion pay-

able by the Province, amounting to $233.33, was deposited to the credit of the License Fund Account in July, 1882, but the County Council omitted to pay its share. Notwithstanding this omission vigorous measures were taken towards the enforcement of the Act, and during the year 70 prosecutions were instituted, of which 34 resulted in convictions, and 36 were dismissed. Experience has shown that the enforcement of the Scott Act is much more expensive than that of the Liquor License Act. The sums received for licenses and paid by the Province were soon exhausted, and a further advance of $100 was made by the Province in October, 1882, and deposited to the credit of the License Fund Account. This, with moneys subsequently received for Fines, which aggregated $1,450, was found to be sufficient to meet all demands made during the license year, and leave a small balance to be carried forward.

The new license year, 1883–4, was opened with the issue of five druggists' licenses, for which the sum of $90 was received. This, with the small balance brought forward at the close of the preceding license year, was the capital upon which the Board of Commissioners and Inspector entered upon the campaign of 1883–4. The expenses and drafts upon the License Fund, owing to the numerous prosecutions, continued to be heavy. In November last, the funds were completely exhausted and many outstanding claims were pressing, and the Board made another demand upon the County Council to pay its share of the expenses; but no reply having been received, the Inspector attended the next meeting thereof, and personally informed the Council of the necessities of the Board, and of the claims which were being pressed for payment. The reply was in the form of a resolution that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee to make enquiries, and report at the next meeting of the Council what amount, if any, ought to be granted to defray the expenses of enforcing the Act. As this was the last meeting of the Council before the New Year, the effect of the resolution was to avoid responsibility by casting it upon the new Council. Under these circumstances the Government has paid in another one-third portion, amounting to $233.33, and this, with the fines which have since been collected, has been sufficient to meet all demands up to the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

A. S. HARDY,
Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, transferred or removed, and the amount of Revenue received by the Province therefrom respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses Issued.										Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.		
	Yearly Licenses.					Six Months' Licenses.										
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.							
	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Addington	39	40	42									2	1	2	2	4
Algoma	13	17	20											3	5	5
Brant, North	21	19	20											2	2	2
Brant, South	36	36	38		1						2	1	2	12	12	11
Brockville and S. Leeds	57	53	56					2				5	2	12	12	15
Bruce, North	36	40	43			1	2	2			1			5	6	8
Bruce South	62	65	65		1		1	1				1	1	9	9	10
Cardwell	44	42	43											6	6	4
Carleton	29	36	37										1	3	3	1
Cornwall	22	24	23								2			5	5	5
Dufferin	32	32	32	1	1									6	7	5
Dundas	26	27	24			1								4	4	4
Durham, East	29	29	30	3								1	1	7	8	8
Durham, West	19	18	19								1			4	4	3
Elgin	74	74	73		1	1	1	1				2	1	12	13	13
Essex, North	48	50	47				1	1					1	15	16	15
Essex, South	22	24	24			1		1						4	5	5
Frontenac	16	16	16													
Glengarry	28	31	34											7	7	7
Grey, East	31	31	32									1		4	3	3
Grey, North	26	27	30	1										6	7	8
Grey, South	24	24	26	1										5	6	7
Haldimand	40	42	42											3	3	3
Halton*	41	41				1	1							1	1	
Hamilton	74	87	96	2	2	1			2	2	1		3	57	55	58
Hastings, East	29	27	30											1	2	1
Hastings, North	25	24	25											6	6	6
Hastings, West	37	39	39		1	1	1	1			1	4	2	9	7	6
Huron, East	36	37	36											1	1	1
Huron, South	47	45	45								1	2		8	7	7
Huron, West	48	46	43					1			1	2	2	7	7	7
Kent, East	41	43	40											7	6	6
Kent West	26	26	29											6	7	8
Kingston	62	62	52	2	1			1					1	20	20	22
Lambton, East	29	28‡	30	1†		1	1‡	1						9	7†	8
Lambton, West	42	42‡	44	1‡	1			1						16	15‡	14
Lanark, North	18	18	18											2	2	2
Lanark, South	16	18	18											6	4	5
Leeds and Grenville, N., and South Grenville	40	36	36									1	1	8	6	6
Lennox	17	17	18	1									1	4	4	4
Lincoln	68	63	66			5	5	3				3		12	14	15
London	45	45	47						1		14	4		27	24	26
Middlesex, East	68	71	69				1				1		1	8	8	6
Middlesex, North	33	32	29									1	1	6	6	6

* Scott Act in force in this District in 1882-3, and five licenses issued thereunder.
† and 1 extended.
‡ These were issued for the last ten months of the year, four licenses having been issued

SCHEDULE A.

Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses issued, and the number of Licenses extended, from, including its proportion of Fines, in the License years 1880–1, 1881–2, and 1882–3,

Shop Licenses Extended.			Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.					Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Proportion of License Duties, Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines received by the Province.		
						Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.		Transfers.			Removals.								
1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
																				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	5	....	1	..	44	48	52	691 01	703 42	825 75
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	....	..	16	29	26	461 38	708 64	709 20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	....	..	24	23	26	377 54	376 30	412 00
....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	..	51	56	54	1269 14	1233 17	1287 47
....	....	....	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	10	....	....	..	70	74	85	1366 66	1361 03	1427 14
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	..	43	49	57	723 77	813 67	976 36
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	14	14	....	....	2	72	90	94	1387 42	1446 99	1458 23
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	13	....	....	2	53	55	62	881 62	852 26	799 08
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	....	....	..	32	40	48	461 08	553 66	598 80
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	..	....	....	..	30	32	28	537 86	580 10	562 59
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	4	....	....	..	39	48	42	720 11	754 96	718 15
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	31	32	31	455 03	490 68	457 28
....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	4	....	2	..	37	46	44	667 79	853 09	880 13
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	....	..	24	28	24	389 45	370 89	371 80
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	15	....	2	1	87	108	105	1780 90	2028 73	2078 48
....	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	1	....	....	..	67	74	67	1480 71	1509 62	1373 92
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	....	....	..	27	33	36	551 91	560 44	549 97
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	..	16	17	19	182 81	176 00	200 21
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	4	....	....	1	35	38	46	581 03	646 73	668 81
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	13	....	....	..	35	40	48	572 18	575 77	626 70
....	....	....	1	....	..	2	1	1	....	....	....	10	11	....	....	..	35	46	50	881 03	724 17	906 89
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	6	....	1	..	31	39	39	447 71	527 82	571 99
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3	....	....	..	43	45	48	756 76	768 00	779 01
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	..	43	45	....	756 19	728 32	.....
1	4	2	7	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	11	24	25	....	1	6	153	182	202	4622 57	4994 37	5330 10
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	....	1	..	30	33	37	433 90	403 40	485 31
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	....	....	..	31	35	37	437 71	444 01	466 09
....	1	1	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	12	....	....	..	54	65	65	1379 22	1427 09	1358 28
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	7	10	....	....	..	40	45	47	561 39	585 55	613 69
1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	12	9	....	....	..	60	66	61	1013 84	990 41	971 68
1	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	2	10	1	....	....	..	59	65	55	1151 95	1121 85	1082 95
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	12	11	7	....	....	..	60	60	53	897 74	900 26	946 82
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	1	1	....	....	11	9	....	....	..	32	45	47	562 85	658 88	811 96
....	....	....	3	2	2	8	11	9	....	....	....	6	12	....	....	..	93	103	100	3466 22	3744 21	3512 21
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	....	1	1	39	43	47	685 42	478 77	647 75
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	14	15	....	....	..	59	72	75	1174 94	994 03	1336 59
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	..	20	22	22	236 23	299 99	256 02
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3	....	....	..	23	24	26	342 61	363 50	403 44
....	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	6	....	....	..	48	54	49	860 91	787 73	760 31
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	1	21	26	27	328 11	397 88	369 64
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	11	....	2	1	85	100	96	2063 19	1890 53	1949 40
10	1	....	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	....	....	1	98	86	87	2655 29	2350 90	2495 18
....	....	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	10	....	....	..	77	93	87	1424 01	1585 03	1478 36
....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	8	....	....	..	42	45	44	616 19	619 19	531 30

in these two Districts under the Scott Act for the first two months of the year.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement shewing the number of

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Tavern Licenses Issued.										Tavern Licenses Extended.			Shop Licenses Issued.		
	Yearly Licenses.					Six Months' Licenses.										
	Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.							
	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
Middlesex, West	33	35	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4
Monck	15	17	18	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Muskoka & Parry Sound	44	45	48	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	4	4	5
Nipissing	3	10	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	8	5
Norfolk	51	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	....
Norfolk, North	....	....	30	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Norfolk, South	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Northumberland, East	25	23	25	1	....	2	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	6	6	7
Northumberland, West	27	26	28	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	5	5	5
Ontario, North	38	38	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	10
Ontario, South	27	27	28	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3
Ottawa	75	75	75	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	72	77	76
Oxford, North	36	38	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	5
Oxford, South	38	35	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	6
Peel	38	36	35	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	5	5	5
Perth, North	64	63	67	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	13	13	13
Perth, South	46	42	43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	6	6	6
Peterborough, East	19	18	23	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	5
Peterborough, West	27	27	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	10	10
Prescott	29	36	37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	6
Prince Edward	24	24	22	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3
Renfrew, North	22	20	23	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	8	11
Renfrew, South	20	24	22	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	9	12
Russell	26	28	33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Simcoe, East	36	36	37	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	3	3
Simcoe, South	36	36	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	5	5
Simcoe, West	53	50	51	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	11	12
Stormont	14	14	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2
Thunder Bay	9	11	14	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4
Toronto	204	209	213	1	3	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	3	94	95	100
Victoria, North, & Haliburton§	24	26	33	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Victoria, South§	35	35	28	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	4	3	3
Waterloo, North	45	46	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	9	9
Waterloo, South	42	42	43	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	8
Welland	84	78	75	....	....	5	4	6	....	....	....	2	3	29	19	20
Wellington, Centre	36	37	35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	6	6	6
Wellington, South	40	39	38	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	8	8
Wellington, West	53	58	54	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10	10	12
Wentworth, North	32	25	28	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	4
Wentworth, South	24	21	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	2	2
York, East	39	44	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	6	7
York, North	39	41	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	7
York, West	39	43	41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	7	10
Totals	3227	3277	3292	34	25	29	27	31	3	2	32*	41*	41*	760	764	787

* These do not include extensions which were afterwards converted into yearly
† and 1 extended.
‡ Of this number, 44 issued in 1881-2, but accounted for in 1882-3.
§ Figures relating to Fenelon and Fenelon Falls for 1882-3 are included in North
‖ The return of the Transfers and Removals for 1880-1 covers a period of about

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale, Six Months' and Vessel Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

Shop Licenses Extended.			Wholesale Licenses Issued.			Vessel Licenses Issued.					Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Proportion of License Duties, Fees for Transfers and Removals, and Fines received by the Province.		
						Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.		Transfers.			Removals.								
1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.
																				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	3	6	6	....	..	..	40	45	45	650 16	685 65	733 12
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	7	....	..	..	17	23	29	194 02	258 01	283 54
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	7	9	....	..	..	49	58	64	1531 25	1482 20	1306 09
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	....	....	..	..	4	22	13	218 00	1439 75	1216 75
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	14	....	....	..	..	57	75	....	1066 67	1123 75	.....
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	4	....	..	..	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	619 38
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	3	....	..	..	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	359 77
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	8	....	..	2	34	37	43	481 03	426 71	520 48
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	3	....	..	..	33	38	37	660 42	690 94	669 26
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	11	....	1	..	46	52	63	745 19	790 55	862 75
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	11	3	....	..	..	32	42	35	610 68	605 87	646 86
1	2	..	..	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1	2	9	2	7	9	152	165	171	4712 39	4877 90	4902 32
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	2	9	8	....	..	..	45	54	50	842 40	906 61	850 02
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	9	4	....	..	1	45	50	48	940 36	845 15	887 47
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	8	7	....	..	1	44	51	50	759 15	714 86	689 10
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	14	26	....	..	..	77	92	106	1587 18	1575 91	1775 90
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	2	5	8	....	..	..	54	54	58	1109 62	976 24	1036 06
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	1	23	29	30	298 22	296 62	415 59
....	....	..	..	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	2	....	..	..	37	42	40	868 26	942 79	888 28
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	....	..	..	33	41	48	508 07	684 69	707 48
....	....	..	..	....	....	3	1	2	....	....	....	5	4	....	..	..	30	34	32	677 05	602 54	625 81
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	33	29	35	739 75	653 67	676 64
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	..	30	36	36	489 80	553 30	590 23
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	5	....	..	..	26	31	38	401 53	556 94	598 77
....	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	5	....	..	..	41	45	50	749 86	725 72	791 83
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	6	1	..	..	42	47	47	704 02	646 88	689 67
....	....	..	..	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	4	9	....	..	..	64	66	72	1347 20	1256 20	1236 78
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	5	....	..	1	16	20	22	193 59	246 18	287 36
....	....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	....	..	1	15	20	24	277 90	333 96	420 67
....	....	2	18	15†	14†	4	5	4	1	3	....	....	66‡	....	..	4	322	330	414	10412 96	10603 73	10990 09
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	4	....	..	..	25	27	39	365 43	384 29	478 70
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	3	6	4	....	..	1	45	46	37	691 64	670 99	594 18
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	8	....	..	..	53	61	63	1070 61	1160 87	1094 39
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	49	49	52	963 92	917 34	1019 66
....	1	1	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	19	11	....	..	1	118	123	117	2574 92	2038 17	2011 95
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	8	5	....	..	..	42	51	47	728 04	730 52	711 09
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	....	..	..	50	49	48	1184 93	1153 51	1151 64
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	11	12	....	..	..	63	79	82	1297 58	1401 96	1420 42
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	10	8	....	..	..	36	48	43	627 65	670 63	583 33
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	6	4	....	..	1	27	30	31	417 78	327 25	370 99
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	8	7	....	..	..	45	58	58	738 14	827 12	878 14
1	1	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	1	10	8	1	..	..	49	60	61	787 42	917 15	987 75
....	....	..	..	....	....	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	9	....	..	1	43	52	61	686 97	863 59	895 93
15*	13*	8*	40	34†	35†	22	23	20	1	4	65	522	616‡	4	20	41	4195	4760	4903	89207 14	91948 75	93523 28

licenses.

Victoria.
two months only, subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1881.

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, shewing the number of Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties, and certain Cities of the Province, for the license years, 1872-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2.

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay)	1872	15	8	.....	3	
	1873	24	15	.....	1	
	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
Brant	1872	107	29			
	1873	108	28			
	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
Bruce	1872	106	25			
	1873	110	20			
	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
Carleton (not including Ottawa)	1872	69	7			
	1873	63				
	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
Dufferin	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New Co. erected 24 Jan. '81.
	1882	33	5			
Elgin	1872	88	25			
	1873	112	26			
	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16	2		
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1872	112	19			
	1873	122	22			
	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1872	65				
	1873	72	1			
	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	1		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force till quashed, Dec. 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
Grey	1872	111	11			
	1873	118	13	.....	1	
	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	72	7	4	1	do till Sept.
	1879	91	12	1	1	
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16	.....	1	Melancthon & Shelbourne attached to new Co. Dufferin.
	1882	88	18		1	
Haldimand	1872	89	15			
	1873	95	16			
	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Victoria, *post.*

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Halton	1872	60	10			
	1873	60	8			
	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	Scott Act in force.
Hastings	1872	115	24			
	1873	118	24			
	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
Huron	1872	133	38			
	1873	134	40			
	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
Kent	1872	118	42			
	1873	129	37			
	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14		1	
Lambton	1872	82	33			
	1873	88	38			
	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark.....	1872	61	15			
	1873	63	16			
	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
Leeds and Grenville	1872	134	33			
	1873	141	29			
	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
Lennox and Addington .	1872	51	7			
	1873	46	7	.....	1	
	1874	52	7			
	1875	46	8	.....	1	
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
Lincoln	1872	96	24			
	1873	118	27			
	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
Middlesex (not including London).....	1872	186	32			
	1873	186	40			
	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Muskoka & Parry Sound	1872					
	1873	3				
	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
Nipissing	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
Norfolk	1872	73	10			
	1873	64	7			
	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
Northumberland and Durham	1872	137	36	.....	2	
	1873	132	37	.....	1	
	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	.....	1	
	1881	100	23	.....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
Ontario	1872	93	27			
	1873	100	28			
	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1872	106	28			
	1873	106	29			
	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
Peel	1872	89	25			
	1873	89	17			
	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
Perth	1872	141	26			
	1873	133	34			
	1874	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
Peterborough	1872	78	16	.....	1	
	1873	91	16			
	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force in part of West Riding for 10 months.
	1879	42	13	.....	1	
	1880	46	12	.....	1	
	1881	46	14	.....	1	
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
Prescott and Russell	1872	45	7			
	1873	53	12			
	1874	63	10			
	1875	58	11	1		
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Prince Edward	1872	21	4			
	1873	23	4			
	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	23	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
Renfrew	1872	96	33	.....	1	
	1873	101	38	.....	1	
	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
Simcoe	1872	207	52			
	1873	225	56			
	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23	1		
Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	1872	100	33			
	1873	106	32			
	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
Victoria	1872	73	10			
	1873	80	14	.....	4	
	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	62	3	.....	1	

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo	1872	150	31			
	1873	143	33			
	1874	135	21	3		
	1875	136	20	13		
	1876	86	19	10		
	1877	84	17			
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
Welland	1872	135	22			
	1873	144	27			
	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
Wellington	1872	201	57			
	1873	201	56			
	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....	.....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa attached to new C'nty of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
Wentworth (not including Hamilton)	1872	109	22			
	1873	109	25			
	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
York (not including Toronto)	1872	165	20			
	1873	174	22			
	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	" one month (May).
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement etc.—*Continued.*

CITY.	YEAR.	Tavern Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Wholesale Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1872	242	122	.....	3	
	1873	282	172	.....	6	
	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	215	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	98	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
Hamilton	1872	118	86	.....	10	
	1873	120	103	.....	1	
	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
Ottawa	1872	99	77			
	1873	125	87			
	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	7		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
London	1872	83	31			
	1873	100	40			
	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
Kingston	1872	101	27			
	1873	98	26	.....	1	
	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	

SCHEDULE B.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION, shewing the total number of Licenses issued in the several Counties in the Province, including the Cities, during the license years 1872-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1872	4460	1199	.....	20	5679
1873	4709	1322	.....	17	6048
1874	4793	1307	52	33	6185
1875	4459	1257	78	24	5818
1876	2977	787	147	27	3938
1877	2845	739	65	27	3676
1878	2910	724	52	29	3715
1879	3199	757	42	22	4020
1880	3227	760	40	22	4049
1881	3311	764	34	24	4133
1882	3317	787	35	24	4163

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or Recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the total number as shewn in Schedules A and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old License for the specified period, that he may be enabled to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted in localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY MUNICIPALITIES, shewing the number of Licenses, whether Ordinary or Beer and Wine, issued, and the number Extended, Transferred or Removed in each Municipality, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for Fines imposed in each Municipality, and the Revenue received by the Treasurer of each Municipality, during the license years 1880-1, 1881-2 and 1882-3 respectively.

Licensed District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
ADDINGTON.	Camden	13	13	14	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sheffield	6	6	7	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newburgh	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Loughborough	5	4	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hinchinbrooke	2	3	3	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portland	4	5	4	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oso	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barrie	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kaladar and Anglesea	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Palmerston and North and South Canonto	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bedford	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denbigh, Abinger, etc.	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Olden	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kennebec	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ALGOMA.	Sault Ste. Marie	1	2	2	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Howland	3	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assiginack	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gordon	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carnarvon	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tehkummah	.....	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Joseph	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unorganized Territory	5	6	7	....	....	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
ADDINGTON.	Camden	2	3	4	....	1	....	16	19	19	950 00	935 00	980 00	480 80	468 11	508 53	
	Sheffield	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	8	380 00	360 00	480 00	192 32	180 24	242 41	
	Newburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	120 00	120 00	70 86	60 08	62 26	
	Loughborough	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	5	6	375 00	275 00	305 00	190 18	137 68	158 27	
	Hinchinbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	180 00	300 00	180 00	91 10	150 20	93 39	
	Portland	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	6	245 00	340 00	335 00	124 00	170 23	173 85	
	Oso	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	220 00	60 73	60 08	162 26	
	Barrie	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	100 00	60 00	60 00	70 36	30 04	31 13	
	Kaladar and Anglesea	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	60 73	60 08	62 26	
	Palmerston and North and South Canonto	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	120 00	100 00	30 36	80 05	71 13	
	Bedford	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	100 00	140 00	30 36	50 06	79 33	
	Denbigh, Abinger, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Olden	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	10 13	.....	.....	
	Kennebec	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	260 00	10 13	.....	146 66	Dunkin Act in force.
ALGOMA.	Sault Ste. Marie	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	275 00	405 00	400 00	212 68	251 93	312 00	
	Howland	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	360 00	205 00	180 00	266 52	107 40	92 00	
	Assiginack	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	4	3	140 00	170 00	270 00	77 68	98 60	152 68	
	Gordon	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	130 00	120 00	150 00	67 68	62 87	91 33	
	Carnarvon	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	....	31 44	30 67	
	Tehkummah	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	.....	80 00	150 00	.....	41 92	91 33	
	St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	.....	60 00	160 00	.....	31 44	101 33	
	Unorganized Territory	.....	3	....	....	....	1	7	13	10	460 00	675 00	585 00	... .	.....	.....	Payable to Province, less proportion of Expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORTH BRANT.	Paris	8	7	8	....	...	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Dnmfries	5	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brantford, T'nship, Northerly portion	5	4	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Onondaga	3	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH BRANT.	Brantford, City	21	21	24	...	1	12	12	11	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brantford, T'nship, Southerly portion	5	6	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oakland	3	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burford	7	6	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BROCKVILLE & SOUTH LEEDS.	Brockville	21	15	19	....	....	5	5	5	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gananoque	8	7	8	....	....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newboro'	3	3	3	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bastard and Burgess	6	6	6	....	....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Crosby	3	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Crosby	3	4	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elizabethtown	7	8	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	Front of Yonge	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Front of Escott	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued,*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts Received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882 3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH BRANT.	Paris	....	1	....	....	....	....	10	10	10	1080 00	1025 00	1100 00	645 78	616 30	671 47	
	South Dumfries	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	5	6	305 00	300 00	407 00	143 50	143 80	199 38	
	Brantford, T'nship, Northerly portion	....	1	2	....	....	....	5	5	6	300 00	305 00	250 00	141 14	146 20	122 49	
	Onondaga	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	180 00	185 00	84 70	86 29	90 63	
SOUTH BRANT.	Brantford, City	....	4	....	....	....	....	36	39	38	4115 00	4192 50	4442 50	2457 17	2406 77	2580 26	
	Brantford, T'nship, Southerly portion	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	7	7	300 00	365 00	365 00	164 11	190 73	193 79	
	Oakland	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	200 00	205 00	180 00	109 40	107 12	95 56	
	Burford	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	6	480 00	410 00	335 00	262 58	214 24	177 86	
BROCKVILLE & SOUTH LEEDS.	Brockville	....	2	1	...	....	....	27	27	26	3425 00	3666 25	3905 00	2421 40	2766 04	3044 56	
	Gananoque	....	....	3	....	....	....	10	9	14	1340 00	1270 00	1525 00	1072 98	1001 40	1220 66	
	Newboro'	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	325 00	345 00	345 00	191 48	201 75	213 64	
	Basford and Burgess	....	....	2	....	....	....	7	7	10	420 00	420 00	510 00	233 08	231 97	286 68	
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	66 56	66 29	67 45	
	North Crosby	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	240 00	320 00	300 00	133 17	176 75	168 64	
	South Crosby	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	180 00	240 00	240 00	99 88	132 56	134 92	
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	6	300 00	300 00	360 00	166 48	165 70	202 37	
	Elizabethtown	....	2	4	....	....	....	7	10	13	440 00	510 00	535 00	244 18	281 68	300 73	
	Front of Yonge	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force 1880-1-2-3.
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	60 00	20 00	.....	2 41	.....	
	Front of Escott	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	85 00	85 00	60 00	39 11	46 75	29 64	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORTH BRUCE.	Wiarton	3	3	4			1	1	1												
	Amabel	2	2	2																	
	Albemarle	1	1	1																	
	Arran	7	5	6																	
	Bruce	3	3	3																	
	Elderslie	1	1	1																	
	Port Elgin	4	4	4			1	1	1												
	Paisley	4	4	4			1	1	2				1								
	Southampton	4	4	4															1	1	1
	Saugeen	1	1	1																	
	Tiverton	3	3	3																	
	Chesley	3	3	3			2	2	2												
	Tara	.....	3	3			.....	1	1												
	Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmund	.....	3	4			.....	.....	1										.....	1	1
SOUTH BRUCE.	Kincardine, Town	7	8	8			2	2	2												
	Carrick	11	11	10			1	1	2												
	Walkerton	7	7	8			2	2	2												
	Kinloss	4	4	4																	
	Greenock	7	8	9																	
	Culross	2	2	3																	
	Brant	9	9	8		1															
	Kincardine, Township	2	2	2																	
	Huron	5	5	5			1	1	1												
	Lucknow	4	5	4			2	2	2					1	1					1	1
	Teeswater	4	4	4			1	1	1												
CARDWELL.	Adjala	10	11	10			1	1	1												
	Caledon	12	9	12			2	1	1												
	Tecumseth	11	11	11			3	3	2												
	Bolton	3	3	2																	
	Albion	8	8	8			.....	1	.....												

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH BRUCE.	Wiarton	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	5	260 00	240 00	540 00	140 18	131 76	394 13	
	Amabel	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	139 00	120 00	64 70	76 30	68 51	
	Albemarle	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	32 35	32 94	34 25	
	Arran	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	6	440 00	300 00	360 00	237 21	164 70	205 56	
	Bruce	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	97 05	98 82	102 77	
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	32 35	32 94	34 26	
	Port Elgin	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	5	6	620 00	620 00	605 00	472 52	475 70	474 16	
	Paisley	....	1	3	....	....	....	6	6	9	585 00	585 00	795 00	421 39	420 40	574 07	
	Southampton	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	270 00	270 00	270 00	145 58	148 23	154 17	
	Saugeen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	32 35	32 94	34 25	
	Tiverton	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	245 00	195 00	195 00	152 83	113 82	117 77	
	Chesley	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	620 00	600 00	660 00	472 52	464 70	505 56	
	Tara	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	420 00	400 00	.....	293 73	288 46	
	Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmund	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	6	40 00	210 00	350 00	21 57	115 30	199 85	
SOUTH BRUCE.	Kincardine, Town	1	5	3	....	....	....	10	15	13	1135 00	1165 00	1195 00	750 15	780 95	829 71	
	Carrick	....	1	....	....	....	2	12	13	14	720 00	725 00	730 00	395 90	403 09	402 80	
	Walkerton	....	2	4	....	....	....	9	11	14	1130 00	1120 00	1200 00	778 89	778 13	832 46	
	Kinloss	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	260 00	240 00	131 98	144 57	132 45	
	Greenock	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	9	10	420 00	525 00	545 00	230 96	291 90	300 73	
	Culross	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	200 00	65 98	66 72	110 37	
	Brant	....	1	1	....	....	....	9	10	10	590 00	545 00	515 00	324 44	303 02	284 23	
	Kincardine, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	140 00	225 00	120 00	76 98	125 10	66 22	
	Huron	....	2	3	....	....	....	6	8	9	380 00	370 00	465 00	208 95	205 72	256 74	
	Lucknow	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	10	9	800 00	870 00	860 00	575 62	648 01	622 44	
	Teeswater	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	5	6	400 00	400 00	405 00	264 98	266 80	268 31	
CARDWELL.	Adjala	....	2	2	....	....	....	11	14	13	736 21	750 00	670 00	395 64	407 78	364 84	
	Caledon	1	1	4	....	....	1	15	11	18	1025 00	705 00	805 00	615 60	383 32	438 33	
	Tecumseth	1	2	3	....	....	1	15	16	17	945 00	910 00	840 00	507 80	494 78	457 38	
	Bolton	....	....	2	....	....	....	3	3	4	300 00	290 00	190 00	202 85	198 73	130 79	
	Albion	1	2	2	....	....	....	9	11	10	505 00	570 00	490 00	271 30	309 92	266 82	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
CARLETON.	Huntley	2	2	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Gower	5	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marlborough	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goulburn	2	2	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Richmond	2	2	1	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	March	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nepean	16	23	22	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CORNWALL.	Cornwall, Township	13	15	13	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cornwall, Town	9	9	10	....	....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DUFFERIN.	Orangeville	8	8	9	....	....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mulmur	4	6	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mono	5	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Melancthon	4	4	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Garafraxa, East	4	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shelburne	3	3	3	....	....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Amaranth	4	5	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DUNDAS.	Iroquois	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Matilda	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morrisburgh	6	6	6	....	....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Winchester	6	6	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Williamsburgh	5	5	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mountain	4	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
CARLETON.	Huntley	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	200 00	57 64	56 66	100 62	
	North Gower	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	300 00	300 00	144 09	141 67	150 95	
	Marlborough	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	60 00	65 00	28 83	28 34	32 82	
	Goulburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	180 00	57 64	56 67	90 57	
	Richmond	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	3	240 00	240 00	100 00	115 28	113 33	50 31	
	March	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	60 00	120 00	28 82	28 34	60 39	
	Nepean	....	1	7	....	....	....	17	25	30	1020 00	1445 00	1415 00	489 89	682 35	711 94	
CORNWALL.	Cornwall, Township	....	2	....	....	....	....	16	19	15	1146 25	1295 00	1125 00	667 20	760 31	665 12	
	Cornwall, Town	1	1	....	....	....	....	14	13	13	2535 00	2485 00	2700 00	2024 80	1994 88	2165 04	
DUFFERIN.	Orangeville	1	3	2	....	....	....	13	15	15	1585 00	1635 00	1815 45	1128 35	1156 16	1264 24	
	Mulmur	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	6	6	300 00	360 00	305 00	160 93	193 44	160 73	
	Mono	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	300 00	235 00	230 00	160 93	126 28	121 21	
	Melancthon	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	260 00	245 00	320 00	139 47	131 66	168 64	
	Garafraxa, East	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	5	3	260 00	190 00	180 00	139 47	102 09	94 85	
	Shelburne	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	7	4	320 00	445 00	300 00	171 65	239 12	177 01	
	Amaranth	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	5	5	260 00	300 00	265 00	139 41	161 20	139 65	
DUNDAS.	Iroquois	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	500 00	540 00	620 00	346 00	369 81	402 70	
	Matilda	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	69 20	69 97	.....	
	Morrisburgh	....	....	....	....	....	1	9	9	10	1050 00	1050 00	1075 00	772 77	779 67	782 67	
	Winchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	6	5	650 00	640 00	500 00	449 80	439 77	344 78	
	Williamsburgh	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	5	5	415 00	395 00	345 00	240 46	234 82	197 55	
	Mountain	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	6	6	240 00	305 00	325 00	116 80	152 33	156 85	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.																	
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
EAST DURHAM.	Millbrook	5	5	4	1	2	2					1	1						
	Manvers	4	2	5															
	Cavan	3	5	4															
	Hope	3	3	2															
	Port Hope	14	14	15	6	6	6												
WEST DURHAM.	Darlington	3	3	3															
	Cartwright	2	2	3		1													
	Bowmanville	5	5	5	2	2	2												
	Newcastle	4	4	4	1	1	1												
	Clarke	5	4	4															
ELGIN.	Dunwich	6	6	6	1	1	1												
	Bayham	8	8	8	1	1	1												
	Aldborough	7	7	7															
	Southwold	7	7	7															
	South Dorchester	1	1	1															
	Malahide	4	5	5															
	Yarmouth	10	10	8															
	Vienna	2	2	2	1	1	1												
	Aylmer	4	4	4	1	1	1												
	St. Thomas	18	18	21	7	8	8					1						1	1
	Port Stanley	4	3	2	1	1	1					1	1				1		
	Springfield	3	3	2															

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST DURHAM.	Millbrook	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	8	8	520 00	600 00	647 50	190 30	390 19	446 31	
	Manvers	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	6	240 00	230 00	305 00	70 99	146 99	165 52	
	Cavan	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	5	4	225 00	300 00	240 00	69 91	161 65	130 24	
	Hope	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	2	300 00	325 00	220 00	169 74	230 47	155 98	
	Port Hope	....	1	2	....	2	....	20	24	23	3000 00	3055 00	3220 00	2319 70	2291 85	2419 71	
WEST DURHAM.	Darlington	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	240 00	245 00	260 00	144 47	144 99	151 24	
	Cartwright	....	5	1	....	....	....	3	8	4	180 00	290 00	205 00	84 47	133 22	93 52	
	Bowmanville	....	3	....	....	....	....	7	10	7	1105 00	1040 00	1105 00	765 56	729 12	756 96	
	Newcastle	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	438 75	400 00	420 00	261 05	237 80	245 99	
	Clarke	....	5	1	....	....	....	5	9	5	399 00	325 00	325 00	227 12	181 73	180 89	
ELGIN.	Dunwich	....	....	1	....	1	....	7	8	8	570 00	515 00	515 00	375 66	344 71	346 23	
	Bayham	....	2	2	....	....	....	9	11	11	540 00	550 00	550 00	321 36	329 63	331 60	
	Aldborough	....	2	1	....	....	1	7	9	9	455 00	465 00	465 00	284 95	292 71	294 25	
	Southwold	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	8	8	420 00	445 00	425 00	249 95	266 70	256 23	
	South Dorchester	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	80 00	35 70	35 96	48 23	
	Malahide	....	2	1	....	....	....	4	7	6	260 00	310 00	325 00	154 73	185 79	195 94	
	Yarmouth	....	3	1	....	....	....	10	13	9	625 00	615 00	525 00	371 95	368 59	316 59	
	Vienna	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	190 00	180 00	185 00	117 12	107 88	111 53	
	Aylmer	....	1	2	....	....	....	5	6	7	400 00	425 00	470 00	278 53	302 79	331 01	
	St. Thomas	....	5	3	....	1	....	25	33	33	5130 00	5580 00	6035 00	4267 65	4396 09	4790 04	
	Port Stanley	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	6	460 00	427 50	365 00	318 29	313 32	253 82	
	Springfield	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	3	220 00	210 00	185 00	130 93	125 86	111 54	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORTH ESSEX.	West Tilbury	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Maidstone	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Windsor	15	17	16	....	....	9	10	9	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rochester	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Sandwich	10	10	10	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Sandwich	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sandwich, Town	5	5	5	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Belle River	3	3	2	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
SOUTH ESSEX.	Mersea	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leamington	3	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Amherstburgh	6	8	7	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anderdon	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Malden	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gosfield	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kingsville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
FRONTENAC.	Kingston, Township	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Storrington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pittsburgh	4	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wolfe Island	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Portsmouth	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GLENGARRY.	Charlottenburgh	10	10	10	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lochiel	7	8	9	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lancaster	8	8	9	....	....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kenyon	3	5	6	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH ESSEX.	West Tilbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	6	360 00	380 00	400 00	206 06	222 14	228 03	
	Maidstone	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	140 00	120 00	68 68	81 84	68 40	
	Windsor	1	....	....	....	....	....	27	29	27	3985 00	4405 00	4070 00	2999 17	3360 15	3072 61	
	Rochester	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	200 00	180 00	103 03	116 90	102 62	
	East Sandwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	12	660 00	685 00	720 00	377 72	400 44	410 46	
	West Sandwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	240 00	240 00	200 00	137 38	140 28	114 02	
	Sandwich, Town	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	9	10	870 00	907 50	887 50	587 72	614 61	593 01	
	Belle River	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	300 00	300 00	195 00	171 69	175 36	111 16	
SOUTH ESSEX.	Mersea	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	3	140 00	145 00	145 00	82 40	85 32	86 10	
	Leamington	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	5	8	230 00	320 00	400 00	121 70	176 76	220 95	
	Amherstburgh	....	2	1	....	....	....	10	14	12	1000 00	1200 00	1105 00	615 98	788 70	688 00	
	Anderdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	180 00	120 00	180 00	93 60	62 71	95 20	
	Malden	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	120 00	140 00	74 89	62 71	74 03	
	Gosfield	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	240 00	245 00	320 00	124 79	128 02	206 91	
	Kingsville	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	4	160 00	160 00	170 00	102 39	102 71	108 75	
	Colchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	235 00	65 00	80 00	123 05	33 97	.....	Dunkin Act in force, 1880 1 2 3.
	Colchester, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	20 00	25 00	.....	.....	
FRONTENAC.	Kingston, Township	....	1	2	....	....	....	5	6	6	300 00	325 00	330 00	97 06	105 59	119 58	
	Storrington	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	140 00	120 00	45 29	45 49	43 49	
	Pittsburgh	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	3	5	260 00	258 15	245 00	84 12	83 88	88 79	
	Wolfe Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	160 00	180 00	230 00	51 77	58 48	83 35	
	Portsmouth	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	270 00	180 00	180 00	87 37	58 48	65 23	
GLENGARRY.	Charlottenburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	11	11	740 00	730 00	660 00	377 15	382 28	346 88	
	Lochiel	....	....	3	....	....	1	9	10	15	600 00	700 00	720 00	325 42	385 62	397 39	
	Lancaster	....	....	1	....	....	....	11	11	13	660 00	700 00	745 00	336 38	366 57	391 55	
	Kenyon	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	7	320 00	380 00	460 00	163 11	199 00	241 77	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.		Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
EAST GREY.	Artemesia	6	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proton	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Holland	8	7	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collingwood, Township	6	6	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Euphrasia	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Osprey	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH GREY.	Owen Sound	9	10	11	3	4	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sullivan	3	3	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meaford	6	6	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Derby	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Keppel	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sydenham	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	St. Vincent	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH GREY.	Durham	4	4	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bentinck	4	4	4	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glenelg	4	4	4	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normanby	9	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Egremont	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST GREY.	Artemesia	....	1	3	....	....	....	6	7	10	600 00	605 00	625 00	428 97	426 72	399 23	
	Proton	....	....	3	....	....	....	7	7	10	440 00	440 00	435 00	230 97	225 08	232 51	
	Holland	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	8	9	560 00	521 00	485 00	293 97	266 53	259 24	
	Collingwood, Township	....	1	3	....	....	....	7	9	10	470 00	550 00	545 00	270 47	305 79	314 57	
	Euphrasia	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	140 00	90 00	90 00	73 51	46 05	48 11	
	Osprey	....	3	3	....	....	....	4	8	8	260 00	335 00	355 00	136 50	171 36	189 75	
NORTH GREY.	Owen Sound	....	2	6	....	....	....	13	16	22	1490 00	1490 00	1810 00	882 48	835 31	1122 84	
	Sullivan	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	6	6	240 00	250 00	250 00	123 36	114 74	134 70	
	Meaford	....	4	1	....	....	....	8	12	9	900 00	920 00	905 00	588 92	562 91	607 54	
	Derby	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	5	260 00	280 00	245 00	133 65	128 49	132 01	
	Keppel	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	80 00	120 00	30 84	36 72	64 66	
	Sydenham	....	2	1	....	....	....	2	5	4	140 00	180 00	185 00	71 96	82 61	99 68	
	St. Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	30 84	27 54	32 33	
SOUTH GREY.	Durham	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	6	6	550 00	555 00	700 00	343 59	354 57	473 05	
	Bentinck	....	....	3	....	1	....	6	8	10	360 00	465 00	435 00	174 27	234 86	229 33	
	Glenelg	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	7	7	360 00	365 00	405 00	174 27	184 35	213 52	
	Normanby	....	5	1	....	....	....	9	15	12	540 00	655 00	665 00	261 31	330 83	350 58	
	Egremont	2	....	1	....	....	....	5	3	4	190 00	200 00	185 00	91 97	101 02	97 53	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
HALDIMAND.	Cayuga, Village	5	5	5	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Caledonia	4	4	4	....	....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oneida	3	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cayuga, North, T'wnship	4	4	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dunn	4	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rainham	4	4	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walpole	12	12	12	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Seneca	4	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HALTON.	Nelson	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Nassagaweya	3	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Esquesing	7	7	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burlington	4	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Georgetown	5	5	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oakville	5	5	.....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Milton	4	4	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Acton	3	3	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Trafalgar	6	6	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HAMILTON.	Hamilton City	74	87	96	2	2	57	55	58	7 and 1 Ex.	7	8	1	.....	3	1	4	2	1	2 B. & W.	2 B. & W.

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
HALDIMAND.	Cayuga, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	6	570 00	480 00	520 00	362 39	316 78	339 29	
	Caledonia	....	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	6	830 00	810 00	672 00	613 16	605 98	503 94	
	Oneida	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	210 00	200 00	180 00	113 11	109 32	98 68	
	Cayuga, North, T'wnship	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	129 27	131 20	131 58	
	Dunn	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	5	240 00	300 00	320 00	129 27	163 98	175 43	
	Rainham	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	129 28	131 20	131 58	
	Walpole	....	....	1	....	....	....	12	12	14	720 00	720 00	785 00	387 80	393 56	430 36	
	Seneca	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	5	6	320 00	400 00	405 00	209 28	263 98	267 20	
HALTON.	Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	270 00	270 00		144 79	140 48	.....	Scott Act in force, 1882 3, and 5 druggists' licenses issued thereunder, viz: 2 in Oakville, 1 in Milton, 1 in Acton and 1 in Georgetown.
	Nassagaweya	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	180 00	180 00		96 58	93 63	.....	
	Esquesing	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	.....	540 00	490 00		322 06	288 47	.....	
	Burlington	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	.....	400 00	400 00		288 71	284 84	.....	
	Georgetown	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	.....	350 00	355 00	1540 00	210 87	208 66	.....	
	Oakville	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	.....	620 00	620 00		388 13	380 10	.....	
	Milton	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	.....	480 00	505 00		331 61	339 49	.....	
	Acton	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	.....	255 00	225 00		171 52	138 63	.....	
	Trafalgar	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	6	.....	390 00	390 00		223 10	217 27	.....	
HAMILTON.	Hamilton, City	11	24	25	....	1	6	153	182	202	21902 50	23584 00	25995 00	15845 14	17288 74	18572 69	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
EAST HASTINGS.	Tyendinaga	9	7	10	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hungerford	8	8	8	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thurlow	8	8	8	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deseronto (formerly Mill Point)	3	4	4	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH HASTINGS.	Marmora and Lake	5	3	3	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntingdon	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stirling	4	4	3	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madoc, Township	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tudor, Limerick, Wollaston and Cashel	3	4	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tudor and Limerick	.....	.....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monteagle and Herschel	1	1	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rawdon	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madoc, Village	4	3	4	....	....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wicklow and Bangor	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST HASTINGS.	Bellevile	25	25	25	....	....	7	5	4	3	3	3	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
	Trenton	8	9	9	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sidney	4	5	5	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
EAST HASTINGS.	Tyendinaga	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	7	11	$ c. 580 00	$ c. 440 00	$ c. 644 85	$ c. 264 91	$ c. 197 44	$ c. 307 67	
	Hungerford	....	1	1	....	....	....	9	10	10	540 00	545 00	545 00	246 61	244 53	260 14	
	Thurlow	....	2	2	....	....	....	8	10	10	500 00	508 00	595 00	228 37	227 93	283 49	
	Deseronto (formerly Mill Point)	....	....	2	....	1	....	3	6	6	640 00	1005 00	810 00	522 70	836 87	679 29	
NORTH HASTINGS.	Marmora and Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	4	4	360 00	260 00	240 00	164 14	122 48	114 72	
	Huntingdon	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	3	120 00	125 00	125 00	54 71	58 88	59 74	
	Stirling	....	4	....	....	....	....	6	10	5	360 00	380 00	440 00	164 14	179 02	262 53	
	Madoc, Township	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	4	120 00	120 00	150 00	54 71	56 53	71 71	
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	120 00	120 00	63 83	56 53	57 36	
	Tudor, Limerick, Wollaston and Cashel	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	.....	180 00	240 00	.....	82 07	113 06	.....	
	Tudor and Limerick	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	114 72	
	Monteagle and Herschel	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	60 00	120 00	27 36	28 26	57 36	
	Rawdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	54 71	56 53	57 36	
	Madoc, Village	....	....	3	....	....	....	7	6	10	460 00	640 00	715 00	209 73	428 43	487 95	
	Wicklow and Bangor	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	28 26	28 69	
WEST HASTINGS.	Belleville	1	4	6	....	....	....	38	41	42	5872 50	5475 00	5246 67	4205 75	3869 77	3670 64	
	Trenton	....	4	2	....	....	....	10	17	13	1310 00	1597 50	1505 00	1027 45	1124 69	1055 14	
	Sidney	2	2	4	....	....	....	6	7	10	270 00	330 00	350 00	154 42	185 52	194 10	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
EAST HURON.	Grey	8	8	8																	
	McKillop	4	4	4																	
	Hullett, East part	2	2	2																	
	Morris	2	3	2																	
	Howick	9	9	9																	
	Turnberry, East part	3	3	3																	
	Brussels	5	5	5			1	1	1												
	Wroxeter	3	3	3																	
SOUTH HURON.	Exeter	5	5	5			3	3	2												
	Seaforth	7	7	7			2	2	3								1				
	Goderich, Township, S. part	1	1	1																	
	Bayfield	4	3	3			1	1	1					1							
	Stephen	11	11	11																	
	Usborne	3	3	3									1								
	Hay	8	7	7			1							1							
	Tuckersmith	4	4	4			1	1	1												
	Stanley	4	4	4																	
WEST HURON.	Goderich, Town	10	10	10			3	3	3												
	Wawanosh, East	2	2	1																	
	Hullett, West part	1	1	1																	
	Wawanosh, West	3	3	2											1						
	Turnberry, West part	2	1	1										1							
	Wingham	7	7	6			2	2	2						1	1					
	Clinton	7	7	7			1	1	1												
	Ashfield	5	4	5																	
	Colborne	7	7	6									1	1							1
	Blythe	4	4	4			1	1	1									1			

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882 3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST HURON.	Grey	....	....	1	....	....	....	8	8	9	486 00	480 00	485 00	237 67	237 68	242 98	
	McKillop	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	5	4	245 00	265 00	260 00	119 82	131 21	130 25	
	Hullett, East part	....	2	2	....	....	....	2	4	4	120 00	130 00	130 00	58 68	64 38	65 13	
	Morris	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	120 00	180 00	140 00	58 68	89 13	70 14	
	Howick	2	2	2	....	....	....	11	11	11	565 00	550 00	570 00	276 31	272 36	285 55	
	Turnberry, East part	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	180 00	285 00	88 02	89 15	142 78	
	Brussels	....	1	4	....	....	....	6	7	10	690 00	685 00	690 00	485 62	485 61	490 38	
	Wroxeter	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	225 00	185 00	180 00	133 01	91 62	90 18	
SOUTH HURON.	Exeter	....	2	....	....	....	....	8	10	7	610 00	620 00	790 00	398 12	403 42	586 51	
	Seaforth	1	2	4	....	....	....	11	11	14	1505 00	1480 00	1460 00	1176 14	1148 48	1079 56	
	Goderich, Township, S. part	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	80 00	60 00	33 51	44 64	33 46	
	Bayfield	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	5	5	300 00	295 00	265 00	167 58	164 60	147 76	
	Stephen	2	2	3	....	....	....	13	13	14	690 00	670 00	675 00	385 42	373 84	376 38	
	Usborne	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	5	3	235 00	210 00	180 00	131 27	117 16	100 36	
	Hay	....	2	1	....	....	....	9	10	8	560 00	485 00	445 00	312 80	270 62	248 14	
	Tuckersmith	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	5	300 00	325 00	300 00	167 58	181 33	167 28	
	Stanley	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	260 00	245 00	240 00	145 24	136 70	133 82	
WEST HURON.	Goderich, Town	....	2	1	....	....	....	13	15	14	1665 00	1655 00	1710 00	1187 45	1185 18	1205 78	
	Wawanosh, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	185 00	120 00	60 00	103 18	67 31	33 12	
	Hullett, West part	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	33 47	33 66	33 12	
	Wawanosh, West	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	200 00	155 00	100 39	112 19	85 53	
	Turnberry, West part	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	150 00	75 00	80 00	83 66	42 08	44 15	
	Wingham	....	6	....	....	....	....	10	15	9	935 00	990 00	782 50	603 33	634 35	468 77	
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	8	850 00	850 00	870 00	566 95	568 98	574 21	
	Ashfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	5	300 00	240 00	300 00	167 33	134 62	165 54	
	Colborne	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	9	7	485 52	440 00	390 00	270 80	246 81	215 20	
	Blythe	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	6	375 00	420 00	473 75	242 33	268 52	296 72	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
EAST KENT.	Howard	4	4	3	....	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blenheim	3	4	4	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dresden	5	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thamesville	3	3	3	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Camden	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bothwell	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harwich	9	10	9	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Orford	7	7	6	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ridgetown	4	4	4	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WEST KENT.	Chatham, Town	15	13	15	....	....	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chatham, Township	4	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dover	3	4	5	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wallaceburg	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tilbury, East	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Raleigh	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KINGSTON.	Kingston, City	62	62	52	2	1	20	20	22	3	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST KENT.	Howard	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	5	4	374 00	300 00	240 00	208 04	168 02	131 53	
	Blenheim	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	5	6	255 00	345 00	465 00	175 10	237 22	327 17	
	Dresden	1	4	1	....	....	....	6	9	6	507 00	540 00	725 00	370 60	390 42	510 34	
	Thamesville	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	5	475 00	495 00	425 00	359 58	371 82	314 28	
	Camden	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	147 00	125 00	120 00	81 74	70 01	65 77	
	Bothwell	1	....	....	....	....	....	6	5	5	647 00	610 00	630 00	457 45	434 01	440 26	
	Harwich	4	3	2	....	....	....	14	14	11	693 00	695 00	590 00	385 35	389 23	323 37	
	Orford	1	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	6	467 00	460 00	550 00	259 55	257 61	301 45	
	Ridgetown	2	2	2	....	....	....	8	8	8	664 00	660 00	780 00	498 04	497 23	549 52	
WEST KENT.	Chatham, Town	....	7	5	....	....	....	20	26	26	6870 00	6625 00	7305 00	5976 24	5761 31	6429 93	
	Chatham, Township	....	3	....	....	....	....	4	8	5	260 00	315 00	325 00	116 55	142 26	162 94	
	Dover	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	4	9	295 00	300 00	530 00	157 08	168 39	303 11	
	Wallaceburg	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	6	6	651 00	675 00	635 00	473 91	485 81	482 92	
	Tilbury, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00	20 00	....	....	....	Dunkin Act in force, 1880-1-2-3.
	Raleigh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 00	16 62	20 00	26 90	....	....	
KINGSTON.	Kingston, City	....	6	12	....	....	....	85	92	91	12550 00	12790 00	12057 50	8932 45	9148 41	8541 91	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
EAST LAMBTON.	Forest	5	5	5			2	2	2												1
	Bosanquet																		1	1	
	Warwick	2	2	2																	
	Brooke	4	1	1																	
	Wyoming	3	3	3			1	1	1												
	Watford	4	4	4			2	2	2												
	Euphemia	3	3	3			1														
	Plympton	3	3	3			1														
	Arkona	2	2	2																	
	Thedford	3	2	3	1		2	2	2												
	Alvinston		3	4					1												
WEST LAMBTON.	Petrolia	7	8	9			3	3	3												
	Moore	9	9	9			1	2	1												
	Sarnia, Township	1	1	1																	
	Sombra	6	6	6			4	3	3												
	Oil Springs	2	2	2																	
	Enniskillen	2	2	3			2	1	1												
	Dawn	1	1	1																	
	Sarnia, Town	9	9	9			6	6	6												
	Point Edward	5	4	4	1	1															1
NORTH LANARK.	Lanark, Village	2	2	2																	
	Pakenham	3	3	3			1	1	1												
	Dalhousie	2	2	2																	
	Almonte	4	4	4																	
	Carleton Place	4	4	4			1	1	1												
	Ramsay	3	3	3																	

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amount received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
EAST LAMBTON.	Forest	....	2	1	....	1	....	7	10	8	800 00	727 50	825 00	598 40	540 63	600 01	Scott Act in force for first two months of 1881-2 and four licenses granted thereunder, viz.: in Forest, Watford, Arkona, and Alvinston. The ordinary licenses mentioned in this Schedule issued for remainder of the year.
	Bosanquet	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	110 00	45 00	90 00	68 77	32 37	56 14	
	Warwick	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	140 00	100 00	125 00	75 86	49 49	64 52	
	Brooke	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	1	240 00	55 00	60 00	130 04	27 21	30 97	
	Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	320 00	280 00	400 00	210 04	178 97	283 87	
	Watford	....	....	4	....	....	....	6	6	10	780 00	642 50	740 00	578 41	488 45	546 46	
	Euphemia	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	3	370 00	195 00	225 00	250 88	119 23	137 91	
	Plympton	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	340 00	275 00	260 00	220 88	166 39	163 24	
	Arkona	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	220 00	207 50	260 00	165 02	151 96	182 59	
	Thedford	....	....	1	....	....	1	5	5	7	600 00	510 00	610 00	462 55	383 70	460 00	
	Alvinston	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	5	.....	202 50	430 00	.....	114 13	284 84	
WEST LAMBTON.	Petrolia	....	3	2	....	....	....	10	14	14	915 00	855 03	1255 00	573 72	527 95	773 29	Scott Act in force for first two months of 1881-2, and four licenses issued thereunder, viz.: Two in Petrolia, one in Moore, and one in Sombra. The ordinary licenses mentioned in this Schedule issued for remainder of the year.
	Moore	1	3	4	....	....	....	11	14	14	605 00	587 50	1105 00	353 20	334 51	809 69	
	Sarnia, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	90 00	60 00	70 00	56 69	38 58	44 87	
	Sombra	....	2	1	....	....	....	10	11	10	600 00	502 50	665 00	350 33	285 90	386 45	
	Oil Springs	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	100 00	120 00	70 06	57 19	69 73	
	Enniskillen	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	3	6	240 00	150 00	270 00	140 12	85 77	156 90	
	Dawn	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2	60 00	50 00	65 00	35 03	28 59	37 78	
	Sarnia, Town	....	2	1	....	....	....	15	17	16	1800 00	1648 41	2295 00	1300 59	1199 48	1773 49	
	Point Edward	....	4	4	....	....	....	5	9	10	500 00	445 00	540 00	375 13	340 09	405 96	
NORTH LANARK.	Lanark, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	220 00	220 00	280 00	146 47	148 17	166 31	
	Pakenham	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	280 00	240 00	92 95	112 42	88 40	
	Dalhousie	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	120 00	120 00	54 21	48 17	44 20	
	Almonte	....	1	2	....	....	....	4	5	6	400 00	525 00	510 00	252 95	306 53	288 93	
	Carleton Place	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	520 00	645 00	540 00	336 20	390 62	337 88	
	Ramsay	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	255 00	215 00	210 00	144 70	104 09	96 30	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
SOUTH LANARK.	Perth	7	7	7	....	....	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Smith's Falls	4	5	5	....	....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beckwith	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bathurst	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Drummond	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Sherbrooke	.....	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Elmsley	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.	Prescott	9	9	9	....	....	5	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edwardsburgh	6	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Elmsley	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kemptville	4	4	4	....	....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kitley	5	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oxford	2	3	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Augusta	4	4	4	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merrickville	3	3	3	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wolford	3	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cardinal	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LENNOX.	Napanee	7	7	7	1	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bath	2	2	2	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Adolphustown	1	1	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Amherst Island	2	2	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ernestown	5	5	5	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Fredericksburgh	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Richmond	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH LANARK.	Perth	1	....	1	....	....	....	12	10	11	1695 00	1500 00	1600 00	1248 71	1070 47	1127 15	
	Smith's Falls	....	1	2	....	....	....	6	7	9	970 00	930 00	1120 00	761 83	734 01	888 85	
	Beckwith	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	140 00	120 00	120 00	63 31	55 57	56 95	
	Bathurst	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	27 13	27 78	28 48	
	Drummond	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	130 00	135 00	130 00	64 26	67 88	66 95	
	South Sherbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	27 78	28 48	
	North Elmsley	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	18 52	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE AND SOUTH GRENVILLE.	Prescott	....	3	4	....	....	....	14	15	18	2085 00	1910 00	2060 00	1550 77	1405 34	1511 62	
	Edwardsburgh	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	4	2	380 00	160 00	120 00	201 95	83 47	62 28	
	South Elmsley	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	63 78	62 60	62 29	
	Kemptville	....	2	1	....	....	....	5	8	7	700 00	970 00	735 00	559 43	764 32	549 81	
	Kitley	....	2	1	....	....	....	5	7	6	300 00	310 00	325 00	159 43	161 72	168 67	
	Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	120 00	180 00	180 00	63 78	93 90	93 42	
	Augusta	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	4	300 00	280 00	240 00	159 43	146 07	124 56	
	Merrickville	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	3	440 00	405 00	300 00	308 81	287 81	213 42	
	Wolford	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	180 00	120 00	120 00	95 67	62 60	62 29	
	Cardinal	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	150 00	150 00	150 00	93 78	92 60	92 29	
LENNOX.	Napanee	....	2	1	....	....	....	9	12	11	1840 00	2000 00	1875 00	1412 49	1504 68	1467 94	
	Bath	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	4	5	240 00	240 00	245 00	104 98	110 78	114 63	
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	93 55	60 00	26 24	43 30	28 07	
	Amherst Island	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	3	3	120 00	125 00	125 00	52 50	57 71	58 48	
	Ernestown	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	6	6	320 00	325 00	305 00	140 00	150 02	142 71	
	North Fredericksburgh	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	20 00	60 00	.....	.....	28 07	
	Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	9 23	9 36	Dunkin Act in force, 1880-83.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
LINCOLN.	Niagara, Township	4	3	3																	
	St. Catharines	35	31	31			7	10	10					3					2	1	1
	Grimsby, Township	2	2	3			1	1	1												
	Grantham	3	3	3																	
	Merritton	4	4	6															1	2	
	Louth	4	4	4																	
	Port Dalhousie	4	4	4			1	1	1										1	1	1
	Clinton	4	1	1			1														
	Grimsby, Village	3	3	3																	
	Niagara, Town	5	5	5			2	1	2										1	1	1
	Beamsville		3	3				1	1												
LONDON.	London, City	45	45	47			27	24	26	2	2	3	14	4		10	1			1 Beer and Wine.	
EAST MIDDLESEX.	London, Township	25	27	25											1						
	North Dorchester	6	6	6			1	1	1												
	Westminster	20	21	20			1	1	1												
	London East, Town	10	10	12			3	3	2				1							1	
	West Nissouri	4	4	4			1	1										1			
	Petersville	3	3				2	2													
	London West, Village, formerly Petersville			2					2												

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
LINCOLN.	Niagara, Township	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	5	3	240 00	190 00	180 00	139 49	106 43	101 71	
	St. Catharines	....	8	8	....	1	....	44	54	50	5105 00	4923 75	4812 50	3236 91	3036 83	2990 07	
	Grimsby, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	200 00	180 00	240 00	116 24	100 84	135 61	
	Grantham	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	220 00	180 00	200 00	127 80	100 84	113 01	
	Merritton	....	1	3	....	....	....	5	7	9	675 00	630 00	635 00	561 96	495 85	463 20	
	Louth	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4	240 00	240 00	240 00	139 53	134 44	135 61	
	Port Dalhousie	....	1	....	....	....	1	6	7	7	747 50	692 50	575 00	584 17	545 16	411 90	
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	1	300 00	60 00	60 00	174 37	33 61	33 91	
	Grimsby, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	240 00	260 00	240 00	164 62	172 03	161 71	
	Niagara, Town	....	....	....	....	1	....	8	8	8	600 00	525 00	600 00	348 73	294 10	339 03	
	Beamsville	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	5	4	.....	245 00	240 00	.....	137 25	135 61	
LONDON.	London, City	....	9	10	....	....	1	98	86	87	10591 69	9788 23	9921 00	6842 27	6028 47	6360 35	
EAST MIDDLESEX.	London, Township	....	4	2	....	....	....	25	31	28	1580 00	1740 00	1645 00	882 05	1018 15	919 24	
	North Dorchester	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	8	7	420 00	425 00	460 00	238 08	245 09	257 06	
	Westminster	....	3	2	....	....	....	21	25	23	1340 00	1389 00	1390 00	748 08	812 84	776 75	
	London East, Town	....	2	2	....	....	....	14	16	16	1640 00	1735 00	1560 00	1182 88	1270 20	1017 35	
	West Nissouri	....	2	2	....	....	....	5	7	7	340 00	370 00	256 00	189 81	216 47	143 06	
	Petersville	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	.....	620 00	540 00	.....	452 13	415 56	.....	
	London West, Village, formerly Petersville	....	....	2	....	....	....	.....	.....	6	.....	80 00	510 00	.....	46 75	373 23	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORTH MIDDLESEX.	East Williams	3	3	3																	
	McGillivray	4	3	2																	
	Adelaide	3	3	3																	
	Biddulph	5	5	5										1							
	Ailsa Craig	3	3	3			2	2	2												
	Lobo	4	4	4																	
	Parkhill	5	5	5			2	2	2												
	Lucan	4	4	4			2	2	2						1						
	West Williams	2	2																		
WEST MIDDLESEX.	Ekfrid	4	4	4																	
	Strathroy	8	8	8			3	3	2												
	Wardsville	3	3	3																	
	Metcalfe	4	4	4			1	1	1												
	Delaware	2	2	2			1														
	Caradoc	5	6	6																	
	Glencoe	4	4	4																	
	Mosa		1	1																	
	Newbury	3	3	3			3		1												
MONCK.	Wainfleet	3	3	3																	
	Canborough	1	2	2	1	1															
	Caistor	1	2	2	1	1															
	Sherbrooke	1	1	1																	
	Dunnville	5	6	6			2	2	2												
	Gainsborough	4	4	4																	
	Pelham																				

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH MIDDLESEX.	East Williams	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	180 00	185 00	180 00	91 79	92 95	86 15	
	McGillivray	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	4	3	240 00	205 00	145 00	122 37	102 99	69 41	
	Adelaide	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	91 79	90 43	86 15	
	Biddulph	1	1	1	....	....	....	6	6	6	326 00	305 00	305 00	166 22	153 23	145 98	
	Ailsa Craig	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	6	6	411 00	423 75	410 00	261 02	267 00	250 98	
	Lobo	....	1	2	....	....	....	4	5	6	260 00	245 00	250 00	132 57	123 09	119 66	
	Parkhill	....	1	1	....	....	....	7	8	8	795 00	860 00	805 00	579 33	608 71	570 38	
	Lucan	1	1	2	....	....	....	7	7	9	485 00	505 00	530 00	306 10	313 42	318 84	
	West Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	120 00	140 00	.....	61 19	70 33	.....	
WEST MIDDLESEX.	Ekfrid	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	240 00	245 00	320 00	120 95	126 78	168 18	
	Strathroy	....	2	3	....	....	....	11	13	13	1500 00	1430 00	1295 00	1013 78	990 89	870 36	
	Wardsville	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	3	225 00	270 00	285 00	135 71	161 43	171 14	
	Metcalfe	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	4	6	240 00	240 00	250 00	120 95	124 19	131 39	
	Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	90 71	93 15	94 60	
	Caradoc	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	6	340 00	360 00	360 00	171 61	186 29	189 21	
	Glencoe	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	5	360 00	360 00	365 00	240 95	244 19	248 76	
	Mosa	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2	1	.....	65 00	60 00	.....	33 63	31 53	
	Newbury	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	255 00	260 00	355 00	165 71	170 73	241 14	
MONCK.	Wainfleet	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	3	6	180 00	200 00	195 00	64 68	79 70	81 62	
	Canborough	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4	60 00	90 00	175 00	21 56	35 86	73 23	
	Caistor	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	4	60 00	120 00	155 00	21 56	47 82	64 87	
	Sherbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	21 56	23 91	25 12	
	Dunnville	....	2	1	....	....	....	7	10	9	920 00	1050 00	1005 00	638 10	731 19	722 98	
	Gainsborough	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	5	5	280 00	245 00	285 00	100 59	97 63	119 29	
	Pelham	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	19 93	.....	Dunkin Act in force, 1880-83.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.				Wholesale.				Extended Tavern.				Extended Shop.				Six Months.			
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																				
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.	Morrison	1	1	1																					
	Bracebridge	4	4	4			2	2	2																
	McKellar	1	1	1																					
	Foley	2	2	2																					
	Stephenson	2	2	2																					
	Wood and Medora	1	1	1																				1	
	Macaulay	2	3	3																					
	Draper and Oakley	2	2	2																					
	Humphrey	3	3	3																		1	1	1	
	Gravenhurst	5	5	5			2	2	2																
	Stisted	1	1	1																					
	McDougall																								
	McLean and Ridout		1	2																					
	Armour		2	3																					
	Ryde																								
	Chaffey			4					1																
	Strong			1																					
	Chapman			2																					
	Unorganized Territory	20	17	11											1										
NIPISSING.	Nipissing District—Unorganized Territory	3	10	8	1		1	8	5																

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.	Morrison							1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	33 67	33 25	33 45	
	Bracebridge		1					6	7	6	480 00	495 00	450 00	313 24	314 42	290 72	
	McKellar							1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	33 67	33 25	33 45	
	Foley		1					2	3	2	120 00	164 87	140 00	67 33	91 36	78 06	
	Stephenson							2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	67 33	66 49	66 91	
	Wood and Medora		1					1	2	2	60 00	65 00	90 00	33 66	36 02	50 18	
	Macaulay			1				2	3	4	140 00	180 00	205 00	78 56	99 74	114 29	
	Draper and Oakley							2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	67 33	66 49	66 91	
	Humphrey							4	4	4	210 00	210 00	210 00	117 83	116 37	117 07	
	Gravenhurst		2	1				7	9	8	420 00	470 00	425 00	235 69	260 43	236 96	
	Stisted							1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	33 67	33 25	33 45	
	McDougall										30 52			1 02			Duukin Act in force. Amount received was in respect of expenses.
	McLean and Ridout								1	2	50 52	70 00	160 00	14 35	43 25	106 91	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force 1880-1. Amount received in that year was in respect of expenses.
	Armour			1					2	4		120 00	185 00		66 49	103 15	
	Ryde										20 00			11 22			
	Chaffey			2						7			310 00			172 83	
	Strong									1			60 00			33 45	
	Chapman									2			120 00			66 90	
	Unorganized Territory		2	4				20	20	15	1220 00	1085 00	680 00				Payable to the Province, less proportion of expenses.
NIPISSING.	Nipissing District—Unorganized Territory		3					4	22	13	240 00	1545 00	1300 00				Payable to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORFOLK.	Middleton	8	9			1	1													
	Townsend																			
	Walsingham	6	7																	
	Simcoe	7	8			3	3													
	Windham	11	11																	
	Woodhouse	2	2																	
	Charlotteville	7	8																	
	Houghton	3	4																	
	Waterford	3	2			1	1													
	Port Dover	4	4			1	1													
NORTH NORFOLK.	Middleton			9				1												
	Simcoe			8				3												
	Windham			10	1															
	Waterford			3				1												
SOUTH NORFOLK	Walsingham			6																
	Woodhouse			2																
	Charlotteville			9																
	Houghton			4																
	Port Dover			4				1												
EAST NORTHUM-BERLAND.	Seymour	2	1	2																
	Murray	3	2	2																
	Cramahé	2	2	2																
	Percy	3	3	3		1	1	1												
	Colborne	4	4	4		1	1	1												
	Camphellford	4	5	5		2	2	3				1						1	1	
	Hastings	3	3	3		2	2	2										1		1
	Brighton, Village	4	3	4	1													1		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORFOLK.	Middleton		2					9	12		540 00	610 00		294 61	331 54		For figures of 1882-3, see North Norfolk and South Norfolk, respectively, *infra*.
	Townsend										20 00	20 00		10 91	10 87		
	Walsingham		1					6	8		360 90	470 00		196 42	255 45		
	Simcoe		3					10	14		1120 00	1175 00		702 05	739 08		
	Windham		3					11	14		750 00	695 00		409 16	377 75		
	Woodhouse							2	2		150 00	120 00		81 85	65 22		
	Charlotteville		3					7	11		450 00	535 00		245 51	290 79		
	Houghton							3	4		180 00	240 00		98 22	130 44		
	Waterford							4	3		255 00	195 00		145 95	112 85		
	Port Dover		2					5	7		425 00	435 00		288 67	293 49		
NORTH NORFOLK.	Middleton			2						12			630 00			320 92	For figures of 1880-1-2, see Norfolk, *supra*.
	Simcoe			1						12			1145 00			692 12	
	Windham			1						12			635 00			323 46	
	Waterford									4			340 00			222 25	
SOUTH NORFOLK	Walsingham			1						7			405 00			180 45	Do do.
	Woodhouse			2						4			130 00			57 92	
	Charlotteville									9			540 00			240 59	
	Houghton									4			240 00			106 92	
	Port Dover									5			425 00			258 66	
EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Seymour		1					2	2	2	120 00	65 00	120 00	57 18	29 98	57 83	
	Murray		1					3	3	2	220 00	125 00	120 00	104 83	57 66	57 84	
	Cramahé			1				2	2	3	150 00	150 00	135 00	87 18	85 35	70 25	
	Percy		1	2				4	5	6	320 00	325 00	390 00	194 36	193 02	229 40	
	Colborne		1	3				5	6	8	300 00	305 00	315 00	142 96	140 71	151 81	
	Campbellford		1					8	9	8	510 05	567 50	640 00	296 07	322 39	370 60	
	Hastings			2				6	5	8	570 00	500 00	560 00	386 78	338 40	383 85	
	Brighton, Village		1				2	4	5	6	380 00	295 00	370 00	243 90	168 42	209 41	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Alnwick	1	1	1															1	1	1
	South Monaghan	2	2	2																	
	Haldimand	3	4	4																	
	Hamilton	7	7	7																	
	Cobourg, Town	14	12	14			5	5	5						2						
NORTH ONTARIO.	Reach	5	6	7			1	1	1												
	Uxbridge, Village	4	4	4				1	1												
	Brock	4	5	4																	
	Mara	5	4	5			1	1	1												
	Thorah	3	3	3			1	1	2												
	Port Perry	4	4	5			2	2	2												
	Uxbridge, Township	5	5	5																	
	Scott	3	3	3																	
	Rama	2	2	3			1	1	1												
	Cannington, Village	3	2	3			2	2	2												
SOUTH ONTARIO.	Oshawa	6	6	6			1	1	1												
	Whitby, Town	7	7	7	1	1	2	2	2												
	Whitby, Township	2	2	2																	
	Whitby, East, Township	3	3	3																	
	Pickering	9	9	10																	
OTTAWA.	Ottawa, City	75	75	75			72	77	76							1	2			1	1
NORTH OXFORD.	East Nissouri	2	2	2																	
	Blandford	3	2	2																	
	East Zorra	3	4	4			2	2	1												
	Embro	2	2	2																	
	West Zorra	2	3	3																	
	Woodstock	11	13	13			5	5	4												
	Blenheim	13	12	11																	

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.	Alnwick							2	2	2	90 00	120 00	90 00	43 16	64 28	48 09	
	South Monaghan							2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	57 55	64 26	64 12	
	Haldimand							3	4	4	230 00	240 00	260 00	110 28	128 54	138 92	
	Hamilton		1	2				7	8	9	460 00	455 00	490 00	220 59	243 68	261 82	
	Cobourg, Town		3	1				19	22	20	3123 00	2957 50	2970 00	2314 28	2193 62	2250 53	
NORTH ONTARIO.	Reach			2				6	7	10	360 00	450 00	590 00	185 01	224 09	305 47	
	Uxbridge, Village		1					4	6	5	400 00	595 00	530 00	283 35	401 72	372 91	
	Brock		1					4	6	4	240 00	305 00	260 00	123 35	151 87	132 63	
	Mara		1	1				6	6	7	450 00	325 00	365 00	255 57	161 84	184 57	
	Thorah		1	2				4	5	7	300 00	305 00	390 00	183 35	182 01	247 17	
	Port Perry		1	2				6	7	9	920 00	925 00	1100 00	735 27	731 71	874 89	
	Uxbridge, Township			1				5	5	6	300 00	300 00	305 00	154 17	149 38	154 29	
	Scott							3	3	3	180 00	200 00	180 00	92 50	99 60	90 85	
	Rama							3	3	4	260 00	240 00	240 00	133 61	119 52	121 14	
	Cannington, Village			3				5	4	8	425 00	450 00	445 00	279 17	279 31	281 52	
SOUTH ONTARIO.	Oshawa	1	1	2				8	8	9	1245 00	1125 00	1170 00	899 51	842 95	869 08	
	Whitby, Town		7					9	17	10	1160 00	1195 00	1200 00	777 74	802 03	808 35	
	Whitby, Township			1				2	2	3	220 00	190 00	175 00	151 39	122 50	116 11	
	Whitby, East, Township		1					3	4	3	210 00	215 00	230 00	111 99	116 17	124 93	
	Pickering	1	2					10	11	10	1290 00	775 00	880 00	1010 66	488 13	555 82	
OTTAWA.	Ottawa, City	1	2	9	2	7	9	151	164	170	18904 00	19320 00	19384 00	12974 79	13330 80	13379 66	
NORTH OXFORD.	East Nissouri							2	2	2	120 00	160 00	175 00	65 86	88 85	96 14	
	Blandford							3	2	2	180 00	120 00	120 00	98 79	66 64	65 92	
	East Zorra	1	1	1				6	7	6	305 00	365 00	305 00	167 40	202 71	167 54	
	Embro	1	1	2				3	3	4	205 00	285 00	210 00	148 61	193 85	151 42	
	West Zorra		2					2	5	3	140 00	190 00	180 00	76 83	105 52	98 81	
	Woodstock		2	4				16	20	21	1990 00	2100 00	1940 00	1349 28	1437 46	1309 04	
	Blenheim		3	1				13	15	12	780 00	735 00	785 00	428 03	408 19	431 21	

SCHEDULE O.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
SOUTH OXFORD.	Ingersoll	11	12	12	....	....	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tilsonburg	4	5	5	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Norwich, Village	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Oxford	4	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Norwich	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Norwich	6	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dereham	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Oxford	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Oxford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
PEEL.	Brampton	6	6	6	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chinguacousy	12	11	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto	14	13	13	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Toronto Gore	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Streetsville	2	2	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH PERTH.	Mornington	16	13	12	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ellice	5	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wallace	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elma	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Logan	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Listowel	7	7	8	....	....	3	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stratford	20	20	22	....	....	9	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Easthope	4	3	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milverton	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH OXFORD.	Ingersoll	....	2	2	....	....	1	16	18	19	2855 00	2660 00	2615 00	2165 71	2037 92	2065 09	
	Tilsonburg	....	3	2	....	....	....	6	10	9	640 00	860 00	835 00	398 63	583 79	592 87	
	Norwich, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	4	220 00	240 00	240 00	117 87	128 58	138 08	
	North Oxford	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	260 00	190 00	260 00	139 32	101 80	149 59	
	North Norwich	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	120 00	125 00	120 00	64 30	66 96	69 04	
	South Norwich	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	5	4	380 00	245 00	240 15	203 62	131 26	138 16	
	Dereham	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	4	345 00	240 00	240 00	184 85	128 58	138 08	
	West Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	120 00	120 00	60 00	64 30	64 30	34 52	
	East Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	32 16	32 15	34 52	
PEEL.	Brampton	....	2	3	....	....	....	8	10	11	1000 00	1010 00	1015 00	703 36	698 55	698 74	
	Chinguacousy	....	1	2	....	....	....	12	12	13	840 00	775 00	727 50	506 28	456 35	425 71	
	Toronto	....	2	1	....	....	1	16	18	17	1062 50	1028 75	992 50	612 89	580 75	557 94	
	Toronto Gore	....	1	1	....	....	....	5	6	6	300 00	305 00	305 00	160 95	158 85	157 73	
	Streetsville	....	2	....	....	....	....	3	5	3	260 00	250 00	240 00	167 30	158 97	153 08	
NORTH PERTH.	Mornington	....	2	3	....	....	....	17	16	16	1021 00	850 00	820 00	593 06	478 00	485 82	
	Ellice	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	6	7	320 00	420 00	405 00	185 87	227 49	239 95	
	Wallace	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	5	180 00	180 00	265 00	104 57	102 43	157 00	
	Elma	....	1	4	....	....	....	6	8	10	380 00	380 00	380 00	220 72	200 90	225 13	
	Logan	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	180 00	140 00	120 00	104 56	79 67	71 11	
	Listowel	....	4	2	....	....	....	10	15	13	1370 00	1450 00	1340 00	1034 69	1019 82	977 29	
	Stratford	....	7	11	....	....	....	29	35	42	4374 00	4335 00	4345 00	3391 48	3271 62	3754 84	
	North Easthope	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	4	5	240 00	210 00	245 00	139 42	119 50	145 15	
	Milverton	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	3	6	.....	180 00	195 00	.....	102 43	115 53	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipalities.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1880-81.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1881-2.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1882-3.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1881-2.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1882-3.	Shop. 1880-81.	Shop. 1881-2.	Shop. 1882-3.	Wholesale. 1880-81.	Wholesale. 1881-2.	Wholesale. 1882-3.	Extended Tavern. 1880-81.	Extended Tavern. 1881-2.	Extended Tavern. 1882-3.	Extended Shop. 1880-81.	Extended Shop. 1881-2.	Extended Shop. 1882-3.	Six Months. 1880-81.	Six Months. 1881-2.	Six Months. 1882-3.
SOUTH PERTH.	South Easthope	6	6	6																	
	Fullarton	3	2	3																	
	Mitchell	7	7	7			2	2	3												
	Hibbert	6	6	6			2	2	1												
	Downie	7	6	7																	
	St. Mary's	11	9	10			2	2	2					1							
	Blanchard	6	6	4											1						
EAST PETERBOROUGH.	Ashburnham	2	2	3			3	3	3												
	Asphodel	1	1	1																	
	Dummer	2	2	2																	
	Otonabee	5	3	6	1																
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	3	3	4																1	1
	Norwood	3	3	3				1	1												
	Belmont and Methuen	1	2	2																	
	Douro	2	2	2					1												
WEST PETERBORO'.	Smith	3	3	3																	
	Lakefield	4	4	4																	
	Peterborough	17	17	19			9	10	10												
	North Monaghan	1	1	1																	
	Ennismore	2	2																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH PERTH.	South Easthope	1	....	1	....	....	....	7	6	7	405 00	405 00	395 00	231 05	223 06	224 55	
	Fullarton	....	1	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	215 00	185 00	102 70	118 42	105 16	
	Mitchell	....	1	1	....	....	....	9	10	11	980 00	925 00	1005 00	636 38	590 40	657 63	
	Hibbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	8	7	510 00	490 00	430 00	290 95	269 88	244 45	
	Downie	1	1	2	....	....	....	8	7	9	505 00	400 00	530 00	288 08	220 30	301 30	
	St. Mary's	....	1	2	....	....	....	13	13	14	1855 00	1812 50	1670 00	1373 94	1396 89	1247 10	
	Blanchard	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	7	6	370 00	365 00	320 00	211 08	201 04	181 92	
EAST PETERBOROUGH.	Ashburnham	....	....	....	....	1	1	5	6	7	400 00	405 00	485 00	226 90	227 00	293 37	
	Asphodel	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	25 38	24 98	28 51	
	Dummer	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	160 00	125 00	140 00	67 67	52 05	66 50	
	Otonabee	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	6	300 00	210 00	360 00	126 90	87 44	170 99	
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	....	3	1	....	....	....	4	7	5	230 00	225 00	265 00	97 28	93 68	125 87	
	Norwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	180 00	300 00	300 00	76 14	159 92	173 99	
	Belmont and Methuen	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	60 00	120 00	140 00	25 38	49 96	66 50	
	Douro	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	140 00	180 00	50 76	58 30	85 50	
WEST PETERBORO.'	Smith	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	3	4	180 00	205 00	205 00	101 69	116 59	116 70	
	Lakefield	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	300 00	305 00	300 00	195 59	199 34	196 62	
	Peterborough	....	3	1	....	....	....	26	30	30	4160 00	4515 00	4725 00	3255 00	3473 16	3689 08	
	North Monaghan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	33 89	34 12	34 16	
	Ennismore	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	160 00	180 00	.....	90 39	102 37	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by Municipalities, Shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
PRESCOTT.	South Plantagenet	3	6	6			1														
	East Hawkesbury	7	5	5				1	1												
	Longueuil	1	2	2																	
	North Plantagenet	3	5	6			1	2	3												
	Caledonia	4	4	3																	
	Alfred	2	4	5																	
	West Hawkesbury	4	4	4			1	1	1												
	Hawkesbury, Village	2	3	3																	
	L'Orignal	3	3	3			1	1	1												
PRINCE EDWARD.	Picton	6	6	7			2	2	2												
	South Marysburgh	3	3	2																	
	Wellington	3	2	2				1	1								1				
	Sophiasburgh	3	3	2																	
	Hillier	3	3	3																	
	Ameliasburgh	6	7	6													1		1		
	Hallowell																				
NORTH RENFREW.	Bromley	3	2	2			2	2	3												
	Pembroke	8	9	9			5	5	5												
	Ross	1	1	1			1	1	1												
	Westmeath	5	5	6																	
	Wilberforce	2	3	3					1												
	Head, Maria and Clara	3		2	1	1	3		1												
	Petawawa																				

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
PRESCOTT.	South Plantagenet							4	6	6	240 00	380 00	360 00	121 95	206 49	197 44	
	East Hawkesbury							7	6	6	420 00	360 00	360 00	213 38	195 63	197 44	
	Longueuil							1	2	2	60 00	120 00	120 00	30 49	65 21	65 81	
	North Plantagenet			1				4	7	10	260 00	440 00	540 00	132 10	239 10	296 14	
	Caledonia							4	4	3	240 00	240 00	180 00	121 94	130 41	98 72	
	Alfred			1				2	4	6	120 00	260 00	300 00	60 96	141 29	164 53	
	West Hawkesbury			2				5	5	7	490 00	500 00	490 00	342 40	363 02	354 54	
	Hawkesbury, Village			1				2	3	4	200 00	300 00	300 00	140 96	217 81	218 72	
	L'Orignal							4	4	4	320 00	320 00	300 00	201 94	210 41	191 62	
PRINCE EDWARD.	Picton		1					8	9	9	1500 87	1425 00	1450 00	974 48	938 81	984 49	
	South Marysburgh		1					3	4	2	240 00	325 00	160 00	127 31	142 35	91 88	
	Wellington			1				4	3	4	468 25	290 00	315 00	295 57	188 83	198 62	
	Sophiasburgh			1				3	3	3	180 00	200 00	185 00	67 31	87 58	79 97	
	Hillier							3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	67 31	78 83	77 81	
	Ameliasburgh		3	2				6	11	9	360 00	505 00	460 00	134 64	221 17	198 86	
	Hallowell											40 00			17 52		
NORTH RENFREW.	Bromley							5	4	5	300 00	260 00	320 00	168 13	136 79	176 39	
	Pembroke							13	14	14	1675 00	1810 00	1375 00	1136 52	1151 21	852 25	
	Ross							2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	67 25	63 14	66 15	
	Westmeath							5	5	6	300 00	325 00	360 00	168 13	171 01	198 43	
	Wilberforce							2	3	4	145 00	180 00	240 00	81 26	94 71	132 29	
	Head, Maria and Clara							6	1	4	550 00	140 00	230 00	308 23	73 66	126 74	
	Petawawa											70 00	20 00		36 83	11 03	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the Number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
SOUTH RENFREW.	McNab	2	3	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Renfrew	5	5	5	.....	.....	4	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grattan	3	3	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brougham	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brudenell	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arnprior	6	6	6	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Radcliffe and Raglan	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hagarty, Sherwood and Jones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Griffith and Matawatchan	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bagot and Blithfield	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
RUSSELL.	Cambridge	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Russell	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clarence	4	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gloucester	9	9	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cumberland	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Osgoode	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Edinburgh	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST SIMCOE.	Tiny	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Orillia and Matchedash	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oro	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tay	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Medonte	9	9	8	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Penetanguishene	3	3	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Orillia, Town	6	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Midland	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH RENFREW.	McNab							2	5	5	120 00	260 00	240 00	63 20	137 99	132 40	
	Renfrew							9	9	10	675 00	675 00	750 00	419 43	421 60	480 99	
	Grattan							5	5	5	300 00	300 00	300 00	158 01	159 22	165 50	
	Brougham							1	3	3	80 00	180 00	180 00	42 14	95 54	99 29	
	Brudenell							2	3	1	120 00	180 00	60 00	63 19	95 54	33 10	
	Arnprior		1					9	9	8	540 00	485 00	480 00	284 33	257 41	264 79	
	Radcliffe and Raglan							2	2	1	120 00	120 00	60 00	63 19	63 69	33 10	
	Hagarty, Sherwood and Jones										40 00			21 07			
	Griffith and Matawatchan									1		20 00	80 00		19 61	44 12	
	Bagot and Blithfield									2			140 00			77 23	
RUSSELL.	Cambridge		1	1				1	3	3	60 00	205 00	205 00	28 36	105 38	105 23	
	Russell			1				5	5	6	329 00	300 00	305 00	155 50	152 72	156 56	
	Clarence		2	2				4	6	8	240 00	370 00	390 00	113 44	188 37	200 18	
	Gloucester							9	9	12	630 00	642 00	828 00	297 77	326 84	424 98	
	Cumberland							3	3	3	180 00	210 00	240 00	85 08	106 91	123 18	
	Osgoode			1				4	4	5	260 00	372 00	305 09	122 89	189 39	156 56	
	New Edinburgh								1	1		85 00	60 00		44 29	30 80	
EAST SIMCOE.	Tiny							4	5	3	260 00	265 00	180 00	138 34	138 87	96 15	
	Orillia and Matchedash		1	2				3	4	5	200 00	185 00	190 00	106 41	96 93	101 49	
	Oro			1				5	5	6	300 00	320 00	305 00	159 62	167 67	162 90	
	Tay			1				3	3	4	180 00	180 00	185 00	95 77	94 32	98 82	
	Medonte							10	10	12	620 00	620 00	615 00	329 88	324 86	328 47	
	Penetanguishene		1					4	5	5	375 00	400 00	470 00	262 70	273 85	283 64	
	Orillia, Town		1	1				7	8	9	1103 50	1055 00	1090 00	783 73	752 73	728 92	
	Midland							5	5	6	377 50	400 00	418 75	220 74	257 22	272 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
SOUTH SIMCOE.	Essa	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Innisfil	9	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Gwillimbury	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tosorontio	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Allistou	5	5	4	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bradford	4	4	4	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST SIMCOE.	Barrie	12	12	12	....	....	4	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nottawasaga	16	14	15	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stayner	4	4	4	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Collingwood, Town	9	8	8	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vespra	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sunnidale	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Flos	5	5	6	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
STORMONT.	Osnabruck	11	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Finch	3	4	4	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Roxborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
THUNDER BAY.	Shuniah	9	8	12	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
	Neebing	....	3	2	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
SOUTH SIMCOE.	Essa	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	9	10	540 00	560 00	605 00	286 93	286 36	316 70	
	Innisfil	....	....	1	....	....	....	9	9	10	540 00	540 00	565 00	286 93	276 13	295 76	
	West Gwillimbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	5	350 00	320 00	310 00	185 98	163 63	162 33	
	Tosorontio	....	2	4	....	....	....	5	7	9	300 00	310 00	340 00	159 40	158 52	177 98	
	Alliston	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	8	7	660 00	585 00	600 00	425 66	377 34	383 18	
	Bradford	....	3	....	....	....	....	7	9	6	580 00	495 00	450 00	383 17	311 76	278 45	
WEST SIMCOE.	Barrie	....	3	3	....	....	....	16	19	20	2000 00	2015 10	2140 00	1448 95	1447 97	1536 26	
	Nottawasaga	....	....	4	....	....	....	18	16	21	1120 00	960 00	1040 00	637 84	540 47	583 32	
	Stayner	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	7	7	540 00	565 00	525 00	376 40	384 65	364 72	
	Collingwood, Town	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	10	10	1320 00	1200 00	1200 00	941 16	850 40	850 40	
	Vespra	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	102 52	101 34	101 34	
	Sunnidale	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	240 00	240 00	180 00	136 68	135 12	101 34	
	Flos	....	....	1	....	....	....	5	6	8	300 00	380 00	465 00	170 86	212 44	261 15	
STORMONT.	Osnabruck	....	4	3	....	....	1	11	14	14	660 00	775 00	720 00	253 38	313 87	309 30	
	Finch	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	6	8	340 00	380 00	370 00	130 52	151 36	158 95	
	Roxborough	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	50 78	67 00	285 00	3 27	27 14	106 47	Dunkin Act in force. Amount received 1880-1 and part of amount received 1882-3 were in respect of expenses.
THUNDER BAY.	Shuniah	....	1	3	....	....	1	14	12	19	1970 00	1195 00	1705 00	1542 28	852 94	1218 10	
	Neebing	....	2	....	....	....	....	.....	7	4	.....	610 00	500 00	.....	467 67	393 28	
	Unorganized Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
TORONTO.	Toronto, City	204	209	213	1	3	94	95	100	18	15 & 1 Ext'd.	14 & 1 Ext'd.	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
NORTH VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.	Eldon	11	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fenelon	6	5	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Fenelon Falls	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bexley	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Laxton and Digby	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Somerville	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Anson	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minden	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Snowdon	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dysart	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glamorgan	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sherborne	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dalton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH VICTORIA.	Lindsay	13	14	14	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariposa	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Emily	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Verulam	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bobcaygeon	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Omemee	4	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
TORONTO.	Toronto, City	....	....	66	....	....	4	318	324	407	50552 50	49427 50	51485 00	34980 10	35407 45	36759 36	Of the Transfers, 44 issued 1881-2, but accounted for 1882-3.
NORTH VICTORIA AND HALIBURTON.	Eldon	....	....	2	....	....	....	11	11	12	680 00	660 00	610 00	312 40	313 11	265 73	
	Fenelon	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	6	390 00	360 00	340 00	189 64	174 66	167 61	
	Fenelon Falls	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	2	6	200 00	200 00	410 00	138 35	138 22	283 25	
	Bexley	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	2	60 00	120 00	120 00	27 57	56 94	52 28	
	Laxton and Digby	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	27 56	28 46	26 14	
	Somerville	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	191 00	180 00	140 00	87 75	85 40	61 00	
	Anson	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	27 56	28 46	26 14	
	Minden	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	120 00	120 00	120 00	55 13	56 94	52 28	
	Snowdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	27 56	28 47	26 14	
	Dysart	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	180 00	180 00	120 00	82 69	85 40	52 28	
	Glamorgan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	27 56	28 46	26 14	
	Sherborne	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	120 00	60 00	120 00	55 13	28 46	52 28	
	Dalton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	60 00	60 00	.....	28 46	26 14	
SOUTH VICTORIA.	Lindsay	2	3	3	....	....	....	17	19	19	2410 00	2621 00	2615 00	1788 28	1930 60	1938 15	
	Mariposa	....	2	1	....	....	....	6	8	7	360 00	400 00	365 00	175 04	194 06	180 86	
	Emily	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	160 00	.....	.....	77 80	.....	.....	
	Verulam	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	60 00	60 00	60 00	29 17	29 11	29 57	
	Bobcaygeon	1	....	....	....	....	1	5	3	4	345 00	300 00	305 00	219 14	207 32	212 13	
	Omemee	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	6	5	660 00	665 00	700 00	505 88	507 98	527 61	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Wine and Beer.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORTH WATERLOO.	Waterloo, T'nship, N. part.	7	7	7																	
	Woolwich	11	11	11			1	1	1												
	Wellesley	13	14	14				1	1												
	Berlin	8	8	8			6	6	6												
	Waterloo, Town	6	6	6			1	1	1												
SOUTH WATERLOO.	Galt	8	8	9		1	3	4	4												
	Preston	5	5	5			1		1												
	Wilmot	13	13	13			1	1	1												
	Waterloo, T'nship, S. part	5	5	5																	
	Hespeler	3	3	3																	
	North Dumfries	4	4	4																	
	New Hamburgh	4	4	4			2	2	2												
WELLAND.	Niagara Falls, Town (f'mly Clifton)	10	10	10			9	6	7						2				1	1	1
	Crowland	2	3	3																	
	Chippewa	4	4	2			2	1	2						1						1
	Fort Erie	3	3	3																	
	Port Colborne	7	7	5			5	3	2									1		1	1
	Humberston	12	10	10			2	1	1										1		
	Stamford	8	7	3			1	1													
	Thorold, Township	7	7	6			1	1	1												
	Thorold, Town	8	6	7			3	2	1										1	1	1
	Welland	8	8	7			4	2	3					1			1		1	1	1
	Willoughby	2	1	3										1							
	Bertie	13	12	13			2	2	2										1		1
	Niagara Falls, Village			3					1												

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed. Transfers. 1880-81.	Transfers. 1881-2.	Transfers. 1882-3.	Removals. 1880-81.	Removals. 1881-2.	Removals. 1882-3.	Total. 1880-81.	Total. 1881-2.	Total. 1882-3.	Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality. 1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	Amounts paid to Municipalities. 1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH WATERLOO.	Waterloo, Tushp, N. part							7	7	7	420 00	460 00	420 00	236 34	262 41	237 85	
	Woolwich		1	2				12	13	14	825 00	845 00	775 00	464 25	482 05	438 85	
	Wellesley		3	3				13	18	18	820 00	975 00	935 00	461 44	556 20	529 51	
	Berlin		2	2				14	16	16	1300 00	1350 00	1330 00	801 51	838 83	822 60	
	Waterloo, Town			1				7	7	8	720 00	720 00	685 00	457 66	462 27	439 96	
SOUTH WATERLOO.	Galt							11	12	14	1370 00	1600 00	1670 00	968 55	1116 84	1198 23	
	Preston							6	5	6	480 00	400 00	601 00	319 41	265 78	390 89	
	Wilmot							14	14	14	900 00	840 00	840 00	498 55	464 20	473 07	
	Waterloo, Tushp, S. part							5	5	5	300 00	300 00	300 00	166 18	165 78	168 95	
	Hespeler							3	3	3	180 00	180 00	180 00	99 72	99 48	101 37	
	North Dumfries							4	4	4	400 00	340 00	320 00	257 27	223 67	215 16	
	New Hamburgh							6	6	6	520 00	440 00	580 00	288 15	278 94	361 59	
WELLAND.	Niagara Falls, Town, (f'mly Clifton)			2				20	17	22	1660 00	1410 00	1410 00	979 54	781 48	829 45	
	Crowland			1				2	3	4	140 00	200 00	185 00	82 59	110 84	108 83	
	Chippewa		1					6	6	6	360 00	305 00	335 00	212 42	169 56	197 08	
	Fort Erie							3	3	3	215 00	220 00	195 00	133 02	128 62	120 89	
	Port Colborne		3	1				12	14	10	1240 00	1009 00	668 50	848 51	679 61	475 06	
	Humberstone		3	1			1	15	14	13	950 00	745 00	700 00	560 56	412 90	411 80	
	Stamford		3					9	11	3	600 00	540 00	180 00	354 02	299 28	105 89	
	Thorold, Township		2					8	10	7	533 20	490 00	420 00	314 60	271 57	247 08	
	Thorold, Town		1	1				12	10	10	1113 00	955 00	895 00	706 17	640 73	612 98	
	Welland			1				13	13	12	1436 00	1072 50	1000 00	949 82	653 45	643 87	
	Willoughby							2	2	3	140 00	75 00	180 00	82 59	41 56	105 89	
	Bertie		6	3				16	20	19	1312 00	1280 00	1247 50	898 47	834 21	858 43	
	Niagara Falls, Village			1						5			285 00			167 65	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
CENTRE WELLINGTON.	Pilkington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elora	5	5	5	....	....	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nichol	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fergus	6	6	6	....	....	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Luther	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Garafraxa	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Township	9	7	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Luther	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Luther	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Village	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH WELLINGTON.	Eramosa	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, Township	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Puslinch	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, City	19	18	18	....	....	10	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
WEST WELLINGTON.	Mount Forest	7	8	7	....	....	5	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clifford	4	4	4	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arthur, Village	6	6	6	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Harriston	5	5	5	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Drayton	4	5	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Palmerston	6	8	7	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arthur, Township	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Maryborough	8	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Minto	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Peel	8	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
CENTRE WELLINGTON.	Pilkington	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	120 00	125 00	120 00	61 73	67 76	64 65	
	Elora	....	....	2	....	....	....	8	8	11	705 00	670 00	800 00	440 40	436 48	513 98	
	Nichol	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	7	460 00	420 00	420 00	236 65	227 68	226 25	
	Fergus	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	8	755 00	660 00	600 00	446 69	412 81	378 57	
	Luther	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	.....	222 00	.....	.....	114 21	.....	.....	
	West Garafraxa	....	2	1	....	....	....	4	6	4	295 00	250 00	185 00	153 43	135 53	99 66	
	Erin, Township	....	3	....	....	....	....	9	10	6	550 00	455 00	385 00	282 97	246 64	207 40	
	East Luther	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	3	3	.....	125 00	125 00	.....	67 76	67 34	
	West Luther	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	2	3	.....	65 00	125 00	.....	35 23	67 35	
	Erin, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	3	.....	205 00	180 00	.....	111 14	96 98	
SOUTH WELLINGTON.	Eramosa	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	10	10	600 00	620 00	600 00	352 36	363 96	353 44	
	Guelph, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	4	240 00	245 00	320 00	140 94	143 82	188 50	
	Puslinch	....	1	....	....	....	....	7	8	6	420 00	425 00	360 00	246 65	249 48	212 07	
	Guelph, City	....	....	2	....	....	....	29	26	28	4450 40	4590 00	4580 00	3304 88	3499 68	3499 25	
WEST WELLINGTON.	Mount Forest	....	2	....	....	....	....	12	14	13	1520 00	1522 00	1611 25	1100 18	1112 78	1170 86	
	Clifford	....	2	1	....	....	....	5	7	6	400 00	340 00	335 00	262 92	210 82	208 28	
	Arthur, Village	....	....	4	....	....	....	8	8	12	1020 00	1000 00	945 00	762 98	758 32	726 88	
	Harriston	....	2	2	....	....	....	6	8	8	620 00	610 00	610 00	405 81	405 81	406 44	
	Drayton	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	7	6	300 00	445 00	565 00	188 62	292 90	425 82	
	Palmerston	....	1	2	....	....	....	7	10	13	790 00	955 00	1095 00	532 97	652 89	758 48	
	Arthur, Township	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	4	4	180 00	185 00	240 00	102 89	107 91	140 29	
	Maryborough	....	1	2	....	....	....	8	9	9	480 00	485 00	450 00	274 37	282 90	263 06	
	Minto	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	3	120 00	120 00	125 00	68 59	70 00	73 07	
	Peel	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	10	8	500 00	565 00	520 00	285 81	329 57	303 96	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.					Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.																
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
NORTH WENTWORTH.	Dundas	9	9	9	....	....	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beverley	5	4	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Flamborough	9	6	7	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Flamborough	6	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Waterdown	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	E. or W. Flamborough	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
SOUTH WENTWORTH.	Binbrook	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ancaster	5	5	4	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Saltfleet	6	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barton	7	4	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glanford	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
EAST YORK.	Scarborough	5	6	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Markham, Township	8	11	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	York, East of Yonge Street	16	17	16	....	....	4	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Markham, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Yorkville	7	7	7	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NORTH YORK.	Aurora	3	3	4	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Holland Landing	2	2	2	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gwillimbury	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	King	11	12	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Gwillimbury	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitchurch	3	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newmarket	6	6	6	....	....	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Georgina	3	4	5	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stouffville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
NORTH WENTWORTH.	Dundas		4	5				13	17	18	1580 00	1580 00	1585 00	1048 00	1069 81	1055 56	
	Beverley		2	1				5	9	7	380 00	440 00	365 00	189 30	235 01	183 55	
	West Flamborough		3	2				9	12	11	540 00	565 00	465 00	268 99	300 02	233 83	
	East Flamborough		1					6	6	3	360 00	255 00	230 00	179 33	132 28	115 66	
	Waterdown							3	3	3	300 00	300 00	225 00	209 66	213 13	157 88	
	E. or W. Flamborough								1	1		60 00	60 00		31 05	30 17	The question of right to these amounts depends on the determination of a disputed boundary between the municipalities concerned.
SOUTH WENTWORTH.	Binbrook		1	1				3	4	4	180 00	205 00	185 00	81 60	86 29	81 46	
	Ancaster		2				1	7	9	8	536 00	470 00	400 00	253 94	209 44	187 34	
	Saltfleet		1	1				6	7	8	400 00	405 00	465 00	181 33	170 46	204 77	
	Barton		2	1				8	7	7	541 00	265 00	405 00	245 26	111 54	178 34	
	Glanford			1				3	3	4	206 00	230 00	250 00	93 39	96 81	110 09	
EAST YORK.	Scarborough			2				5	6	9	620 00	760 00	900 00	466 35	568 08	684 73	
	Markham, Township			2				9	11	13	970 00	1120 00	1110 00	662 70	793 75	809 46	
	York, East of Yonge Street		5	1				20	26	22	1600 00	1785 00	1705 00	1023 77	1130 07	1128 57	
	Markham, Village							3	3	3	320 00	300 00	320 00	223 98	213 64	230 29	
	Yorkville		3	2				8	12	11	1130 00	1295 00	1290 00	899 52	1028 72	1043 28	
NORTH YORK.	Aurora		1					5	6	6	381 25	430 00	572 00	248 45	292 76	382 10	
	Holland Landing							3	3	3	200 00	180 00	180 00	103 44	99 00	99 00	
	North Gwillimbury		1	1				3	4	5	180 00	185 00	245 00	93 08	101 75	134 75	
	King		2					11	14	12	1140 00	1255 00	1240 00	801 98	906 26	898 00	
	East Gwillimbury			2				5	5	7	300 00	300 00	355 00	155 16	165 00	195 25	
	Whitchurch		1					3	4	5	240 00	205 00	300 00	124 12	112 75	164 99	
	Newmarket	1	3	2	1			12	14	11	1040 00	1086 25	910 00	706 93	683 52	561 24	
	Georgina		2	3				4	7	9	280 00	310 00	375 00	144 81	170 51	206 25	
	Stouffville							3	3	3	240 00	240 00	240 00	153 08	159 00	159 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement, by Municipalities, shewing the number of Licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.				Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.
WEST YORK.	York, West of Yonge Street	15	19	12			1	1	2												
	Vaughan	13	14	10			2	2													
	Etobicoke	5	5	5				1	1												
	Richmond Hill	3	3	3																	
	Parkdale	2	2	2			1	1	2												
	Brockton	1	3	3				2	3												
	Woodbridge, Village			3					2												
	Weston, Village			3																	

SCHEDULE C.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses Transferred and Removed.						Total.			Amounts received for Licenses, Transfers, Removals and Fines in each Municipality.			Amounts paid to Municipalities.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.												
		1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
WEST YORK.	York, West of Yonge Street			6				16	17	20	1325 00	1360 00	1170 00	821 20	910 13	776 80	
	Vaughan			1				15	16	11	1600 00	1640 00	1005 00	1098 71	1198 95	737 72	
	Etobicoke			1				5	6	7	330 00	360 00	405 00	164 57	201 23	226 09	
	Richmond Hill		1					3	4	3	450 00	495 00	450 00	359 76	395 78	370 48	
	Parkdale		1				1	3	4	5	450 00	455 00	555 00	359 76	373 41	446 77	
	Brockton							1	5	6	80 00	400 00	480 00	49 91	267 69	320 95	
	Woodbridge, Village			1						6			545 00			392 59	
	Weston, Village									3			240 00			160 49	
	Totals												$433,052 87*			$284,379 79	* Exclusive of Vessel License duties.

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, and of the amounts paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors, in each License District, for the license years 1881-2 and 1882-3 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.		Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.		Remarks.
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington	240 00	360 00	569 00	557 00	
Algoma	120 00	100 00	299 33	366 66	
Brant, North	120 00	142 00	424 96	428 88	
Brant, South	315 00	265 00	747 74	700 99	
Brockville and South Leeds	565 00	240 00	722 20	779 00	
Bruce, North	139 00	280 00	467 00	462 00	
Bruce, South	270 00	230 00	736 00	759 30	
Cardwell	220 00	40 00	507 70	512 65	
Carleton	.....	40 00	512 85	557 00	
Cornwall	190 00	180 00	437 46	424 50	
Dufferin	160 00	195 45	486 00	492 50	
Dundas	100 00	200 00	474 40	507 80	
Durham, East	40 00	140 00	463 15	473 40	
Durham, West	125 00	160 00	459 00	491 00	
Elgin	350 00	400 00	615 45	608 89	
Essex, North	140 00	80 00	549 96	581 00	
Essex, South	145 00	160 00	415 56	424 75	
Frontenac	118 15	130 00	504 00	480 00	
Glengarry	190 00	60 00	510 30	522 50	
Grey, East	171 00	180 00	486 50	450 00	
Grey, North	160 00	180 00	500 00	515 00	
Grey, South	120 00	40 00	450 00	450 00	
Haldimand	110 00	127 00	486 50	477 50	
Halton	40 00	1450 00	514 22	548 06	
Hamilton	659 00	1052 50	900 00	1000 00	
Hastings, East	38 00	144 85	516 00	553 50	
Hastings, North	60 00	60 00	528 00	505 30	
Hastings, West	240 00	170 00	603 50	563 00	
Huron, East	50 00	180 00	584 00	580 00	
Huron, South	160 00	120 00	541 00	545 00	
Huron, West	140 00	260 00	578 12	603 60	
Kent, East	120 00	340 00	494 00	512 25	
Kent, West	96 62	195 00	558 92	576 00	
Kingston	460 00	935 00	799 92	800 00	
Lambton, East	100 00	160 00	458 10	458 50	
Lambton, West	98 70	445 00	457 30	456 00	
Lanark, North	205 00	100 00	458 55	450 00	
Lanark, South	40 00	120 00	450 00	454 50	
Leeds and Grenville, North, and South Grenville	180 00	100 00	588 96	586 00	
Lennox	223 55	50 00	450 00	450 00	
Lincoln	40 00	80 00	805 96	812 60	
London	1091 55	746 00	800 00	800 00	
Middlesex, East	594 00	440 00	589 56	666 07	
Middlesex, North	140 00	65 00	523 93	566 25	
Middlesex, West	60 00	220 00	580 02	573 00	
Monck	110 00	60 00	508 45	482 00	
Muskoka and Parry Sound	159 87	40 00	514 50	517 75	
Nipissing	420 00	520 00	50 00	75 00	
Norfolk	185 00	.....	682 55	.....	
Norfolk, North	.....	60 00	.....	501 50	
Norfolk, South	.....	40 00	.....	507 66	
Northumberland, East	20 00	160 00	535 68	552 15	
Northumberland, West	290 00	100 00	465 00	460 00	
Ontario, North	330 00	200 00	668 45	681 00	
Ontario, South	125 00	240 00	516 00	526 00	
Ottawa	200 00	369 00	999 96	1000 00	

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of amount of Fines, etc., in each License District for the license years 1881-2 and 1882-3 respectively.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	Fines Collected.		Paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors.		Remarks.
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1881-2.	1882-3.	
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Oxford, North	160 00	195 00	517 92	504 80	
Oxford, South	190 00	20 15	533 98	500 02	
Peel	40 00	20 00	506 00	554 00	
Perth, North	240 00	225 00	549 96	568 10	
Perth, South	220 00	215 00	547 42	525 25	
Peterborough, East	20 00	60 00	515 00	485 00	
Peterborough, West	325 00	100 00	403 98	400 00	
Prescott	60 00	.....	450 00	450 00	
Prince Edward	400 00	240 00	572 92	552 50	
Renfrew, North	495 00	105 00	399 96	400 00	
Renfrew, South	40 00	40 00	417 00	352 83	
Russell	489 00	328 00	483 05	483 00	
Simcoe, East	120 00	60 00	535 60	542 25	
Simcoe, South	40 00	190 00	486 00	497 00	
Simcoe, West	60 00	40 00	542 59	552 49	
Stormont	242 00	335 00	468 96	480 00	
Thunder Bay	20 00	115 00	171 00	186 00	
Toronto	1290 00	1510 00	2450 00	2450 00	
Victoria, North, and Haliburton	.....	20 00	450 00	517 64	
Victoria, South	50 00	120 00	605 60	605 60	
Waterloo, North	320 00	105 00	504 00	509 00	
Waterloo, South	140 00	261 00	534 77	535 70	
Welland	554 00	155 00	603 00	684 55	
Wellington, Centre	75 00	140 00	483 55	494 32	
Wellington, South	60 00	100 00	450 00	450 00	
Wellington, West	132 00	205 00	583 54	569 07	
Wentworth, North	240 00	70 00	492 00	510 00	
Wentworth, South	150 00	145 00	502 00	525 05	
York, East	140 00	90 00	520 49	527 56	
York, North	125 00	192 00	500 00	500 00	
York, West	80 00	100 00	470 40	499 00	
Totals	17301 44	18652 95	46796 40	47795 74	

SCHEDULE E.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the number of Prisoners committed to the County Gaols for Drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	31
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	91	121
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7
Halton	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57
Huron	24	29	22	15	22	18	8	5
Kent	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23
Lambton	123	84	142	115	120	77	77	75
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	56	67	19
Lennox and Addington	6	4	5	9	11	14	11	18
Lincoln	56	98	68	51	44	55	41	65
Middlesex	155	106	211	193	235	210	242	269
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	10
Norfolk	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10
Oxford	57	30	46	55	54	47	32	28
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4
Perth	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71
Prescott and Russell	2	6	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	24	17
Simcoe	66	91	133	82	107	62	56	87
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296
Victoria and Haliburton	22	32	25	10	7	8	14	7
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34
Wellington	41	36	26	23	40	36	51	93
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	339	396	376
York	1755	1807	1293	1359	1463	1342	1445	1485
Totals	3868	4032	3785	3581	3795	3328	3497	3895

SCHEDULE F.

NAMES AND POST OFFICE ADDRESSES OF THE INSPECTORS OF LICENSES of the several License Districts throughout the Province.

LICENSE DISTRICT.	INSPECTOR.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	James Aylsworth	Tamworth.
Algoma	William L. Smith	Manitowaning.
Brant, North	George Inksater	Paris.
Brant, South	Southworth Cole	Brantford.
	Isaac B. Merritt	Scotland.
Brockville and South Leeds	Reuben Fields	Mallorytown.
Bruce, North	James Muir	Port Elgin.
Bruce, South	Angus Stewart	Lucknow.
	Ambrose Kroetsch	Ambleside.
Cardwell	Thomas Hanton	Caledon, East.
Carleton	John O'Callaghan	Kars.
Cornwall	William Pollock	Cornwall.
Dufferin	Thomas Anderson	Orangeville.
Dundas	Edward Ker	Chesterville.
Durham, East	James H. Ford	Port Hope.
Durham, West	W. R. Climie	Bowmanville.
Elgin, East	Archibald McIntyre	St. Thomas.
Elgin, West	Alexander Beaton	West Lorne.
Essex, North	Thomas J. Elliott	Windsor.
Essex, South	Alanson Elliott	Oxley.
Frontenac	John Dawson	Wolfe Island.
Glengarry	George H. McGillivray	Williamstown.
Grey, East	James Campbell	Clarksburg.
Grey, North	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas A. Harris	Durham.
Haldimand	John Doyle	Caledonia.
Halton	James A. Frazer	Milton.
	George W. Black	Scotch Block.
Hamilton	J. I. Mackenzie	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	Michael Lally	Read.
Hastings, North	Edward Mouncey	Madoc.
Hastings, West	Michael J. Grainger	Belleville.

SCHEDULE F.—*Continued.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	INSPECTOR.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Huron, East		
Huron, South	William Ballantyne	Seaforth.
Huron, West	Stephen Yates	Goderich.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Israel Evans	Chatham.
Kingston	William Glidden	Kingston.
Lambton, East	H. G. Taylor	Wyoming.
Lambton, West	Reuben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. W. Manning	Almonte.
Lanark, South	Henry Stafford	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville, North, and South Grenville	Charles Chapman	Prescott.
Lennox	G. B. Sills	Napanee.
Lincoln	Robert Fowlie	St. Catharines.
London	Robert Henderson	London.
Middlesex, East	William H. Niles	London East.
Middlesex, North	Daniel Schoff	Clandeboye.
Middlesex, West	James M. Banghart	Strathroy.
Monck	J. W. McCallum	Dunnville.
Muskoka and Parry Sound	Elijah F. Stephenson	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Napoleon Fink	Mattawa.
Norfolk, North	James T. Chadwick	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South	James H. McCall	Vittoria.
Northumberland, East	Robert Cock	Campbellford.
Northumberland, West	James B. Haig	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Thompson B. Frankish	Sunderland.
Ontario, South	John Ferguson	Whitby.
Ottawa	John O'Reilly	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	William G. Mackay	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Gordon H. Cook	Ingersoll.
Peel	George Blain	Brampton.
Perth, North	Alexander M. Fisher	Amulree.
Perth, South	John S. Coppin	Mitchell.

SCHEDUDE F.—*Concluded.*

LICENSE DISTRICT.	INSPECTOR.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Peterborough, East	Hugh Drain	Norwood.
Peterborough, West	Christopher Leary	Peterborough.
Prescott	James H. Molloy	Fournier.
Prince Edward	D. L. Bo gard	Picton.
Renfrew, North	Alfred J. Fortier	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	Michael J. Harty	Renfrew.
Russell	Daniel McLaurin	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, East	George Tudhope	Rugby.
Simcoe, South	Thomas Maconchy	Gilford.
Simcoe, West	David Morrow	Barrie.
Stormont	Donald P. McKinnon	South Finch.
Thunder Bay, East	Amos Bowerman	Port Arthur.
Thunder Bay, West	Frank Gardner	Rat Portage.
Toronto	Thomas Dexter John Wilson	Toronto.
Victoria, North, and Haliburton	A. A. McLauchlin	Coboconk.
Victoria, South	John Matthie	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Thomas Tilt	Waterloo.
Waterloo, South	Samuel P. Martin	Preston.
Welland	Archibald Thompson, jr	Welland.
Wellington, Centre	John MacDonald	Elora.
Wellington, South	Alexander E. Goodfellow	Guelph.
Wellington, West	George Moore	Arthur.
Wentworth, North	Ebenezer B. Parker	Dundas.
Wentworth, South	Jonathan Davis	Hamilton.
York, East	James Eckardt	Unionville.
York, North	William Malloy	Newmarket.
York, West	James McConnell	Richmond Hill.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AND

ORPHAN & MAGDALEN ASYLUMS

AIDED BY THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1883.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY "GRIP" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 26 & 28 FRONT ST.
1884.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums, aided by Provincial funds, being for the year ending 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,

Inspector.

The Honourable
ARTHUR STURGIS HARDY, Q.C., M.P.P.,
Secretary for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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HOUSES OF REFUGE, AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons & Public Charities

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
Toronto, December, 1883.

To the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:—

Herewith I beg to submit the Fourteenth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province of Ontario, being for the official year, which expired on the 30th September, 1883.

I have the honour to be,
Your Honour's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,
Inspector.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The charities coming under this head, and which are aided by the Government, now number sixteen, as compared with fifteen in the preceding year. The addition is caused by the granting of aid, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, to the Home for the Friendless in Chatham.

As regards these Refuges, there is really nothing much to be said of them in a general report, except that in a quiet way they relieve a great deal of distress and afford places where many of the aged and infirm can pass away the last years of their lives in comparative peace and comfort. The year has been an uneventful one. No new buildings have been erected, and none have been destroyed by fire. No alarming epidemics have been reported, but all things have gone on quietly and smoothly.

The individual reports upon each of the different charities bring out any special matters of interest there may be in connection with them, and therefore it is not necessary to go into any details in this portion of the report.

The movements of the inmates of all the Refuges are shewn in the following table:—

HOUSES OF REFUGE.	Location.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 1st October, 1882.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1883.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on the 30th Sept., 1883.
House of Industry	Toronto	73	58	131	55	10	66
House of Providence	do	190	209	399	140	36	223
Home for Incurables	do	49	33	82	5	17	60
House of Refuge	Hamilton	43	84	127	73	7	47
Home for Aged Women	do	21	3	24	.....	3	21
House of Industry	Kingston	37	72	109	67	2	40
House of Providence	do	46	63	109	50	14	45
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	23	3	26	18	1	7
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	do	35	29	64	20	7	37
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	59	88	147	76	10	61
St. Charles' Hospice	do	55	63	118	37	15	66
House of Providence	Guelph	40	80	120	78	3	39
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
The Home	St. Thomas	9	19	28	17	3	8
House of Providence	Dundas	70	52	122	31	10	81
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	14	19	33	15	4	14
Total		766	875	1641	682	142	817

The total number of inmates of Refuges during the year was 69 in excess of the number lodged in the previous year. The ratio of deaths to the total population was 8.65 per cent., being a decrease of 1.35 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The total population of the Refuges at the end of the year was 51 in excess of what it was at the commencement.

The usual information from each Refuge, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under:—

Sex.

Males	670	
Females	971	
		1,641

Religious denominations.

Roman Catholics	1,120	
Protestants	521	
		1,641

Nationalities.

Canadian	400	
English	230	
Irish	901	
Scotch	66	
United States	30	
Other countries	14	
		1,641

Previous residence.

Received from City or Town in which the Refuges are located	980	
Received from Counties in which the Refuges are located	186	
Received from other Counties in the Province	375	
Emigrants and foreigners	100	
		1,641

The following table shews the number of inmates lodged in each Refuge, their aggregate stay in days, upon which Government aid is granted, and the average stay per inmate:—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	131	27811	212
House of Providence	"	399	80658	202
Home for Incurables	"	82	20731	253
House of Refuge	Hamilton	127	17170	135
Home for Aged Women	"	24	8036	334
House of Industry	Kingston	109	15005	138
House of Providence	"	109	17827	163
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	26	5705	219
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	64	14400	225
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	147	24335	166
St. Charles' Hospice	"	118	24558	208
House of Providence	Guelph	120	15117	126
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	2	730	365
The Home	St. Thomas	28	3417	122
House of Providence	Dundas	122	27642	227
Home for Friendless	Chatham	33	6233	189
Total		1641	309375	188

The total stay of the inmates has increased by no less than 27,487 days, and the average stay by 9 days. It therefore follows that the Government grant will also be largely in excess of the previous year. The amount of the grant and the manner in which it is made up is shewn in the next table. In it is included an amount of $269.14, which should have been granted to the Hamilton House of Refuge last year, but was omitted, owing to the City Treasurer not returning a sum of $1,076.55 as the revenue of the Refuge, in respect of which the Refuge was entitled to a supplementary grant equal to one-fourth. This has now been rectified. The total increase in the grant is $2,542.99, as compared with the previous year. The table in question is subjoined:—

HOUSE OF REFUGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at 5 cents per day.	Amounts received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of ¼ of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the 2 cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1884.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	27811	1390 55	8461 90		556 22	1946 77
House of Providence	"	80658	4032 90	18755 99		1613 16	5646 06
Home for Incurables	"	20731	‖2073 10	5778 42		1036 55	3109 65
House of Refuge	Hamilton	17170	858 50	4300 38		343 40	1201 90
Home for Aged Women	"	8036	401 80	*		160 72	562 52
House of Industry	Kingston	15005	750 25	1492 88		300 10	1050 35
House of Providence	"	17827	891 35	†4126 33		356 54	1247 89
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	5705	285 25	3478 88		114 10	399 35
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	14400	720 00	13981 19		288 00	1008 00
St. Patrick's " "	Ottawa	24335	1216 75	‡		486 70	1703 45
St. Charles' Hospice	"	24558	1227 90	4588 03		491 16	1719 06
House of Providence	Guelph	15117	755 85	2230 59		302 34	1058 19
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	730	36 50	§		14 60	51 10
The Home	St. Thomas	3417	170 85	819 15		68 34	239 19
House of Providence	Dundas	27642	1382 10	4332 20		552 84	1934 94
Home for Friendless	Chatham	6233	311 65	1620 10		124 66	436 31
Totals		309375	16505 30	73966 04		6809 43	23314 73
House of Refuge, Hamilton, omitted from last report							269 14
							$23583 87

*Included with Protestant Orphan Asylum Receipts.

†Includes Receipts of Orphanage Branch.

‡Included with St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Receipts.

§Included with Orphanage Branch.

‖The Home for Incurables, Toronto, is allowed one-half the Hospital rate.

A summary of the amounts expended in maintaining the various Refuges is given in the following table, and where practicable the daily average cost per inmate is also stated, and following it will be found the separate reports upon each of the Refuges, containing full particulars of the number of inmates, the revenue, expenditure, etc., as well as copies of the minutes of inspection :—

NAMES OF REFUGES.	Location.	Collective stay of Inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary repairs.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cts.
House of Industry	Toronto	27811	5272 87	4933 94	10206 81	34.54
House of Providence	"	80658	7619 10	8204 92	15824 02	19.62
Home for Incurables	"	20731	3329 48	3455 98	6985 46	33.70
House of Refuge	Hamilton	17170	2530 25	2576 38	5106 63	29.58
Home for Aged Women	"	8036		*	*	
House of Industry	Kingston	15005	1370 19	1641 60	3011 79	20.07
House of Providence	"	17827	2623 41	2957 23	+ 5580 64	
Home for Aged and Friendless	London	5705	1429 74	2843 18	+ 4272 92	
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	"	14400	5968 43	5765 29	†11733 72	
St. Patrick's House of Refuge	Ottawa	24335		*	*	
St. Charles' Hospice	"	24558	1725 43	1491 72	3217 15	13.10
House of Providence	Guelph	15117	1811 05	1517 65	3328 70	22.02
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	730		*	*	
The Home	St. Thomas	3417	499 06	775 26	1274 32	37.29
House of Providence	Dundas	27642	3622 08	3164 31	6786 39	24.55
Home for Friendless	Chatham	6233	377 86	966 27	1344 13	21.56
Total		309375	38378 95	40293 73	78672 68	

* Included with Orphanage Branch.

† Includes expenditure of Orphanage Branch.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS ON HOUSES OF REFUGE.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

From returns made to me it would appear that 131 indigent persons were maintained in this House during the past year. The movements of these persons were as follows:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1882	73	
Admitted during the year	58	
Total number of inmates		131
Discharges during year	55	
Deaths during year	10	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1883	66	
		131

The places from which these persons were admitted into the House are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	105	
From the County of York and other counties	15	
Emigrants and foreigners	11	
		131

The following statistical information is given to me regarding these inmates:—

Sex.

Males	82	
Females	49	
		131

Nationalities.

English	46	
Irish	57	
Scotch	14	
Canadian	6	
Other countries	8	
		131

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	106	
Roman Catholics	25	
		131

The receipts in aid of maintenance of the House for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,952 58
From the City of Toronto	4,500 00
From inmates	22 20
Income from property belonging to the House	758 65
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	2,224 50
From other sources	956 55
	$10,414 48

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$5,272 87
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	473 95
Fuel, light, and cleaning	3,040 58
Salaries and wages	721 36
Repairs, ordinary	125 36
Other expenditures	572 69
	$10,206 81

The collective stay of the 131 inmates amounted to 27,811 days. The institution is thus entitled to the Government aid as under:—

Allowance for 27,811 days, at 5 cents	$1,390 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	556 22
Allowances for 1884	$1,946 77

INSPECTION.

I authorized Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of this charity. His report is annexed:—

"I beg to state that on the 30th July I visited the House of Industry, Toronto. There were then 48 males and 23 females registered as inmates. I saw that number of females, but some of the men were out on leave. The inmates seemed to be a proper class for such an Institution. One man and a few of the women were in bed.

"Since the date of the last inspection a new Superintendent has been appointed. He seems well fitted for the position.

"The building was beautifully clean throughout, and all departments were in good order.

"The register was neatly kept, but had not been entered up to date. The Superintendent was desired to use the daily record book supplied by this department, which had been put aside by his predecessor."

I made the second official inspection of the House of Industry on the 7th November, at which time there were 66 inmates, namely: 41 adult males, and 25 adult females, in residence.

The House proper, together with the outbuildings in which the casual wards are situated, and those in which the laundry work is done, and also the wash and bathrooms, were all found to be in good order and clean. The system and order noticeable in the management of this charity no doubt results in material benefit by lessening the cost of its maintenance.

I am informed that the out-door relief which the Institution is now supplying is considerably in advance of what it has been at the corresponding time in previous years.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

The operations of this Refuge in respect to the movements of inmates are exhibited in the following summary:—

Remaining in the House on the 1st October, 1882	190	
Admitted during the year	209	
Total number of inmates		399
Discharged	140	
Died	36	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1883	223	
		399

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following places:—

City of Toronto	244	
County of York and other counties of Ontario	127	
Emigrants and foreigners	28	
		399

From the returns made I collect the following in respect of sex, nationalities and religion:—

Sex.

Males	130	
Females	269	
		399

Nationalities.

English	21
Irish	287
Scotch	2
Canadians	81
Others countries	28

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	17	
Roman Catholics	382	
		399

The details of income and expenditure, as shewn by the returns, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$5,364 78
From the City of Toronto	1,000 00
From inmates, in payment of board	2,280 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	13,795 99
From other sources	680 00
	$23,120 77

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz :—

Food of all kinds	$7,619 10
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,695 10
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,709 00
Wages	185 00
Ordinary repairs	180 15
Additions to buildings	4,248 00
Other expenditures	6,450 73
	$24,087 08

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates amounted to 80,658 days, which entitles the establishment to the following appropriation for the year 1883 :—

Allowance for 80,658 days, at 5 cents	$4,032 90
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	1,613 16
Total Government aid for 1884	$5,646 06

Inspection.

I visited this Institution on the 18th December, 1882, and found 64 adult males and 148 adult females, making a total population of 212.

The buildings comprised in this Institution are four storeys high, and consist of a main building, 60 feet by 150 feet, a north wing, 55 feet by 120 feet, and an east wing, 44 feet by 95 feet.

From 1856, the year of the erection of this Institution, up to the present time large expenditures have been made in fitting it up for the purposes for which it was intended, amounting in all to more than $104,000. Of this amount $20,000 were expended during the years 1881 and 1882, in improvements and in the erection of the east wing—before mentioned. The first floor of this wing is intended for the reception of incurable patients. It is fitted up with bath-rooms, closets, etc., and every convenience for the sick. At present its largest wards are used as school-rooms for the boys, who will, however, shortly be removed to the Home at Sunnyside, and these rooms will then be appropriated solely for the accommodation of incurables.

I found the Institution in excellent order in every department, and the work of nursing and attendance apparently performed in a most satisfactory manner.

A commendable feature in relation to the structural character of this Institution is that the laundry is in a detached brick building, 50 feet by 30 feet in extent. This is a most advantageous arrangement, in view of the amount of this class of work required to be done.

The bake-house, 50 feet by 30 feet, is also a detached building, thus ensuring safety, and in other respects is conducive to the proper management of the Institution.

The heating of the buildings, which is by steam, appears to be satisfactorily accomplished, and the fittings in connection therewith are durable and well arranged.

I made my second official inspection of this Institution for the current year on the 12th November, when there were recorded the names of 234 inmates in residence—70 adult males and 164 adult females. Of this number there were 6 males and 4 females in residence at Sunnyside, and of the total number there are 81 registered as incurable.

All the different wards of the Institution were seen, and the inmates in each were found to be comfortably cared for, and with due regard to order and cleanliness in their surroundings.

Considerable improvement has been made in the building during the past season. The walls of the central building have been raised, and the additional space enclosed is being divided into four large rooms, which, from their position, will be well fitted for the accommodation of patients whom it might be desirable to isolate from other resident inmates. The roof of the section referred to has also been relaid with slate, and a ventilator constructed over the north stairway in the middle building, which will, no doubt, greatly benefit the Institution from a sanitary point of view.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates of this House during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on 1st October, 1882	49	
Admitted during the year	33	
Total number in the Home during the year		82
Discharged	5	
Died	17	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883	60	
		82

The places from which these 82 persons were admitted into the Home are returned as under, viz.:—

From the City of Toronto	66	
From the County of York and other counties	16	
		82

The following are the particulars as to sex, nationalities, and religion:—

Sex.

Males	40	
Females	42	
		82

Nationalities.

English	30	
Irish	20	
Scotch	12	
Canadian	18	
Other countries	2	
		82

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	78	
Roman Catholics	4	
		82

The receipts of the year were as follows :—

From the Province of Ontario	$2,553 40
From the City of Toronto	750 00
Income from property	25 75
Payments from inmates	1,135 44
Subscriptions and donations	3,645 71
Other sources	221 52
	$8,331 82

The expenditures for maintenance for the same period were as under :—

Food of all kinds	$3,529 48
Clothing and furnishings	437 48
Fuel, light, and cleaning	962 17
Salaries and wages	1,329 00
Repairs	435 72
Other expenses	664 63
	$7,358 48

The 82 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period equal to 20,731 days, or an average of 253 days per inmate, which will entitle the Home to the following aid for 1884, viz.:—

Allowance for 20,731 days at 10 cents per day	$2,073 10
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	1,036 55
Total Government aid for 1884	$3,109 65

INSPECTION.

A visit was made by me to the Home on 5th January. Its inmates then numbered 54, 22 adult males, 31 females, and one boy under twelve years.

Since the last inspection, the Home had been connected with the Parkdale water works and a proper supply of water obtained. An elevator also was nearly completed. These improvements, together with a fire escape, which was also being constructed, will place the building in excellent condition. I was glad to learn that steps were being taken to complete the west wing of the building.

The Board were enabled to carry out these improvements through the generosity of two or three individuals who take deep interest in the welfare of this useful institution.

The books were entered up to date and neatly kept.

I inspected the Home for Incurables, Toronto, a second time on the 5th November.

I found a total of 61 inmates—32 males and 29 females.

Since the date of my last visit, the construction of an elevator and fire escape has been accomplished at the westerly end of the building. The first named improvement is of great service in rendering the different storeys of the building more easy of access, especially to those patients who are comparatively helpless.

The fire escape is a substantial structure, and in the event of any casualty by fire, the means of exit thus afforded would, no doubt, be of the greatest advantage.

A large room in the west end, formerly unoccupied, has recently been fitted up as a chapel. Ample accommodation for the patients who desire to attend is

furnished, and they are assembled each Sunday, when services are conducted by clergymen of different denominations.

The interior arrangements of this Home are, as a whole, very superior, and great credit is due to those taking part in its inception, and the construction of the building.

There is, however, one noticeable defect in the present arrangements for the laundry work of the Institution. In view of the condition of many of the patients, it is apparent, for many reasons, that an outside, or more or less detached, building for laundry purposes, would be a great improvement. As the management have in prospect the erection of the contemplated addition at an early day, it is desirable that this matter should receive due consideration in order that the necessary provision may be made for it.

I found the Home in all its departments in the most perfect state of cleanliness and order, giving due evidence of care and consideration for the invalided inmates. The strictest economy is evidently practised in regard to its management.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1882 ..	43	
Admitted during the past year	84	
Total number of inmates.....		127
Discharged during the year	73	
Died	7	
Remaining on 30th September, 1883.....	47	
		127

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	117	
County of Wentworth and other counties	4	
Other places	6	
		127

Sex.

Males	66	
Females	61	
		127

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	75	
Roman Catholics.....	52	
		127

Nationalities.

Canadian	18	
English.....	29	
Irish	62	
Scotch	9	
Other countries	9	
		127

The income of the Refuge during the official year, and the sources thereof, are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

From the Province of Ontario	$ 806 25
" City of Hamilton	4,088 08
" Inmates	212 30
	$5,106 63

The expenditures of the House for the same period were as follows:—

Food of all kinds	$2,530 25
Clothing, furnishings, etc	149 54
Fuel	1,050 91
Salaries and wages	638 37
Ordinary repairs	31 35
Other expenses	706 21
	$5,106 63

The entire period during which the inmates received board and lodging was equal to 17,170 days. This aggregate stay entitles the institution to receive the following sum as Provincial aid for the year 1884:—

Allowance for 17,170 days, at 5 cents	$ 858 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	343 40
Total Government aid for 1884	$1,201 90
Omitted from the previous year	269 14
Total	$1,471 04

Inspection.

Mr. Hayes was authorized by Dr. O'Reilly to visit this Refuge. He made the following report upon it:—

"In accordance with instructions received, I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 30th April. There were then 54 persons under its roof, 31 of whom were adult males, 19 adult females, and 4 young children. I saw most of these people, but some of them were out. The majority of them were old and helpless, or else deformed and crippled in some way. Four deaths occurred since the 1st October.

"The place was untidy, as such a building must necessarily be, considering the character of its inmates and its structural defects. Nothing has been done by the city authorities to make provision for the safety of the inmates in case of fire, the building being in the same condition as described in last year's report."

The following is the report made to the Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon his inspection of this Refuge, viz.:—

"I made a second inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 18th September. There were 25 males and 18 females in residence. This House is maintained by the City of Hamilton, and the people accommodated are the poor of the city. The large proportion of them are aged and infirm; many of them being very old and helpless.

"The House was as clean and comfortable as could be reasonably expected.

Previous remarks in reference to the necessity for a fire escape from this building has led to the erection in the front and rear of alleged fire-escapes; that in the front which consists of stairways leading from one verandah to the other, would probably be found fully efficient for those inmates who could reach it from the front. As regards the upper verandah, the only access to it at present is through a window, which defect, I presume, could be removed by having a door made instead.

"The erection at the rear of the House, which is said to be a fire escape, is not in the least adapted for its purpose, being nothing more than a series of ladders, descent by which in a moment of excitement would be difficult enough for an agile man; but, intended as it is for very old and infirm people to escape by, it is simply an absurdity."

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1882	21	
Admitted during the year	3	
Total number in the Home during year		24
Discharged	3	
Remaining 30th September, 1883	21	
		24

All these women were Protestants, and were all admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

English	11	
Irish	8	
Scotch	3	
Canadian	2	
		24

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

The 24 inmates remained in the Home for a collective period of 8,036 days. The Provincial aid for 1884 will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 8,036 days, at 5 cents	$401 80
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	160 72
Total Government aid for 1884	$562 52

Inspection.

Instructions were given by Dr. O'Reilly to Mr. Hayes to visit this Home. His report is appended:—

"I beg to report that, as directed, I made an inspection of the Home for aged women, Hamilton, on the 30th April. The names of 21 persons were on the

register, but only 20 were maintained in the Home; the other one being boarded out. The comfort of the inmates appeared to be well looked after. The building generally was in good order.

"The books were properly kept."

This Home was again visited during the year by Dr. O'Reilly, whose report is annexed:—

"A second inspection of the Home for aged women, Hamilton, was made on the 18th September. There were the names of 19 women on the books, but only 18 were in the residence; the other one being boarded out at the expense of the Home.

"Everything in connection with this Home was found to be in its usual excellent condition."

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

During the past year, 109 indigent persons were lodged and maintained in this House. The movements were as follows:—

Remaining in the House, 1st October, 1882	37	
Admitted during the year	72	
Total number in the House during the year		109
Discharged	67	
Died	2	
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1883	40	
		109

These inmates were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Kingston	68	
County of Frontenac	17	
Other counties of Ontario	20	
Other places	4	
		109

The statistics as to sex, religion, and nationalities are as follows:—

Sex.

Males	76	
Females	33	
		109

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	80	
Roman Catholics	29	
		109

Nationalities.

Canadian	12	
English	26	
Irish	64	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	4	
		109

The receipts of the House for the year, and the sources from which they were derived, are as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,033 76
From the City of Kingston	500 00
From other Municipalities	152 00
Income from property	14 00
Payment from inmates	216 50
Subscriptions and donations	610 38
	$2,526 64

The expenditures during the same period were as under:—

Food of all kinds	$1,370 19
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	256 61
Fuel	343 40
Salaries and wages	331 00
Repairs, ordinary	27 88
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	682 71
	$3,011 79

The collective stay of all the inmates numbered 15,005 days, or an average of 138 days each. The House is entitled to receive, under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, the following appropriation:—

Allowance for 15,005 days, at 5 cents per day	$750 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	300 10
Total Government aid for 1884	$1,050 35

Inspection.

On the 17th November, I inspected this Institution. The number of inmates was forty (26 males, 14 females), all of whom were persons who should properly receive shelter.

No improvements of a structural character had been made since the date of my previous visit. The want of ventilation is a noticeable defect in this building. The crowding of these Refuges in the winter season, makes the question of ventilation an important one. The dormitory used by the men is a room 17 feet by 27 feet, and 11 feet in height, and in this are placed thirteen beds. Under such circumstances it is not difficult to imagine the foul and impure character of the air which the inmates are obliged to breathe.

I made a second inspection of this Charity on the 20th September. I found 22 males and 16 females, in residence; many of whom were old, feeble, and helpless.

The Institution building was in good order, and the verandah, added since my previous visit, is a great improvement, affording airing room to those of the inmates, who, from feebleness and other causes, cannot be moved to a greater distance from their beds.

The books were found to be properly kept, and in good order.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz. :—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1882	46	
Admitted during the past year	63	
Total number during the year		109
Discharged during year	50	
Died	14	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883	45	
		109

These admissions were made from the undermentioned places:—

City of Kingston	29	
County of Frontenac	2	
Other counties and places	78	
		109

The following information in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:—

Sex.

Males	53	
Females	56	
		109

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	6	
Roman Catholics	103	
		109

Nationalities.

Canadian	32	
English	9	
Irish	59	
Scotch	9	
		109

The receipts and expenditures of this Refuge include those of an Orphanage which is conducted in the same building. The annexed statements shew what they were:—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,544 60
From inmates in part payment of board	609 52
Income from property	113 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,850 03
From other sources	1,553 78
	$5,670 93

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,623 41
Clothing and furnishings	803 80
Salaries and wages	.. ..
Fuel, light and cleaning	729 19
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	850 60
Other expenses	1,023 64
	$6,030 64

The aggregate stay in the House of all the inmates were equal to 17,827 days. The Government allowance for the year 1884, based upon these figures, would be as follows:—

Allowance for 17,827 days, at 5 cents per day	$891 35
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	356 54
Total Government aid for 1884	$1,247 89

INSPECTION.

I visited the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 17th November.

The arrangement and management of this charity are good in every respect. The care and attention of the sisters in charge are manifested by the order and comfort existing in the Institution.

The books of record were neatly and correctly kept.

The population of the Home was 47 persons, of whom 22 were males and 25 females.

I again inspected the House of Providence on the 28th September.

There were 42 inmates (19 males, 23 females), all of whom were infirm, and were fit subjects for the benefits to be derived from this charity.

The Institution building, which is of excellent structural character, I found to be equally well kept in all its apartments.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR THE AGED AND FRIENDLESS, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the movements of inmates in the Home during the past year:—

Remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1882	23	
Admitted during the year	3	
Total number in the Home during the year		26
Discharged	18	
Died	1	
Remaining on 30th September, 1883	7	
		26

In respect of sex, nationalities, and religion of the inmates, the following returns are given:—

Sex.

Males	14
Females	12
	26

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	26	
		26

Nationalities.

Canadian	4	
English	11	
Irish	10	
Scotch	—	
Other countries	1	
		26

There is an Orphanage connected with this Home, and the accounts of both are included in the statements which follow :—

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$998 10
From inmates, in part payment of board	549 00
Income from property	882 88
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,638 86
From other sources	444 08
	$4,512 92

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,429 74
Salaries and wages	758 61
Other expenses	2,324 57
	$4,512 92

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 5,705 days. The Government allowance will therefore be as under :—

Allowance for 5,705 days, at 5 cents per day	$285 25
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	114 10
Total Government aid for 1884	$399 35

INSPECTION.

The following is the report made to Government by Dr. O'Reilly upon this charity :—

"I inspected the Home for the Friendless, London, on the 19th June, and found 6 men and 4 women in it, all of whom were fit and proper persons to be inmates of such an institution.

"This charity is of comparatively recent establishment, and at present occupies a somewhat old frame dwelling. It is fairly well furnished, and, no doubt, as the Institution becomes more firmly established, it will do its work well. It is now in its infancy, and much cannot be expected from it.

"The inmates were fairly well clad, and apparently comfortably cared for."

Dr. O'Reilly made another inspection of the Home during the year, and reported upon it as appended :—

"A second visit was paid to the Protestant Home for the Aged and Friendless, in London, on the 1st September. The matron was absent on her holiday, and I was unable, therefore, to see the books. However, I went over the house, and saw the inmates, and found everything in its customary excellent condition.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

The following is a summary of the work of the House of Refuge during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	35	
Admitted during the year	29	
Total number cared for		64
Discharged	20	
Died	7	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	37	
		64

The following particulars in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are found in the returns:—

Sex.

Males	27	
Females	37	
		64

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of any denomination	3	
Roman Catholics	61	
		64

Nationalities.

Canadian	5	
English	4	
Irish	55	
		64

The stay of these 64 persons aggregated 14,400 days. The Government grant for the year will, therefore, be as under:—

Allowance for 14,400 days, at 5 cents	$ 720 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	288 00
Total grant for 1884	$1,008 00

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shewn in the report upon the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London.

Inspection.

This Refuge was visited by Dr. O'Reilly, and reported upon as follows:—

"I inspected the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, on the 14th June. Fifteen males and 23 females were found to be in residence, all of whom were seen, and all appeared cleanly and comfortable.

"The building was in its usual condition of perfect order."

Dr. O'Reilly made a second inspection of the House of Refuge, London, on the 1st September. He reported to the Government that he found 41 inmates (15 men, 26 women) in residence, and that the building was, as usual, in excellent order in every respect.

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the movements of inmates in this Refuge for the past year, viz.:—

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1882	59	
Admitted during the year	88	
Total number cared for		147
Discharged during the year	76	
Died	10	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	61	
		147

The statistics in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	62	
Females	85	
		147

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	1	
Roman Catholics	146	
		147

Nationalities.

Canadian	7	
English	19	
Irish	119	
Scotch	2	
		147

These persons were received into the Refuge from the following localities:—

City of Ottawa	73	
County of Carleton and other counties	31	
Emigrants	43	
		147

The receipts and expenditure of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

The period of stay of the 147 inmates was equal to 24,335 days, thus entitling the Refuge to the following amount of Government aid:—

Allowance for 24,335 days, at 5 cents	$1,216 75
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	486 70
Total grant for 1884	$1,703 45

INSPECTION.

I inspected the St. Patrick's Refuge, on the 9th May. There were then 21 adult male and 46 adult female inmates.

The building was, in all departments, in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The large number of inmates, in proportion to the room at the disposal of the society, is a noticeable feature in connection with the Refuge. The arrangements, however, are excellent, and apparently every provision is made that can be for the comfort and well-being of the inmates.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make the second inspection of this Refuge. His report is given hereunder:—

"I beg to state that I visited the St. Patrick's House of Refuge on the 5th September.

"The building was overcrowded, but was in as good a condition as could be expected, considering the number and nature of its inmates.

"One register shewed 62 persons to be in residence, and another 59, but as I only saw 61 persons, I could not tell which number was correct. An effort should be made by those in charge to keep the books more accurately."

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

The operations of the House in respect to the admission and discharge of inmates for the year ending 30th September, are returned to me as follows:

Remaining in the Hospice 1st October, 1882	55	
Admitted during the year	63	
Total in residence during the year		118
Discharged	37	
Died	15	
In residence 30th September, 1883	66	
		118

The following figures in respect of sex, religion, and nationalities are taken from the returns:

Sex.

Males	57	
Females	61	
		118

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	118

The 118 inmates of this Charity were drawn from the following localities, viz.:—

City of Ottawa	74	
County of Carleton	17	
Other counties	27	
		118

The receipts of the Hospice in aid of maintenance were as follows :

From the Government of Ontario	1,365 00
From County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	1,742 65
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,615 88
From other sources	179 50
	5,953 03

The expenditures for the year are returned as under, viz. :

Food of all kinds	1,725 43
Clothing and furnishings	548 82
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	119 75
Salaries and wages	58 00
Repairs, ordinary and extraordinary	2,437 34
Other expenses	672 29
	5,561 63

The stay of the 118 inmates during the year was equal to 24,558 days. The Charity will be entitled to receive Provincial aid for 1884 as follows :

Allowance for 24,558 days, at 5 cents per day	1,227 90
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents per day	491 16
Total grant for 1884	$1,719 06

INSPECTION.

On the 9th day of May I made a visit to this home, finding it neat and clean in every part.

There were 32 adult males, and 38 adult females in residence. I saw all these persons. Their appearance indicated that they were fit subjects for the relief they were receiving.

The books of the Institution were fully entered up.

Mr. Hayes made an inspection of this Institution during the year, and reported upon it as follows :

"I beg to state that in compliance with your instructions I visited the St. Charles Hospice, Ottawa, on the 4th September. The books, which appeared to be properly kept, shewed the number of inmates to be 71, but I did not see them all, as many were out on errands or had been given leave to visit friends, etc., outside. Most of the persons whom I saw were very old and infirm.

"The dormitories, etc., were in as good order as could be expected."

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

The following is a summary of the operations of this House, in respect to admissions and discharges, for the past year :

Remaining in the House 1st October, 1882	40	
Admitted during the year	80	
Total number of inmates during the year		120
Discharged during the year	78	
Died	3	
Remaining in the House on 30th September, 1883	39	
		120

These indigent persons were admitted to the House from the undermentioned places, viz.:

From the City of Guelph	56	
From the County of Wellington andother counties	30	
Foreigners, etc	34	
		120

I gather from the returns the following particulars in respect of the sex, religion and nationalities of the inmates:—

Sex.

Males	76	
Female	44	
		120

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	6	
Roman Catholics	114	
		120

Nationalities.

Canadian	36	
English	8	
Irish	72	
Other countries	4	
		120

The receipts for the year, out of which the House was maintained, were derived from the following sources, viz.:

Province of Ontario	$ 987 84
From City of Guelph	36 00
From inmates in part payment for board	459 50
Income from property	420 56
From all other sources	1,314 53
	$3,218 43

The expenditures for the same period were, for—

Food of all kinds	$1,811 05
Clothing and furnishings	476 93
Fuel, light, and cleaning	204 50
Salaries and wages	100 00
Ordinary repairs	52 00
Additions to buildings	97 00
Other expenses	684 22
	$3,425 70

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 15,117 days, which entitles the House to the following Government grant for the year 1884:—

Allowance for 15,117 days, at 5 cents per day	$ 755 85
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	302 34
Total grant for 1884	$1,058 19

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this Refuge, and made the following report upon it to the Government:—

"I inspected the House of Providence, Guelph, on the 9th May. There were 24 males, 17 females, and 1 child in residence, all of whom I saw. They were all in apparent comfort and contentment.

"The House was in its usual condition of cleanliness and order.

"The books were examined and found to be correct."

A second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly before the close of the official year, and a report, as under, submitted:—

"The House of Providence, Guelph, was again inspected on the 21st August. There were then 39 persons in residence, namely, 19 men, 19 women, and 1 child, all of whom I saw.

"I was informed that the managers of this Institution contemplate an enlargement of the building, and as such a thing is very much to be desired, I trust that an addition will soon be built. The House, although much crowded, was scrupulously clean and neat throughout."

PROTESTANT HOME, ST. CATHARINES (REFUGE BRANCH).

The following summary shews the operations of the Refuge Branch of this Charity:—

In residence 1st October, 1882	2	
Total number of inmates during the year		2
Remaining in the Home on 30th September, 1883	2	
		2

Of these inmates, one was a male, and the other a female; both were Protestants, and were received from the City of St. Catharines, and both were Irish.

The receipts and expenditures of this Branch of the Charity are included in the account of the Orphanage.

The stay of the inmates equalled 730 days. The Government grant for the ensuing year will therefore be as under:—

Allowance for 730 days, at 5 cents per day	$36 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	14 60
Total grant for 1884	$51 10

INSPECTION.

The following is a copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to Government:—

"The Protestant Home, St. Catharines, was visited on the 20th February. There were in residence 1 adult male, 1 adult female, and 32 children. The

Home was in its usual excellent order; every part of it seemed to be scrupulously clean and neat, and yet there had been several cases of scarlet and typhoid fevers, and measles. There had, however, been but one death, and that was not from fever, but from a head affection. On the day of my visit, two of the children were in bed, but neither of them seemed to be in a serious condition.

"The children were generally healthy-looking and bright. Out of the 32 children in the Home; 22 attend the public school."

Annexed is another report made by Dr. O'Reilly upon this Home, viz.:—

"I inspected the Protestant Home, St. Catharines, for the second time during the official year, on the 2nd September.

"There were then 2 adults and 29 children, in residence.

"The House was in very good order."

THE HOME, ST. THOMAS.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	9	
Admitted during year	19	
Total number in residence		28
Discharged during year	17	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	8	
		28

Of these 28 inmates the following are the statistics as to their ages, religions and nationalities:—

Sex.

Males	13	
Females	15	
		28

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	25	
Roman Catholics	3	
		28

Nationalities.

Canadian	9	
English	12	
Irish	4	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	2	
		28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$241 70
From the City of St. Thomas	700 00
From payments by inmates	44 46
From other sources	74 69
	$1,060 85

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$499 06
Clothing and furnishing	48 19
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	116 13
Salaries and wages	289 00
Other expenses	321 94
	$1,274 32

The Government grant for 1884 will be as follows:—

Allowance on 3,417 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day	$170 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	68 34
Total grant for 1884	$239 19

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Provincial Secretary is annexed:—

"I made an inspection of "The Home" on the 13th June. There were in residence 14 inmates; six adult males, 6 adult females, and 2 infants.

"Since the last inspection, the persons cared for by this Charity have been removed to the new premises, erected on an excellent site on the bank of the ravine. When the grounds are improved and planted, the Home externally will present a very attractive appearance. The House having been built somewhat large for present purposes, there is, consequently, ample accommodation for everybody within the building. Pine flooring has been laid, a thing to be regretted, as in the operation of scrubbing it will soon become much worn. The only remedy is to keep the floors well oiled, which will not only save the wear of constant scrubbing, but will also effect a saving of labor in the matter of cleaning them."

Dr. O'Reilly again visited the Home on the 1st September. He reported to the Government that 4 men, 4 women, and 1 boy were being cared for; that everything was found to be in excellent order, and that the books were in good shape.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

The following summary exhibits the operations of this House for the past year, ending 30th September, so far as they relate to the inmates:—

Number remaining in the House on 1st October, 1882	70	
Admitted during the year	52	
Total number of inmates		122
Discharged during the year	31	
Died	10	
Remained on 30th September, 1883	81	
		122

These indigent persons were admitted from the following places, viz.:—

City of Hamilton	63	
County of Wentworth and other counties	24	
Other places	35	
		122

The 122 inmates are classified in the statistical statement, in respect of sex, religion and nationalities, as follows:—

Sex.

Males	48	
Females	74	
		122

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	5	
Roman Catholics	117	
		122

Nationalities.

Canadian	16	
English	9	
Irish	85	
Scotch	5	
Other countries	7	
		122

The receipts of the House in aid of maintenance for the official year were as follows:—

From the Province of Ontario	$1,659 98
From City of Hamilton } From County of Wentworth }	350 00
From inmates	1,100 95
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,300 00
Other sources	1,581 25
	$5,992 18

The expenditures for the same period were as under, viz.:—

Food of all kinds	$3,622 08
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	805 58
Fuel, light and cleaning	679 50
Other expenditures	1,679 23
	$6,786 39

The collective stay of the inmates numbered 27,642 days. The Charity would thus be entitled to receive the amount of aid shewn hereunder:—

Allowance for 27,642 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	$1,382 10
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	552 84
Total Government aid for 1884	$1,934 94

INSPECTION.

The following is the report made by Dr. O'Reilly to Government upon this Home:—

"I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 15th August. There were then in residence thirty-two male and fifty-one female adults, and eighty-eight boys, making in all a total of 171. A thorough inspection of the premises was made, and all the inmates were seen. The house and grounds were found to be in their usual excellent condition, and the health of the inmates during the summer had been very good. In the winter, however, measles were very prevalent amongst the children.

"Active measures are being taken for the removal of the boys from the Institution, and property has been purchased at Rock Bay, opposite the City of Hamilton, where preparations are now being made for the accommodation of the boys. When this is accomplished, the House of Providence will be in a better position than ever for carrying on its legitimate work of caring for aged and infirm adults."

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

A petition having been received from the manager of the above-named Charity in January last, that aid might be granted to it under the provisions of the Act, enquiry was made respecting its objects, etc., and a recommendation made that its name be placed on Schedule B. of the Charity Aid Act. An order in Council was passed confirming this recommendation, and granting to the Charity the sum of $150 in consideration of the work done prior to the application being made, the Home having been established in 1881.

The following summary shews the operation of this Charity during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	14	
Admitted during year	19	
Total number in residence		33
Discharged during year	15	
Died	4	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	14	
		33

Of these 33 inmates the following are the statistics as to ages, religions and nationalities, as found in the returns:—

Sex.

Males	20	
Females	13	
		33

Religion.

Protestants	24	
Roman Catholics	3	
Other religions	6	
		33

Nationalities.

Canadians	6	
English	3	
Irish	2	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	19	
		33

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 150 00
From the town of Chatham	1,536 80
From other sources	83 30
	$1,770 10

Expenditure.

Food of all kinds	$ 377 86
Clothing and furnishing	65 21
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	44 00
Salaries and wages	145 37
Other expenses	711 69
	$1,334 13

The Government Grant for 1884 will, in respect to the adult inmates, be as follows:—

Allowance on 6,233 days' stay of adults, at 5 cents per day	$ 311 65
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	124 66
Total grant for 1884	$ 436 31

INSPECTION.

The following is Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government upon the first visit he made to the Home, viz.:—

"The operations of this Home, which has only recently been established, are carried on in a somewhat old frame dwelling situated in the town. I visited it on the 19th June, and found ten inmates (six men and four women), all of whom were fit and proper persons for inmates of such an establishment. The house is frame, well furnished, and, no doubt, as the charity gets more firmly established will do its work well. At present it is in its infancy, and very much cannot be

expected from it. The inmates were fairly well clad and apparently comfortably cared for."

A second visit was made by Dr. O'Reilly, and a report, as under, transmitted to Government :—

"Another inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Chatham, was made by me on the 29th August. The Matron was absent at the time of my visit, and I was therefore unable to obtain access to the books. I went over the house, however, and saw all the inmates who were present. Everything was very clean and comfortable. The old people who are maintained expressed themselves as being well satisfied with the treatment they receive. In view of the fact that this Home has been so recently established, it is doing its work as well as can fairly be expected of it."

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The year under review is chiefly noticeable for what has been done in the way of erecting new buildings for the carrying on of orphan asylum work, the reconstruction of old ones, and in adding to existing ones. The new building for the Orphans' Home, Toronto, has been completed, and is in occupation. A Convalescent Home in connection with the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children has been built on the Island in Toronto Bay. The old building used as the Boys' Home, in Toronto, has been reconstructed, re-arranged, and largely added to. A considerable addition to the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, has been completed and put in use. At the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, in Hamilton, a new wing has been built, and to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, in Ottawa, a wing has also been added. These additions, etc., shew that the managers of the various Orphanages are alive to the importance of housing their young charges in properly constructed and arranged buildings, and if such activity as has prevailed during the past few years be continued, there will in a very short time be a specially constructed building for every Orphanage in the Province. It must not, however, be inferred from these remarks that I am in favour of erecting huge buildings capable of holding five or six hundred, for the congregating of large numbers of children renders it impossible to treat or deal with them in any other way than as a mass, instead of as individuals. This individual treatment is one of the most important factors in the proper management of an Orphanage. A child brought up, looked upon and treated as simply one out of so many children, who have to be washed, dressed, fed, taught, and put to bed at certain stated times, loses all individuality, becomes part of a machine, and when sent out in the world is almost helpless. I think it well to raise this voice of warning, as the tendency often is to enlarge the scope of institutions already extensive enough, instead of to found new ones to meet increased wants.

What was done during the year in the various Orphan Asylums is shewn in the following statement, which gives the number admitted, the total cared for, etc :—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Number remaining in residence 1st October, 1882.	Number admitted during the year ended 30th September, 1883.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	220	198	418	156	13	249
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	106	51	157	46	2	109
Girls' Home	"	79	131	210	101	1	108
Boys' Home	"	70	66	136	61	1	74
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	11	118	129	95	.....	34
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	66	183	249	116	59	74
St. Nicholas Home	"	31	72	103	76	.....	27
Hospital for Sick Children	"	21	43	64	33	2	29
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	117	99	216	52	11	153
Orphan Asylum	"	28	13	41	11	1	29
Boy's Home	"	86	35	121	35	.....	86
Girls' Home	"	82	20	102	24	2	76
Orphans' Home	Kingston	57	27	84	23	.....	61
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	27	18	45	27	2	16
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	38	81	119	77	1	41
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	31	40	71	31	3	37
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	44	70	114	78	.....	36
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	85	77	162	60	.....	102
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	14	224	238	21	199	18
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	69	70	139	43	.....	96
Protestant Orphan Home	"	46	31	77	33	3	41
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	32	19	51	21	.....	30
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	29	10	39	7	.....	32
The Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	.....	5	5	4	.....	1
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	36	11	47	15	.....	32
Total		1425	1712	3137	1246	300	1591

In the previous year the number of children admitted to the Asylums was 1,565; the total number cared for, 2,967; the number discharged, 1,297; the number of deaths, 244. It will be thus seen that there was a considerable increase in the operations of the Orphanages.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denominations, and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary:—

Sex.

Male	1,688	
Female	1,449	
		3,137

Religious Denominations.

Protestants of all denominations	1,506	
Roman Catholics	1,631	
		3,137

Nationalities.

Canadian	2,160	
English	369	
Irish	396	
Scotch	85	
United States	87	
Other countries and unknown	40	
		3,137

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	2,249	
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	250	
Received from other counties in the Province	395	
Emigrants and foreigners	243	
		3,137

The next table shews the aggregate stay of all the inmates in the Orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the Institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which each Institution has become entitled to for the year 1884:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance at one and a half cents a day.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half-cent allowance.	Supplementary allowance of half a cent per day.	Total Government grant for the year 1884.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	84,996	1,274 94	5,162 55		424 98	1,699 92
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	39,980	599 70	5,136 76		199 90	799 60
Girls' Home	"	29,308	439 62	4,493 35		146 54	586 16
Boys' Home	"	26,960	404 40	4,092 92		134 80	539 20
Newsboys' Lodgings	"	9,238	138 57	2,984 23		46 19	184 76
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	27,419	735 53	4,214 72		276 05	$1,211 58
St. Nicholas Home	"	12,589	188 84	6,908 90		62 94	251 78
Hospital for Sick Children	"	8,299	.....	4,756 97		.....	‖1,244 85
Do. do. Convalescent Branch	"	1,995	.....	2,087 08		.....	‖139 65
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	50,696	760 44	5,339 64		253 48	1,013 92
Orphan Asylum	"	10,136	152 04	§3,609 43		50 68	202 72
Boys' Home	"	31,784	476 76	8,847 56		158 92	635 68
Girls' Home	"	29,434	441 51	2,269 54		147 17	588 68
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,323	334 85	2,598 07		111 61	446 46
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	8,277	124 16	†		41 38	165 54
Hotel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	14,166	212 49	612 50		70 83	283 32
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	12,063	180 95	3,787 96		60 31	241 26
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	14,910	223 65	5,790 92		74 55	298 20
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	32,774	491 61	4,772 60		163 87	655 48
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	6,590	98 85	1,429 77		32 95	131 80
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	31,502	472 53	†		157 51	630 04
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	14,419	216 29	†		72 09	288 38
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	11,152	167 28	1,703 85		55 76	223 04
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	11,027	165 41	685 69		55 13	220 54
The Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	440	6 60	†		2 20	8 80
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	10,853	162 80	1,257 00		54 26	217 06
Totals		553,330	8,469 82	82,542 01		2,854 10	12,908 42

* Includes receipts of Refuges Branch.
† Included with Refuge Branch.
§ This sum includes 7 cents per day for the mother nurses, and a grant of $200 for Infirmary work.
‖ See separate report.

The aggregate stay of the children rose from 530,863 days, in 1882, to 553,330 in 1883, or a net increase of 22,467 days, and the earnings from $11,608.46 to $12,908 42, an increase of $1,300. The amount of subscriptions received by these charities during the past year is also largely in excess of what was received in the preceding one.

The cost of maintaining the various orphanages is shewn in the next table, and following it will be found the separate reports upon each institution:—

NAMES OF ORPHANAGES.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th of September, 1883.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	84,996	6,860 45	8.07
Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society	"	39,980	5,400 80	13.50
Girls' Home	"	29,308	5,017 32	17.12
Boys' Home	"	26,960	3,851 82	14.30
Newsboy's Lodgings	"	9,238	2,503 16	27.09
Infants' Home and Infirmary	"	27,419	5,367 30	19.57
St. Nicholas Home	"	12,589	2,956 31	23.49
Hospital for Sick Children	"	10,294	5,484 56	53.28
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	50,696	6,650 64	13.12
Orphan Asylum	"	10,136	*4,468 09	.....
Boys' Home	"	31,784	4,000 36	12.60
Girls' Home	"	29,434	2,785 97	9.46
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,333	3,019 60	13.52
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	"	8,277	+	.....
Hôtel Dieu Orphan Asylum	"	14,166	1,299 04	9.17
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	12,063	2,386 65	19.78
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	14,910	7,621 44	51.12
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	32,774	5,353 71	16.03
Bethlehem for Friendless	"	6,590	1,558 46	23.65
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	31,502	+	.....
Protestant Orphan Home	"	14,419	+	.....
Protestant Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Catharines	11,152	*1,714 68	.....
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	11,027	915 61	8.30
The Home (Orphanage Branch)	St. Thomas	446	+	.....
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	10,853	1,452 50	13.40
Total		553,330	80,671 67	.....

*Includes expenditure of Refuge Branch. †Included with Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

Number in residence on 1st October, 1882	220	
Admitted during the year	198	
Total number in residence during the year ...		418
Discharged during the year	156	
Died	13	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883	249	
		418

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	193	
Female	225	
		418

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	35	
Roman Catholics	383	
		418

Nationalities.

Canadian	311	
English	22	
Irish	75	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	8	
		418

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,700.40, were $6,862.95, and the expenditures incurred were $6,860.45.

The collective stay of the inmates was 84,996 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of $1,699.92, as Government aid for the year 1884.

Inspection.

This Institution was visited by me on the 18th December, 1882. I found in residence 223 children, all of whom were well cared for. Those of school age were reported to be making satisfactory progress in the school-room. The boys were enjoying themselves in the recreation yard, and from their vigorous and healthy appearance, I formed a good opinion of the care and attention paid to their physical and moral well-being.

I made a second inspection of the House of Providence Orphan Asylum on the 12th November, when I found registered 247 youths under 12 years. Of this

number there were 34 reported to be resident at Sunnyside. Those I saw appeared to be well cared for, and in good health, and those of school age were in the class-rooms, and reported to be making satisfactory progress in the branches in which they were being instructed.

ORPHANS' HOME AND FEMALE AID SOCIETY, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past year:—

Number resident on 1st October, 1882	106	
Admitted during the year	51	
Total number in residence during the year		157
Number discharged	46	
Died	2	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	109	
		157
Sex.		
Male	97	
Female	60	
		157
Religious Denomination.		
Protestants		157
Nationalities.		
Canadian	124	
English	19	
Irish	7	
Other countries	7	
		157

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Home during the year was $5,904.83, and the receipts during the same period were $5,400.80, including the Government grant.

The aggregate stay of the children lodged was 39,980 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $799.60 as the Government grant for 1884.

Inspection.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Orphanage. His report upon it is appended:—

"I beg to state that I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home on the 25th April.

"On examining the books, which were correctly kept and entered up to date, I found that the names of 66 boys and 46 girls were registered. I saw these 112 children; all were in good health and the majority of them were in school. During the winter some twenty cases of measles of a mild character occurred, but otherwise the season was a healthy one.

"Cleanliness prevailed everywhere. The building is in want of repairing and refurnishing in some places, but, of course, the managers are not spending money on this old building, as they hope to move into new quarters next September. I

trust they will do this, as in many ways the present building is unsuited for the purposes of an orphanage."

Mr. Hayes was instructed to make an inspection of the new building used for the purposes of this Home. He reported to me, as under:—

"I beg to state that I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 22nd November.

"The new building on the Dovercourt Road, lately put up by the managers was found to be in full working order and in readiness to receive any children eligible for admission thereto. For your information I append to this report a description of the building, as furnished to the newspapers by the architect. I can only add that the building seems to be most admirably arranged, and that all necessary appliances are provided for the proper heating, ventilating, etc., of the Home. The means of exit in case of fire are good, there being three stairways from the top to the bottom of the building, viz., one in the centre and one at each end. In each corridor, of which there are three, two hydrants are placed and hose will be supplied to connect with them. I hope this will be done at once. I learn that it is contemplated to build an outside fire escape. I would suggest to the managers the desirableness of placing a proper bath in the lavatory attached to the infirmary and thus making that department complete. The managers of this charity are to be much congratulated on the acquisition of a building so thoroughly well suited to the objects of their undertaking.

"There were in residence 71 boys and 43 girls, a total of 114. I saw all these children, and each one of them seemed to be in a good state of health. Most of the boys were playing in the large room set apart for that purpose, and if ability to make a noise is any sign of health, then these youngsters certainly gave every evidence of absence of illness.

"The register had not been written up since the 30th September. The matron was asked to call the secretary's attention to this omission.

"Every part of the building, which had been occupied since the 15th of October, was perfectly clean and in good order."

The following is the description referred to:—

"The Home is built on the Dovercourt Road, a little distance north of its intersection with Dundas Street. The land on which the edifice stands was purchased at a cost of $7,500. It has a frontage on Dovercourt Road of 368 feet, with a depth of 200 feet towards Wolsely Street. The building is of a style of architecture which the designer, Mr. W. R. Strickland, terms "Modern English domestic." It is constructed of red brick, double rows at certain distances being painted black, which considerably adds to the effect, and the basement is faced from the ground-line to its top with Credit Valley grey-stone. The length of the entire building is 136 feet, the centre portion surmounted with a turret, and balconies being 68 feet, while the wings are each 44 feet. The portico and main hall are of pressed brick work, with fancy panelled ceiling and fancy vestibules with coloured and figured glass. The building is four storeys high exclusive of an attic, which has been simply floor laid. In the basement are to be found kitchen, boiler-room, comprising three furnaces, pantry, scullery, larder, store-room, girls' lavatory, dining-room, 34 feet by 42, ironing and drying room, wash-room, and coal bunkers. There is also the boys' bath-room, with a plunge bath sufficiently large for the boys to swim in, or disport themselves as they please. On the ground floor are the main hall and ten rooms, comprising girls' and boys' playrooms, two closets for storing books, clothing, etc., visitors' rooms, board room, boys' and girls' class-rooms 19 feet by 46, and a common school-room 34 feet by 42 feet, matron's bed and sitting-room. All the rooms are laid with maple and pine, and the school and class-rooms are sheeted with pne panelling 3½ feet high, the walls

being simply plastered. The first floor has twelve rooms, viz., four dormitories, two for each sex respectively, matron's bath and bed-room, nursery, washing-room, sewing room, store room, boys and girls' lavatories. On the second floor are thirteen rooms, including four dormitories, infirmary with bath-room attached, two pantries, three servants' rooms, spare, store, and lumber rooms. All the rooms are 13 feet high. In them are numerous hot water pipes and coils, the entire building being heated with hot water, the service of an engineer thus being dispensed with. Due regard has been paid to ventilation, every room being supplied with shafts running into the chimneys, by which the bad air is carried off, while other provision is made for admitting fresh air. The building is lit with gas, and all the wood-work is stained and varnished. On each flat there is a corridor 29 feet by 9 feet, every flat being supplied with two hydrants. All the doors of the rooms, as well as the exits, of which there are three, one by the main hall, and two at the rear, open outwards, and it is contemplated to build an outer escape in case of fire. The building is so arranged as to give one-half to the boys and the other half to the girls; the same arrangement exists with regard to the play grounds, the dimensions of which are 100 feet by 200 feet, and which are surrounded with a plain fence, five feet high. Ample accommodation is provided in the Home for upwards of 200 children."

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year;—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	79	
Admitted during the year	131	
Total number in residence during the year		210
Discharged during the year	101	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	108	
		210

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	55	
Female	155	
		210

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	210	
		210

Nationalities.

Canadian	40	
English	40	
Scotch	40	
Irish	40	
United States	30	
Other countries	24	
		210

All these children were admitted from the City of Toronto.

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $669.20, were $5,162.55, and the expenditures incurred in maintaining the Home were $5,017.32.

The collective stay of the inmates was 29,308 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $586.16 as Government aid for the year 1884.

Inspection.

A copy of the report made by Mr. Hayes is appended:—

"I beg to state that, as instructed by you, I inspected the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 30th July. There were then ninety-three children being cared for, of whom twenty-three were small boys and seventy girls. These children were all seen, and presented a clean and healthy appearance.

"The register and the daily record book did not tally. It would be much better were the matron to keep both books, and then admissions and discharges could be recorded as they take place, instead of being written up perhaps once a month by the secretary.

"The building was clean and in good order throughout. The two staircases in this place are both at the same end of the building, a not very happy arrangement. It would be well if some means of exit from the other end could be devised, so as to afford another mode of escape, should a fire take place.

I officially visited the Home on the 6th November. There were in residence thirty-five male, ninety-one females. The health of the inmates on the whole appeared to be good, and internally the Home was in a well kept state.

A great improvement in this institution could be effected by substituting closets connected with the street sewer. Those now in use are simply pits without outlet, and consequently without any means of flushing or properly cleaning them, the result being that they are very offensive. This very necessary improvement will no doubt receive the attention of the management at the earliest possible date.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	70	
Since admitted	66	
Total number during the year		136
Discharged	61	
Deaths	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	74	
		136

The statistical information regarding these boys is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	132	
Roman Catholics	2	
Other religions	2	
		136

Nationalities.

Canadian	104	
English	27	
Irish	1	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	2	
	——	136

The returns shew that these 136 boys were admitted from :—

City of Toronto	107	
County of York	2	
Other counties	14	
Other countries	13	
	——	136

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $593.90 amounted to $4,686.82, and the expenditures incurred on account of maintenance were $3,854.82.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 26,960 days, entitling the institution to receive the sum of $539.20 as Government aid for the year 1884.

Inspection.

In accordance with my instructions, Mr. Hayes inspected this institution. A copy of his report is given hereunder :—

"I have the honour to state that as authorized by you, I yesterday made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Toronto.

"The spring cleaning had just been commenced and therefore the building was in disorder. Apart from this, however, it is evident that this building is quite unsuited in many ways for the purposes it is used for. The drainage is defective, the ventilation is not good, the bathing and privy arrangements are primitive, the system of lighting is dangerous, and the place is out of repair generally. The Board of Managers should be urged to take speedy steps to commence a new building. I am informed that they have a sufficient sum of money on hand to warrant their immediate action.

"Considering their surroundings, the health of the boys always seems to be remarkably good. This no doubt is largely due to the excellent care and attention given them by the matron and her assistants. The boys were, as usual, actively employed about the place. Seventy-nine were in the Home. They had the appearance of being well fed and healthy."

A copy of the above report was sent to the managers, and soon after I learnt from them that steps would be at once taken to make certain alterations and additions to the present building, so as to make it suitable to the objects of the Home. When these works were commenced, the boys were removed to the old University building in the Queen's Park, and while they were there I visited them and afterwards reported to the Government as under :—

"On the 7th November I visited the inmates of the Boys' Home, Toronto, who are temporarily occupying the ground floor of the old University building in the Queen's Park, while their Home on George Street is being rebuilt and enlarged.

"I found seventy-three boys under the charge of the matron in their present quarters. Although in many respects these apartments are very uninviting and incommodious, yet the youths, under kind management and control, were cheerful and happy, and all in excellent health.

"The available schoolroom accommodation in the building is also quite

inadequate. Nevertheless, the best plan is adopted that the circumstances will admit of, namely: the room is occupied first by one class or number of boys, who are taught for a time, and then dismissed to make room for another class who are waiting in readiness to take their turn, and so on until the whole of the inmates get a like share of instruction.

"The rebuilding of the permanent Home is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and from present appearances it will not be many weeks before the boys are comfortably settled in their new and spacious building."

THE NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the past official year:—

Remaining in residence on 1st October, 1882	11	
Since admitted	118	
Total in residence during year		129
Discharged	95	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	34	
		129

The statistical information respecting these lads is as follows, viz.:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	83	
Roman Catholics	46	
		129

Nationalities.

Canadian	114	
English	10	
Irish	2	
Other countries	3	
		129

The 129 inmates of the Lodgings were received from the following places:—

City of Toronto	87	
County of York	10	
Other counties	18	
Other countries	14	
		129

The income during the year, inclusive of the Government grant of $98.56, was $3,082.79, and the expenditures were $2,503.16.

The collective period of residence of the boys was 9,238 days, which will entitle the institution to a Government grant of $184.76 for 1884.

Inspection.

The following is a copy of my report:—

"I made a visit of inspection to the Newsboys' Lodgings on the 20th April, and found that the register contained the names of twenty-five boys as residents.

The books were well kept, and an examination of the records shewed that 811 beds had been furnished during the previous month, and that in the same period $120.50 had been received from the boys for board and lodging, being a larger sum than had ever been before paid during a like period. The inference is that the boys are making progress in the habits of thrift and economy.

"Taking into consideration the age of the building, and the frequent alterations which have apparently been made from time to time, it was in fair order. Since the previous inspection, considerable improvements have been made."

I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings a second time on the 12th November, and found the names of twenty-nine boys on the register, who for the present are inmates of the Lodgings.

There were thirty-nine cots ready for occupation in the dormitories, and these were tidy and apparently well kept. Since my last visit the internal appearance of the Lodgings has been considerably improved by kalsomining and cleaning.

The school, which is kept from 7.30 to 9 p.m., is reported to be well attended, and the lads attentive and earnest in their studies.

THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of this Home during the past year are shewn in the following summary:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Total.
Number of inmates remaining in the Home on the 1st October, 1882	20	46	66
Admitted during the past year	60	123	183
Total number during the year	80	169	249
Discharged during the year	56	60	116
Died		59	59
Remaining in the House 30th Sept., 1883	24	50	74
	80	169	249

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

	Infants.	
Male	46	
Female	123	
		169

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	158	
Roman Catholics	11	
		169

Nationalities.

Canadian	164	
English	3	
Other countries	2	
		169

The statistical information regarding the 80 mother nurses is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

	Mothers.	
Protestants	69	
Roman Catholics	11	
		80

Nationalities.

Canadian	51	
English	14	
Irish	8	
Scotch	7	
		80

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	73	
County of York	7	
		80

The receipts of the Home during the year were $5,281.81, and the expenditure during the same period amounted to $5,367.30.

The collective stay of the children equalled 18,155 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to $363.10.

The collective days' stay of the mother nurses was 9,264 days. The Home, therefore will be entitled in respect of them to $648.48.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1884, including the grant of $200 for Infirmary work, will amount to $1,211.58.

Inspection.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to visit this Institution. He did so, and reported to me as under:—

"I have the honour to report that I made an inspection of the Infants' Home and Infirmary on the 25th April. There were then on the books of the Institution the names of 53 infants and 24 mother nurses. Only four were entered as being inmates of the Infirmary.

"The new building, erected by the managers of the Home, has now been occupied since October last, and in many ways is a model of convenience. At the time of my visit it was in thorough good order, and, except in one or two places the ventilation seemed to be effective.

"I enquired particularly as to the means provided for extinguishing or escaping from fire should such occur. As regards the first, I find that nothing has been done. Seeing that the building is lighted with coal oil lamps, and thus runs more risk than one lighted with gas, it is very important that some means of extinguishing fire should be at hand within the building. I would suggest to the managers that in each corridor a length of light hose should be provided to be connected with the water pipes: also that a certain number of buckets filled with water should be kept in convenient places.

"Regarding the means of escape, I find that two stairways run from the top to the bottom of the building, one being in the centre, the other at the west end. On the outside of the building at the east end, there is from the roof to the basement, a so-called fire escape, but by its arrangement it appears to be almost useless. On one storey it can only be got at through a narrow window over three feet from the ground, and even when reached the ladder is of such a nature and so fixed as would make its use by women not only almost impossable, but danger-

ous. Between this ladder and the wall, against which it is fastened, a basket worked with a pulley and wire rope runs. This is supposed to supply a means of lowering children to the ground. It has, however, been tried for sending clothes down to the laundry, and is not a success. It is obvious that the excitement attending a fire would not promote perfection in its use.

"It would be well if the managers of the Home would give this matter their careful consideration, and see if this defect in the arrangements of the building cannot be remedied, and every means provided to ensure the safety of the inmates, the majority of whom, of course, are helpless."

I sent a copy of this report to the Board, and I was informed by the President that the suggestion regarding the placing of buckets would be carried out at once, and also that the architect would be desired to see what improvement could be made to the fire escape. From him I subsequently learned that certain alterations were to be made in the approaches thereto, and in the escape itself, as would render its use more easy.

I made an inspection of the Infants' Home on the 7th November, when I found that there were 67 infants being cared for by 31 resident nurses.

The new Home is provided with all modern appliances for the health and comfort of the inmates, and the management shews that these appliances are being carefully and properly utilized.

In all its apartments the Home was found to be in good order and scrupulously clean.

ST. NICHOLAS HOME, TORONTO.

The operations of the Home during the official year, ending 30th September 1882, are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	31	
Admitted during the year	72	
Total number of inmates admitted during year		103
Discharged	76	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	27	
		103

The statistical information regarding these inmates, all of whom were males, is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	5	
Roman Catholics	98	
		103

Nationalities.

Canadian	59	
English	12	
Irish	23	
Other countries	9	
		103

The inmates were admitted from—

City of Toronto	37	
Other places	66	
		103

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $229.85, was $7,138.75, and the expenditure amounted to $7,100.00.

The collective stay of the boys was 12,589 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to Government aid to the extent of $251.78.

INSPECTION.

I directed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Charity. His report is annexed:—

"I have the honour to report that on the 29th May I visited the St. Nicholas Home. The mother having charge was out, and had locked up the books, so I could not examine the records to see what had been the operations of the Home during the past few months. The sister who shewed me over the place told me that the number of inmates registered the previous night was thirty-one. Only two were in at the time of my visit.

"The extension of the building, referred to in your last report, was completed in the autumn, and has since been in use. There is now room for some sixty inmates. Space can be set apart for an infirmary, if required, and there is now a recreation room and a night-school room.

"I was informed that the original plans contained provisions for another stairway from the upper part of the new building, but it was for some reasons left out. Another means of descent from the upper flat would be a great advantage, and it would be well also to have an outside fire escape put in position.

"The premises were in good order."

I visited the St. Nicholas Home, Toronto, on the 12th November, when I found that the sister in charge was temporarily absent. No examination of the books could be made in consequence, but, since that date, a list of the occupations of the boys who are lodged in the institution has been forwarded, shewing that on the day of my visit there were a total of thirty-seven.

The internal arrangements of the house have been much improved by the new addition erected during the past season.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

Under treatment on 1st October, 1882	21	
Since admitted	43	
Total number of inmates during year		64
Discharged	33	
Died	2	
Under treatment on 30th September, 1883	29	
		64

Sex.

Males	31	
Females	33	
		64

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	56	
Roman Catholics	8	
		64

Nationalities.

Canadian	40	
English	10	
Scotch	4	
Irish	6	
Other countries	4	
		64

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	49	
County of York	3	
Other counties and countries	12	
		64

In the Convalescent Home on the Island 44 children were admitted during the summer season, but the majority of these were patients transferred from the Hospital.

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $5,328.24, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $5,484.56.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 8,299 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid to the extent of $1,244.85.

The collective stay of the 44 children at the Convalescent Branch of this Hospital was 1,995 days. The Hospital, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to an allowance of seven cents per day, $139.65, making a total grant of $1,384.50 for the year 1884.

INSPECTION.

I directed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Hospital, and I now append the report he made to me:—

"I have the honour to state that, as instructed by you, I visited the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on the 27th April; I there met the Secretary who, during the absence of the Matron through ill health, was herself taking charge of the Hospital, and I went over the building with her.

"I found every part to be beautifully clean, and well kept. The building is, of course, not well adapted to the purpose it is now used for, and it is to be hoped that before long sufficient funds will be in the hands of the Board of Managers to justify their commencing a new and more suitable building. Since the last inspection, the capacity of the Hospital has been increased by five beds; this was done by the purchase of a house adjoining the Hospital, and fitting it up as a sleeping place for the nurses and servants, who formerly had rooms in the Hospital, and by taking these rooms for wards, there is now space for 31 beds, and on the day of my visit only one was unallotted.

"Perhaps the most serious defect in the building is that there is only one stairway in it, and in the event of fire, which in such a building would spread with rapidity, the loss of life would probably be great, more especially as so many of the children are unable to move without help. I pointed out to the Secretary that at a small cost an outside stairway could be made from the verandah in the rear of the building, thus making two ways of exit from the upper part, in which all

the patients sleep. I also spoke of the desireableness of keeping buckets of water in various parts of the building for immediate use in case of any accidents from fire. The Secretary promised to have this latter suggestion acted upon at once, and to have the matter of the stairway brought before the Board.

"There were in the Hospital 30 children: 17 males, and 13 females, many of them were suffering from diseases of the hip, knee and spine, and all were receiving active treatment. I saw each child, and unless one were assured to the contrary, their bright and happy faces and merry laughter make it difficult to believe that they are not in the best of health. This is, of course, largely due to the natural high spirits of the young, and to the kind and generous treatment the children receive at the hands of the managers and staff generally.

"In concluding this report, will you permit me to point out to you that this Hospital, although only paid at House of Refuge rates, viz., 7 cents per inmate per day, is doing regular hospital work. Children suffering from acute diseases of every description, requiring constant treatment and attention, are admitted, and in addition a large dispensary work is carried on. Then again, in many cases of knee and hip diseases, splints, costing from $20 to $30 per pair, are given to the patient on discharge; most of the children have to be clothed at the expense of the Hospital, and the general cost of feeding and caring for these delicate and afflicted children must necessarily be more expensive than the maintenance of adult indigents, as the character of the dietary has of course to be far better, and a much larger staff, in proportion to the number of the inmates, is required than in any House of Refuge or Orphanage. That the cost is higher is proved by the returns sent in to this department. Last year the average daily cost of each inmate of a house of Refuge was 25 cents, while in the Hospital for Sick Children, notwithstanding most economical management, the daily cost was 35 cents. The Secretary tells me that the expenses this year will be increased, as additions have had to be made to the staff in order to properly attend to the children and look after the premises. The cost of the dietary has also risen.

"The present income of this Institution is so small that it is not possible for the managers to put any by for a fund for the much needed new building, and were the Government grant to be increased, the Board would be relieved from much anxiety and pressure, and be in a position to make a start towards getting more suitable quarters.

"In view of these facts, and of the good work being done by this hospital in relieving the sufferings of afflicted children, I would respectfully ask you to favourably bring before the Government the position of this Hospital, with a view to an increase being made to the grant now allowed to it."

I transmitted this report to the Government with the following letter:—

"I beg to transmit herewith, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, a report upon the condition of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, at the time of its recent inspection.

"I beg to call attention to the latter portion of that report, as I desired Mr. Hayes to make special enquiry into the nature of the work being done by the Hospital, and the cost of maintaining it. I quite concur in the tenor of that report, as I have myself seen evidences of the good done by this institution, and I would ask for most favourable consideration of the case of this Hospital. Aid was granted to the Hospital as a voluntary act on the part of the Government, and if the institution be recognized as worthy of Government aid, I think the recognition should be extended in full, and that it should be conceded that the Hospital is doing a more expensive, and in some senses a more important and better work than a refuge for the indigent, with which, as regards the grant

allotted to it, it is now classed. I would, therefore, recommend that an Order in Council pass, authorizing the payment of aid to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, at the rate of fifteen cents per day per patient, being the rate now paid to the Home for Incurables for each inmate. If this recommendation be approved of, which I trust it will, the Hospital for Children will be put on about the same footing as the Hospitals for adults, as the grant allowed to the latter is equal to half the cost of maintaining each patient, and the daily cost per inmate in the Children's Hospital is about thirty-five cents, and the proposed allowance is nearly one-half of that sum."

I am glad to be able to state that the Government approved of my recommendation, and an Order in Council was passed granting aid to the Hospital at the rate of fifteen cents per day for each child treated and cared for therein.

A Convalescents' Home in connection with this Hospital having been established on the Island, I desired Mr. Hayes to visit it, and to report to me respecting it. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"I have the honour to state that as instructed, I made an inspection on the 26th July, of the Convalescent Home carried on in connection with the Hospital for Sick Children.

"Mrs. McMaster, the Secretary of the Hospital Board, having conceived the idea of establishing a Convalescent Home on the Island, made mention of it in her annual report, which was read at the meeting of the Hospital in the spring. Through the generosity of Mr. Ross Robertson, who at once gave $2,000 towards the cost of the necessary buildings, Mrs. McMaster was enabled to put the ideas into a practical shape. Upon application, the City of Toronto granted for the purposes of the Home four and a-half acres of land in the south-western portion of the Island, and building operations were commenced as soon as possible, and so pushed on that on the 5th July the Home was ready for occupation. The building is of two storeys, and so designed that another wing can be added; indeed, it is hoped that this will be done next year. It contains ample accommodation for forty children. The portion of the house containing the wards is surrounded by wide verandahs, into which, during the day, the cots containing those children who cannot get about are wheeled, and they thus get the benefit of the fresh breezes from the lake. The house, also, contains a large dining-room, a well arranged kitchen, bed-rooms for the nurses and servants, a bath room, etc. A plentiful supply of water is got direct from the lake by a windmill pump, which forces the water into a tank on the roof. On each floor is a hydrant with a length of hose attached for use in case of fire.

"On the day of my visit there were twenty-four children—eleven boys, thirteen girls—in the Home. Many of them were not convalescent in the strict sense of the word, but were the ordinary patients of the Sick Children's Hospital, who would be benefited by the change. Indeed, the institution might be more accurately called the Island Branch of the Hospital. The children all looked bright and happy, and every care seemed to be taken of them. One very nice feature about the management of this Home is that much of it is done by volunteers. The house-keeping is entirely in charge of a lady who has given her services gratuitously, and there are always in the Home two out of a number of ladies who have volunteered to take it in turn to remain in the Home for periods of a fortnight, and whose special duty it is to look after and be with the children during the day, to take them out walking, or in perambulators, to attend them at their meals, etc. A trained nurse and her assistant are also in the Home to do the technical work of dressing and bandaging, and seeing that the prescriptions of the doctors are carried out.

"There is no doubt that much good is being done by this Home, and it is to

be hoped that it will be much prospered, and will be well supported by the benevolent, and enabled to increase its scope in the future."

I made an official visit to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on the 6th November.

There were twenty-seven children in residence—twelve males and fifteen females. Those of the number who had been occupying the Convalescent Branch on the Island during the summer months were all removed to the city institution on the 28th September, and I was informed that the sojourn of the patients at their summer home had resulted in much benefit to them.

I found the internal condition of the Hospital orderly and cleanly as usual.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	117	
Admitted during the year	99	
Total number of inmates during the year		216
Discharged	52	
Died	11	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	153	
		216

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Male	114	
Female	102	
		216

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	4	
Roman Catholic	212	
		216

Nationalities.

Canadian	202	
English	7	
Irish	5	
Other countries	2	
		216

The inmates of the Asylum were admitted from the—

City of Hamilton	139	
County of Wentworth	20	
Other counties and countries	57	
		216

Including the Government grant of $897.17, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $6,586.81, and the expenditures to $6,650.64.

The collective period of residence of these orphans was 50,696 days. The Government grant for 1884 will, therefore, be $1,013.92.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Orphanage. His report upon it is appended:—

"I have the honour to state that, as instructed, I visited the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 30th April. The books were properly kept, and they checked one with the other. They shewed sixty-two children to be in the house, but all of these I did not see, two being at Dundas, and others at school outside the Orphanage. The children have been very healthy during the winter.

"The parts of the building used for the accommodation of the children were clean and in good order. The dormitory building is but two storeys high, and as two stairways lead from it, the means of exit are good. It was suggested to the mother in charge that pails of water should be kept at some convenient place for use in case of fire."

The second inspection was made by Dr. O'Reilly personally, and the following report made by him to the Government:—

"The St. Mary's Orphan Asylum was visited by me on the 19th September. There were then in residence sixty-four female children of all ages from infancy upwards. The boys belonging to this Orphanage are at present inmates of the House of Providence, Dundas. The children were all found to be in excellent health, and had every appearance of being well cared for.

"There is in the course of erection a large addition to the building, which will include a properly equipped nursery, a thing much wanted, and which will add largely to the efficiency of the institution. The school-room, where the children are regularly taught, is well equipped with seats and desks, and all the necessary school appliances. The whole management of this institution reflects great credit upon its authorities."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:—

In residence 1st October, 1882	28	
Since admitted	13	
Total number of inmates during the year		41
Discharged	11	
Died	1	
In residence 30th September, 1883	29	
		41

The statistics concerning these orphans are as follows:—

Sex.

Male	25	
Female	16	
		41

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	——	41

Nationalities.

Canadian	32	
English	4	
Other countries	5	
	——	41

Where admitted from.

City of Hamilton	——	41

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were $4,424.28, and the expenditures were $4,468.09. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 10,136 days, which will entitle the institution to a statutory allowance of $202.72 for 1884.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly gave Mr. Hayes authority to visit this Asylum. The report of the latter upon it is as under:—

"I have the honour to state that, as instructed by you, I inspected the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 30th April. The names of thirty-four children were on the register. Of these, two were at the Institution for the Blind, and four were infants put out to nurse, thus making the actual population twenty-eight. I saw that number of children, a good many of whom were recovering from the measles, which broke out in the Asylum a little time ago. They were cleanly and comfortably dressed, and seemed to be well looked after.

"The premises were in good order."

Another visit to the Home was made by Dr. O'Reilly. A copy of his report is annexed:—

"I made a second inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Hamilton, on the 18th September.

"There were twenty-seven inmates in residence. Two of those who have been in the Home for a good many years as orphans are really adults, and are both blind. They are likely to remain a permanent charge upon this Charity. I, therefore, authorized the transfer of these two females to the adult branch of the institution.

"The school-room, where the children are taught by a teacher provided by the Public School Board, is very badly equipped with seats and desks. I have previously called attention to this defect, and I trust that the well-known solicitude of the lady managers for the well-being of the children under their care will prompt them to make the much-needed improvement in this respect without further delay."

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	86	
Since admitted	35	
Total number of inmates during year	——	121

Discharged	35	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	86	
		121

These 121 boys were all Protestants, and all except one were admitted from the City of Hamilton.

Nationalities.

Canadian	75	
English	27	
Irish	11	
Scotch	7	
Other countries	1	
		121

The receipts of the Home during the year were $9,467.00, and the expenditures were $4,000.96.

The aggregate period of residence of the inmates was 31,784 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of $635.68 as Provincial aid for 1884.

INSPECTION.

Mr. Hayes was directed to make the first inspection of the Home. The following is his report to Dr. O'Reilly :—

"I beg to state that on the 30th April, I, as instructed by you, visited and inspected the Boys' Home, Hamilton.

"The place was found to be in a most satisfactory condition in all respects. There are two stairways running from the top to the bottom of the building. It would be well to have buckets of water kept about the building at night.

"The books were entered up, and the register and daily record corresponded. The number shewn as being cared for was 87. There had been a recent epidemic of measles, but of a mild type, and 23 boys were not able to mix with the others. I was informed that this is the first epidemic which has occurred in the Home for thirteen years."

Dr. O'Reilly inspected the Boys' Home during the year, and reported to the Government as follows:—

"I visited the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 18th September.

"There were 86 boys in residence, all of whom I saw, with the exception of three or four who were out on errands.

"The matron was absent on her vacation, and I did not, therefore, have an opportunity of examining the books, but I made a thorough inspection of the building and found it as usual in excellent order throughout. In all departments the equipment of this Home is most complete; in fact I consider it to be by far the best Institution of the kind in the Province. The dormitories are large, well ventilated and well lighted, and the iron bedsteads, neat mattresses and bright coverlets present a very cheerful appearance. The bath room is a model, containing as it does a large plunge bath, varying in depth to suit the ages and sizes of the boys.

"The school room, too, is thoroughly equipped in all respects with proper seats, desks, etc. A large play room is in the basement for the use of the boys in bad weather, while there is a roomy, clean yard with shed, etc., for their pastimes when it is fine. Two teachers are provided by the School Board, and the school is conducted on the public school plan."

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The operations of this Home are shewn in the summary given below:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	82	
Since admitted	20	
Total number of inmates		102
Discharged	24	
Deaths	2	
In residence 30th September, 1883	76	
		102

The statistical information regarding these children is given as follows:—

Sex.

Male	12	
Female	90	
		102

Religious Denomination.

Protestants	102

Nationalities.

Canadian	74	
English	16	
Irish	2	
Scotch	3	
Other countries	7	
		102

Where admitted from.

City of Hamilton	98	
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	4	
		102

The revenue of the Home during the year was $2,834.06, and the expenditure was $2,785.97.

The aggregate period of residence of the 102 children was 29,434 days. The Government grant for 1884 will be $588.68.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly instructed Mr. Hayes to inspect this Home. The following is the report made upon it:—

"I beg to state that, as instructed, I visited the Girls' Home in Hamilton on the 30th April. Every part of the building was inspected and found in a satisfactory condition. The dormitories were well ventilated and the beds and bedding clean and comfortable.

"The means of escape from the building in case of fire consist of one stairway inside the building and two outside iron ladders, one of which would be rather difficult to use.

"For the purpose of putting out a fire, should one occur, pails are kept in the room used as a bath room. One of the staff sleeps on each flat of the building.

"The register and daily record were both entered up to date. Eighty-five children were in the Home, 12 of whom were boys under five years of age. One death (from heart disease) occurred during the winter, being the first in the Home for four years. Four of the children were out on errands; I saw all the rest. They appeared to be clean, and were well dressed and healthy-looking.

"Forty-seven of the children were in school. The Secretary of the Board of Managers told me that it is intended to build a new school room so soon as enough money is raised, and that the new room will be fitted up with desks and seats of the most approved pattern."

The second inspection of the Girls' Home was made by Dr. O'Reilly, who reported upon it to the Government, as follows:—

"I visited the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 19th September. There were 66 girls and 9 boys in residence. It will be understood that the latter only remain until they are old enough to be sent to the Boys' Home. The children all appeared in good health and shewed evidence of being well cared for, notwithstanding that the institution is lacking in some conveniences. For instance, there is no proper bath room. The kitchen also has not a proper range, and cooking is carried on there under difficulties. The school room is not properly provided with seats and desks for the children. Attention has been called to this before, and as the teacher of the school is provided and paid for by the Public School Board, it seems strange that a state of things be allowed in this school which would not be tolerated in one of the ordinary public schools. With the example of the "Boys' Home" near by, which is so perfect in all respects, I do not see why the Girls' Home is allowed to remain so long in its present imperfect condition as regards necessary equipment. Extreme paucity of funds is the only excuse which could be admitted."

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this institution during the year:

In the Home on 1st October, 1882	57	
Admitted during the year	27	
Total number in residence		84
Discharged	23	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	61	
		84

The following statistical information is returned to me respecting the 84 children:

Sex.

Male	35	
Female	49	
		84

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	84

Nationalities.

Canadian	66	
English	12	
Irish	1	
Other countries	5	
		84

These inmates were admitted from—

City of Kingston	14	
Province of Ontario	70	
		84

The revenue of the Home during the year was $3,003.09, including the Government grant of $405.02, and the expenditure was $3,019.20.

The total stay of the children was 22,323 days, consequently the Government grant for 1884 will be $446.46.

INSPECTION.

I inspected the Orphans' Home, Kingston, on the 17th November, 1882, when there were 27 boys and 34 girls, enjoying the benefits offered by this charity.

The health of the inmates was reported to be good. Only one girl was slightly unwell.

The books of record were examined and found to be correctly entered up to date.

My visit was made during school hours, and so far as I could judge, in the time at my disposal, I came to the conclusion that the school was efficiently conducted. The bright and intelligent appearance of the children was particularly noticeable, and indicated the care and attention shown to them, not only while engaged in their classes, but at all times. This happy result is, I believe, chiefly attributable to the care and discretion of the matron, who certainly deserves great credit for the efficiency of the management.

I made a second inspection of the Orphans' Home on the 20th September. The House was in most excellent condition. Every necessity seems to be supplied, and the wants of the children thoroughly attended to.

There were 62 children in the Home ; 26 males, 36 females. I saw them all. They exhibited every appearance of comfort, contentment, and health.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Orphanage during the year :

In residence on 1st October, 1882	27	
Admitted during the year	18	
Total number in residence		45
Discharged during year	27	
Died	2	
Remaining in residence on 30th September, 1883	16	
		45

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows :

Sex.

Male	42	
Female	3	
		45

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	1	
Roman Catholics	44	
		45

Nationalities.

Canadian	42	
English	1	
Other countries	2	
		45

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	23	
County of Frontenac	9	
Other countries	13	
		45

The receipts and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot well be shewn separately.

The collective period of residence of the above indicated children was 8,277 days. The Orphanage will therefore be entitled to draw Provincial aid to the extent of $165.54.

INSPECTION.

I visited this Orphanage on the 25th November, 1882. The Register contained the names of twenty-seven children, as inmates, sixteen of whom were absent attending school in another institution.

The eleven who were in the Institution at the time of my inspection were, with one exception, a case of chronic ailment, in good health, and were well and tidily kept.

The portion of the building used for the Orphanage was in good order.

I made a second inspection of the House of Providence Orphan Asylum, Kingston, on the 20th Sept., when I found registered as in residence, nineteen youths under twelve years, eight of the number were reported to me as absent attending the Brothers' School in the city. Those I saw were apparently healthy and well cared for. The apartments were thoroughly clean.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:

In residence on 1st October, 1882	38	
Since admitted	81	
Total number of inmates during year		119

Discharged	77	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	41	
		119

The statistical information regarding these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Male	24	
Female	95	
		119

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	119

Nationalities.

Canadian	75	
English	41	
Other countries	3	
		119

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	49	
County of Frontenac	18	
Other counties	52	
		119

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $855.25, and the expenditure on account of maintenance to $1,299.04.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 14,166 days, thus entitling the institution to Provincial aid for 1884, to the extent of $283.32.

INSPECTION.

I paid a visit to the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 25th November, 1882. The number of youths in residence was thirty-five, and in addition to these there were five adult females, who were continuing to receive the benefits of care in the Orphanage.

The dormitories were in excellent condition. The Sisters in charge appear to extend every consideration and care to the inmates, with a view to their physical and moral well-being.

I again inspected the Orphanage on the 28th September. There were in residence forty-seven children. I found that in the previous six months there had been 64 admissions, and 57 discharges. Twenty-one of the children thus admitted were, however, simply temporarily resident emigrant children, who had been placed under the charge of the Sisters pending their removal to permanent homes. There were twelve of these children in the Orphanage at the time of my visit. All the inmates were healthy, and appeared to be well cared for. The apartments used for the Orphanage were in their usual condition of cleanliness and comfort.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	31	
Since admitted	40	
Total number of inmates during year	——	71
Discharged	31	
Died	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	37	
	——	71

Statistical information respecting the inmates is returned to me as follows:—

Sex.

Male	31	
Female	40	
	——	71

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	——	71

Nationalities.

Canadian	53	
English	7	
Irish	9	
Scotch	2	
	——	71

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	45	
County of Carleton	26	
	——	71

The revenue of the Home for the year was $4,009.98, and the expenditures incurred during the same time were $4,957.32.

The collective period of residence of the children was equal to 12,063 days; the Government grant for 1884 will therefore be $241.26.

Inspection.

I paid a visit to the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 10th May.

The building was in fair condition, but structurally it has some defects. These, no doubt, will be avoided in the new building which it is contemplated to put up for the purposes of this charity.

The Home had thirty-two inmates—seven infirm adult females, and twenty-five youths under twelve years of age. I saw them all; the children had a healthy appearance.

I instructed Mr. Hayes to make an inspection of the Orphanage. He reported to me that he visited it on the 4th September; that he found twenty-seven children and eight adults in residence, all of whom he saw, and who appeared to be properly cared for, and that the building was clean and in good order.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	44	
Since admitted	70	
Number of inmates during year		114
Discharged	78	
In residence 30th September, 1883	36	
		114

The statistical information is as follows:—

Sex.

Males	68	
Females	46	
		114

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	114

Nationalities.

Canadian	6	
English	16	
Irish	92	
		114

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	66	
Other parts of the Province	48	
		114

The income of this Orphanage for the past year has been $7,655.45, inclusive of the Government grant, and the expenditure for maintenance, $7,621.44.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 14,910 days. Based on this, the Government grant to the Asylum for 1884 will be $298.20.

Inspection.

On the 9th May I made an inspection of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. Fifty-one youths were in it, they were all in good health and apparently well cared for. I found every part of the Orphanage to be in good order. The records were entered up to date, and were neatly kept.

The report made by Mr. Hayes upon this Orphanage was as under:—

"I have the honour to state that as instructed by you I visited the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 5th September.

"The daily register shewed that thirty-eight children were in residence, but the other register shewed thirty-four; the former number was correct, as I saw thirty-eight inmates. It is a pity that these children cannot be dissociated from the adult pauperism so plainly visible to them. The children seemed to be well cared for, and clean and neat in person."

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	85	
Since admitted	77	
Total number of inmates during the year		162
Discharged	60	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	102	
		162

The statistical information respecting the inmates is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	71	
Female	91	
		162

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	162

Nationalities.

Canadian	142	
English	6	
Irish	14	
		162

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	129	
County of Carleton	30	
Other counties and places	3	
		162

The receipts of the institution for the year were $5,362.97, and the expenditures during that time were $5,353.71.

The entire period of residence of the children was 32,774 days, thus entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of $655.48 as the Government aid for 1884.

Inspection.

On the 9th May I inspected the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, finding a population of eighty-six, thirty-one males and fifty-five females.

The appearance of the children indicated that the strictest attention was paid to their comfort and well being, they individually had that bright and healthy appearance which bespoke every consideration for their welfare. A visit to the school also gave evidence of the attention paid to their instruction in the ordinary branches of education.

A structural addition to the Institution, 50 feet by 50 feet, four storeys high, which is in the course of construction, will add much to the capacity and usefulness of this institution, and will, with the arrangements contemplated, secure greater safety and comfort to the inmates.

Mr. Hayes made a second inspection of this Asylum. A copy of his report is appended :—

"I have the honour to state that on the 4th September, I in accordance with your instructions, made an inspection of St. Joseph's Orphanage in Ottawa.

"The register, which was very neatly kept, shewed that 100 children (forty-two boys, fifty-eight girls) were being maintained. I saw these children, with the exception of eighteen boys, who were said to be at the school kept by the Christian Brothers.

"The addition to the building is being proceeded with. It will be a good thing when the Domitories in it are ready for use, so that the present ones may be relieved of some of their inmates."

BETHLEHEM FOR THE FRIENDLESS, OTTAWA.

The following were the operations of this charity during the year :—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	14	
Since admitted	224	
Total number of inmates during year		238
Discharged	21	
Died	199	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	18	
		238

The statistical information respecting these 238 children is as follows :—

Sex.

Male	130	
Female	108	
		238

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	84	
Roman Catholics	154	
		238

Nationalities.

Canadian	60	
English	59	
Irish	79	
Scotch	14	
Other countries	26	
		238

Where admitted from.

City of Ottawa	197	
County of Carleton	14	
Other counties and countries	27	
		238

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to $1,548.92, and the expenditures on account of maintenance to $1,558.46.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 6,590 days, thus earning Provincial aid for 1884 to the extent of $131.80.

Inspection.

The following is a copy of my report upon this charity:—

"I inspected the Bethlehem for the Friendless on the 10th May, when there were eighteen infants in the house. On the 1st October last there were registered fourteen in residence, and since that date 131 were admitted, making a total of 145. During the same period 114 have died, and thirteen have been removed to homes where they have been adopted.

"The books were fully entered up, and the building throughout was in good order.

"Of the inmates above enumerated, 107 had been received from the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, and the remaining fifteen from the city and distant sections of the country."

The following is a copy of a report made to me by Mr. Hayes after he visited this charity:—

"I beg to state that, as instructed by you, I visited the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, on the 4th September. The names of fourteen children were on the register. Of these I saw thirteen, the other one being at the home of a person who was thinking of adopting it.

"That part of the building used for the accommodation of the infants was clean."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Orphanage are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	69	
Since admitted	70	
Number of inmates during year		139
Discharged	43	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	96	
		139

The statistical information regarding these persons is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	69	
Female	70	
		139

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	139

Nationalities.

Canadian	127	
Irish	10	
United States	2	
	——	139

Places admitted from.

City of London	63	
County of Middlesex	74	
Other counties in Ontario	2	
	——	139

The collective period of residence of the 139 children was 31,502 days, thus entitling the Asylum to a Government grant of $630.04.

INSPECTION.

The following is Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government:—

"On the 14th June I inspected the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London. There were ninety-three inmates—forty-nine boys, and forty-four girls. The school-room was visited, and it was found that all who were old enough were in attendance. The younger children during the day are kept in the playground, or in the nursery near by. They all shewed evidences of care and attention."

A second inspection of this Orphanage was made during the year by Dr. O'Reilly, whose report is annexed:—

"I visited the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London, on the 2nd September.

"There were ninety-two children in residence on the day of my visit, all of whom I saw. They were all well clad, clean and comfortable looking, and the house was found to be in excellent condition.

"The examination of the books shewed them to be properly kept."

THE PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In the Home on 1st October, 1882	46	
Admitted during year	31	
Total number of inmates during the year	——	77
Discharged	33	
Deaths	3	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	41	
	——	77

The statistical information respecting these children is as follows, viz.:—

Sex.

Males	53	
Females	24	
	——	77

Religious Denominations.

Protestant	77

Nationalities.

Canadian	74	
English	3	
	——	77

Places admitted from.

City of London	77

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Home for the Aged and Friendless, London.

The total stay of the children equalled 14,419 days, entitling the institution to receive $288.38 as Provincial aid for 1884.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed:—

"On the 14th June I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London. Everything about the place was found to be in excellent order. This Orphanage is thoroughly organized. There is an excellent infirmary built at some distance from the main building, so as to remove all danger from infection, and it is in charge of a very competent nurse. Six of those children who last year were attacked with a very troublesome disease of the scalp still remain in the infirmary, but are almost well.

"There were thirty-one boys and nine girls in the Orphanage. With the exception of those in the infirmary, the children all seemed to be in excellent health."

Dr. O'Reilly again visited this Institution and reported upon it as under:—

"I made a second inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 1st September. Owing to the absence of the matron on her holidays, I was not able to see the books, but I saw all the children, first at their dinner and afterwards in the school room.

"I also inspected their dormitories and every part of the house, and found all to be in good order."

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The operations of the Orphanage branch of this Charity are shewn in the annexed summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	32	
Since admitted	19	
Total number of inmates during the year	——	51
Discharged	21	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	30	
	——	51

The statistical information regarding these fifty-one children is as follows:—

Sex.

Male	30	
Female	21	
	——	51

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	——	51

Nationalities.

Canadian	39	
English	9	
Irish	3	
	——	51

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	35	
County of Welland	16	
	——	51

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to $1,938.24, and $1,714.68 respectively. The receipts and expenses connected with the Refuge branch of the Home are also included in these sums.

The total stay of the children was equal to 11,152 days, consequently the Government grant for 1884 in their behalf will be $223.04.

INSPECTION.

The report upon this Charity is included in that upon the House of Refuge, which is under the same management and forms part of the same institution.

ST. AGATHA'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the past year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	29	
Since admitted	10	
Total number of inmates during the year	——	39
Discharged	7	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	32	
	——	39

The following are the statistics respecting these thirty-nine children:—

Sex.

Male	20	
Female	19	
	——	39

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholics	39

Nationality.

Canadians	39

Places admitted from.

Village of St. Agatha	2	
County of Waterloo	32	
Other counties	5	
		39

The revenue of the Asylum was $913.86, including the Government grant of $227.17, and the expenditures were $915.61.

The total stay of the children was equal to 11,027 days, which will entitle the Asylum to a grant of $220.54 for 1884.

INSPECTION.

Dr. O'Reilly visited this Home and reported upon it to the Government as follows:—

"I inspected the St. Agatha Orphan Asylum on the 3rd September. There were in residence nineteen boys and thirteen girls, a total of thirty-two. Sixteen of these children were under six years of age and some of them were infants. This large number of young children increases very much the labour of the Sisters in managing this excellent Home. This year there have been ten admissions and seven discharges; no deaths.

"As usual, I found everything about the Home in excellent order."

THE HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. THOMAS.

The operations of this Charity are shewn in the following summary:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	0	
Since admitted	5	
Total number of inmates during the year		5
Discharged	4	
In residence 30th September, 1883	1	
		5

The statistical information respecting these children is given as follows:—

Sex.

Male	1	
Female	4	
		5

Religious Denomination.

Protestant	5

Nationality.

Canadians	5

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	5

The receipts and expenditures are included with the Refuge.

The entire period of residence of the children was 440 days, thus entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of $8.80 as Government aid for 1884.

The inspections of this branch were made the time the Refuge was visited, and the reports upon the condition of the Refuge relate to the Orphanage also.

THE ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The operations of this Home during the official year are shewn in the summary given below :—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	36	
Since admitted	11	
Total number of inmates during the year		47
Discharged	15	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	32	
		47

All these inmates were girls, and all were Roman Catholics.

Nationalities.

Canadian	42	
Irish	4	
Other countries	1	
		47

Places admitted from.

Prince Arthur's Landing	5	
From other places	35	
Foreigners	7	
		47

The aggregate period of residence of the 47 children was 10,853 days. The Government grant for 1884 will be $217.06.

Inspection.

Mr. Hayes was instructed by Dr. O'Reilly to visit this Orphanage. His report upon it is as follows :—

"I have the honour to state that on the 2nd July I visited the Orphans' Home at Fort William. There were then 24 children in the Home ; they appeared to be well cared for and healthy.

"The dormitories and other parts of the building, set apart for the use of the children, were in a clean condition.

"No proper register is kept ; I therefore shewed the mother in charge the form of book required."

MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

The number of Institutions coming within this class has not changed since the writing of the last report upon them, and there has been but little variety in their operations during the past as compared with the preceding years. The total number of women under lodgment increased from 415 to 432, and the aggregate stay from 57,126 days to 61,616 days, and the amount of aid earned from $1,142.52 to $1,232.32. The separate reports upon each Institution give details of its working, etc., and I append the usual tabulated statements of the operations of these Asylums, as a whole. The first table annexed shews the admissions, discharges, deaths, etc. :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	No. of persons in residence on 1st October, 1882.	No. admitted during the year ended 30th Sept., 1883.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. in residence 30th Sept., 1883.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	32	69	101	.....	67	34
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	29	30	59	.....	26	33
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	6	63	69	6	47	16
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	69	91	160	1	66	93
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	10	33	43	8	24	11
Totals	.....	146	286	432	15	230	187

The statistics respecting the religious denominations and nationalities of the inmates, together with the localities from which they were drawn, are given in the following summary:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	168	
Roman Catholics	240	
Unknown	24	
		432

Nationalities.

Canadian	170	
English	60	
Irish	119	
Scotch	10	
United States	11	
Other countries or unknown	62	
		432

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which institutions are situated	280	
Received from counties in which institutions are situated	10	
Received from other counties in the Province	60	
Foreigners, or unknown	82	
		432

The aggregate number of days that the women were inmates of the respective Asylums, and the amount that each institution is entitled to as Government aid, based upon such days' stay, and receipts from all sources other than the Province, are shewn in the following table:—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government Grant for the year 1884, at the rate of two cents per day.
			$ c.	$ c.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	13,532	5,400 66	270 64
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	11,298	5,403 27	225 96
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	4,729	1,644 14	94 58
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	27,628	4,843 72	552 56
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	4,429	691 02	88 58
Totals		61,616	17,982 81	1,232 32

The cost of maintaining these five Asylums was $17,873.30, as shewn in the following table :—

NAMES OF MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Average cost per patient per day.
			$ c.	Cents.
Magdalen Asylum	Toronto	13,532	3,930 05	29.50
Good Shepherd Refuge for Fallen Women	"	11,298	5,606 31	49.62
Home for Friendless	Hamilton	4,729	1,603 47	33.90
Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum	Ottawa	27,628	5,587 76	20.22
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	London	4,429	1,145 71	26.87
Totals		61,616	17,873 30	29.07

SEPARATE REPORTS.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The operations of this institution during the year are shewn in the following summary:

In residence on the 1st October, 1882	32	
Since admitted	69	
Total number of inmates during year		101
Discharged	67	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	34	
		101

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	78	
Roman Catholics	23	
		101

Nationalities.

Canadian	21	
English	28	
Irish	32	
Scotch	9	
Other countries	11	
		101

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	84	
Other parts of Ontario	6	
Other countries	11	
		101

The revenue of the Asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of $245.66, amounted to $5,400.66, and the maintenance expenditures to $3,930.05.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,532 days, thus entitling the institution to receive the sum of $270.64 as the Government grant for 1884.

Inspection.

I desired Mr. Hayes to visit this Asylum. He reported upon it as follows:—

"I have the honour to state that I made an inspection of the Magdalen Asylum, Toronto, on the 30th July.

"I found 32 females in residence, most of whom were employed in sewing, washing, and the domestic work of the place. A considerable amount of revenue is derived from the laundry.

"The managers of this charity have decided to set apart one portion of the building as a home for aged women of a rather more respectable class than that generally found in the larger Refuges. With this object in view, alterations are now in progress. When completed, one end of the building will be completely cut off from the Madalen Asylum, and will be arranged and fitted up for the reception of about 12 old people.

"The books were examined. The register contains the usual number of entries of "run away," "would not remain," against the names of the discharged inmates.

"Except where alterations are in progress, the building was very clean and in good order. The air in the dormitories was sweet and pure."

On the 7th November a visit to this Asylum was made by me, when 30 women were found as inmates.

The alterations in the buildings referred to in the previous report had been completed, the north-west portion of the building being now entirely isolated. The rooms and apartments, which will accommodate 15 persons, are substantial, and are neatly fitted up. Due provision has been made for heating and ventilation.

The appropriation of this part of the building will not in any way interfere with the usual work carried on, as there is still ample room for a large number of inmates in the Asylum proper, and the oversight of the new department is provided for without interfering with the present management.

GOOD SHEPHERD REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summary shews the operations of this Refuge during the past official year:—

In residence on 1st October, 1882	29	
Since admitted	30	
Total number of inmates during the year		59
Discharged	26	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	33	
		59

The statistical information regarding these women is as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	5	
Roman Catholics	54	
		59

Nationalities.

Canadian	27	
English	4	
Irish	26	
Other countries	2	
		59

Where admitted from.

City of Toronto	47	
County of York	4	
Other counties and countries	8	
		59

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of $203.04, was $5,403.27 for the year, and the expenditure $5,606.31.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 11,298 days. The Government grant for 1884 will therefore be $225.96.

INSPECTION.

I made a visit of inspection to this institution on the 26th April, when the population comprised 29 adults and three children under twelve years old.

Repairs to the building were in progress. They had become necessary in consequence of the damage done by a fire which occurred on the 17th January last. Apart from the unavoidable disturbance and confusion created by the workmen, the Refuge was found to be in excellent order, and in restoring the damaged portions improvements are being effected, particularly in the construction of a new stairway in the northern part of the dormitory wing, which, in the event of another fire occurring, will afford an additional means of escape to the inmates, whose safety now seems to be as well cared for as the structural nature of the building will admit of.

The thrift of the inmates in laundry and needle-work, by which the institution is made nearly self-sustaining, is a very noticeable and commendable feature in this charity.

I made a second visit to this Refuge on the 5th November. There were 32 inmates, who were all busily employed in laundry and other work. The building and all its furnishings were in good order, being neat and clean throughout.

The Sisters in charge report favourably of the success of their work, and the prospect of increased usefulness, and thereby feel encouraged to greater efforts in the good work in which they are associated.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, HAMILTON.

The following summary shews the operations of this Home during the past year :

In residence on 1st October, 1882	6	
Since admitted	63	
Total number of inmates during year		69
Discharged	47	
Died	6	
In the Home on 30th September, 1883	16	
		69

The statistics regarding these women are as follows :

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	50	
Roman Catholics	19	
		69

Nationalities.

Canadian	39	
English	10	
Irish	18	
Scotch	1	
Other countries	1	
		69

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	57	
Counties of Ontario	1	
Other places and countries	11	
		69

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of $97.42, amounted to $1,644.14, and the expenditures to $1,603.47.

The stay of the inmates was equal to 4,729 days, entitling the Home to receive $94.58 as aid for 1884.

INSPECTION.

A copy of Dr. O'Reilly's report to the Government is annexed.

"I inspected the Home for the Friendless, Hamilton, on the 8th May, finding nine adults and five children in residence. Three of the children were with their mothers, the other two were infants for whom the Home was receiving payment, and they were being nursed by some of the adult inmates.

"The place was found to be thoroughly clean throughout.

"All the inmates able to work were found busily engaged in the laundry, out of which a considerable revenue is made for the Institution.

"I was glad to hear that from a financial point of view the prospects of the Charity are improving, benevolent people are becoming more alive to the good that can be done by such an institution, and, as a consequence, more money is being received, thus increasing the capacity of the Home for carrying on its much-needed work.

The following report was made by D. O'Reilly after he had again inspected the Home:

"I visited the Home for the Friendless on the 19th September, on which occasion I found 11 inmates.

"This little Charity is doing good work and is well conducted, everything about it being clean, neat and comfortable. A new matron has been installed since my last visit. Finding that the proper manner of keeping some of the books had not been explained to her, I gave her the necessary instructions.

GOOD SHEPHERD MAGDALEN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summary shews the operations of this Asylum during the year:

In residence on 1st October, 1882	69	
Admitted during year	91	
Total number of inmates during year		160
Discharged	66	
Died	1	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	93	
		160

The statistical information respecting these women are as follows:—

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	2	
Protestants	158	
		160

Nationalities.

Canadian	95	
English	10	
Irish	53	
Scotch	2	
Other countries	..	
		160

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	99	
County of Carleton	10	
Other counties	24	
Other countries	27	
		160

The receipts of the institution during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $506 18, were $4,843.72, and the expenditures for maintenance, $5,587.76.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 27,628 days. The Government aid for 1884 will therefore be $552.56.

Inspection.

I paid a visit to this Asylum on the 10th May. There were under its roof, 56 adult females, and 22 girls under 17 years old, for whose benefit every care and interest is apparently taken.

The inmates are formed into three separate classes: First, an entrance class, in which they remain until they give evidence of such improved condition of character as will warrant their removal into the second or probationary class, and from this class is drawn those who may desire to permanently reside in the Asylum.

The inmates are systematically, properly, and actively employed at laundry and needle work.

The second inspection during the year was made by Mr. Hayes, according to my orders. He reported as follows:—

"I beg to state that I visited the Good Shepherd Magdalen Asylum in Ottawa, on the 4th September.

"All portions of the building were clean and in good order, but the building structurally is not well arranged. In the event of a fire breaking out in it, I fear that owing to the narrow passages and other obstacles to speedy exit, the danger to life would be considerable.

"Eighty-six persons were in residence. A large proportion of the inmates of this institution are from the Province of Quebec. With the exception of three, who were out with one of the Sisters, I saw all the persons whose names were on the register.

"Activity prevailed in the laundry and work-rooms, where many of the inmates were employed."

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The operations of this Charity during the year are shewn as under:—

In residence on 1st Obtober, 1882	10	
Admitted during year	33	
Total number of inmates during year		43
Discharged	24	
Died	8	
In residence on 30th September, 1883	11	
		43

The statistical information respecting these inmates is given as follows:—

Sex.

Males	12	
Females	31	
		43

Religious Denominations.

Protestants	40	
Roman Catholics	3	
		43

Places admitted from.

City of London	31	
Counties in Ontario	2	
Other countries	10	
		43

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of $90.22, were $691.02, and the expenditures for maintenance $1,145.71.

The stay of the inmates aggregated 4,429 days, which entitles the Refuge to receive a grant of $88.58 for 1884.

Inspection.

Dr. O'Reilly's report upon this Refuge is as under:—

"I made an inspection of the Women's Refuge and Infants' Home, London, on the 14th July, finding four women and ten children in residence.

"This is an excellent Charity, going good work, but struggling with poverty. It is to be hoped the time will come when there will be sufficient means at the disposal of the managers to greatly increase the capacity of the institution."

Dr. O'Reilly again visited this Charity on the 1st September. He reported to the Government that there were four women and six children in the Home, and that everything was in its usual state of good order.

(No. 33.)

Report of the Inspector of the House of Industry of the County of Elgin. (*Not printed.*)

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR

1883.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

To His Honour the Honourable JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

I have the honour, in accordance with the provisions of the Act for the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, to submit to Your Honour the following account of the transactions of my Department for the year ending the 31st December, 1883, commencing as usual with statistical details, and concluding by general observations.

CROWN LANDS.

There were sold of the Crown Lands during the year 69,357 acres. The sales amount to $59,503, and the collections to $64,059. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

CLERGY LANDS.

There were sold of the Clergy Lands during the year 3,233 acres. The sales amount to $3,907, and the collections to $17,156. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Common School Lands during the year 447 acres. The sales amount to $1,190, and the collections to $27,322. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold of the Grammar School Lands during the year 863 acres. The sales amount to $844, and the collections to $7,673. *(See Appendix No. 3, page 4.)*

COLLECTIONS AND REVENUE.

The total collections of the Department during the year amount to $635,447. *(See Appendix No. 4, page 5.)*

DISBURSEMENTS.

The gross disbursements of the Department for the year 1883 amount to $253,352. *(See Appendix No. 6, pages 7, 8 and 9.)*

REVENUE ARISING FROM CROWN TIMBER.

The accounts for timber dues, ground rents, etc., during the year amount to $480,490, and the total collections on account of timber dues, ground rents and bonuses amount to $505,547. *(See Appendices Nos. 8 and 9, pages 11, 12 and 13.)*

FREE GRANTS.

At the date of my last Report there were open for location under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, 123 Townships, to which the Township of Conger, in the District of Parry Sound, has been added, making a total of 124 townships now open for location. 985 locations were made during the year on 134,594 acres of land, and 8,927 acres were sold to 143 locatees.

During the same period 587 lots located in former years were resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties, and 790 Patents were issued to Free Grant Settlers. *(See Appendix No. 11, pages 15, 16, 17 and 18.)*

CROWN SURVEYS.

The undermentioned Surveys have been performed during the year 1883, that is to say :—

The Townships of Boyd, Osler, and McLaughlin, in the District of Nipissing, in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, have been sub-divided into farm lots of 100 acres each, and the Townships of Graham, Hallam, May, McKim, Merritt, Neelon, Snider, Waters and Widdifield, in the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Algoma Mills on the North Shore of Lake Huron, into lots of 320 acres each.

The returns of the above-named Townships, so far as they have been received, have been examined and closed.

The returns of the surveys of the Townships of Bigger, Canisbay, Devine and Pentland, in the Huron and Ottawa Territory, and of Awrey, Dunnett, Lewis, Ratter and Residue, of Shedden, on the North Shore of Lake Huron, and of certain base and exploration lines north of Lake Nipissing, not having been closed at the date of my last Report, have been examined and closed during the year 1883. A few minor surveys have also been made. The particulars in relation to the surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 14 and 15, and pages 23, 24 and 25.*

The Surveyors' Reports in relation to the surveys, will be found in *Appendices Nos. 21 to 39, pages 32 to 57 inclusive.*

MUNICIPAL SURVEYS.

Six Municipal Surveys have been confirmed during the year, consisting of survey of eastern boundary of Township of Mara; survey of 4th Concession-line in Township of Delaware; and the planting of monuments at the angles of certain lots in the Townships of Esquesing, Mersea, Scott and Whitchurch.

Instructions were issued for seven Municipal Surveys during the year.

The particulars relating to the surveys will be found in *Appendices Nos. 16 and 17, pages 26 and 27.*

MINERAL SURVEYS.

Patents have been issued during the year for 12,204 acres on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, taken up for mining purposes, the purchasers having furnished to the Department surveyors' plans, field notes and descriptions of the survey of their locations, as required by the "General Mining Act." *(See Appendix No. 18, pages 28 and 29.*

COLONIZATION ROADS.

There has been expended on Colonization Roads during the year the sum of $150,068.13, the particulars of which will be found in the Superintendent's Report, *Appendix No. 40, pages from 58 to 82 inclusive.*

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Woods and Forests.

In my Report for 1882 I stated that the sawn lumber and square and waney timber trade had been active and remunerative during the season, that at the close of the year there had been no falling off in prices, and that the demand for wood goods continued brisk; in 1883, however, trade in general became somewhat depressed, and the lumber business suffered along with other industries, the demand for sawn stuff slackened and

prices took a downward tendency, while the revenue from Ontario square timber fell off one-third as compared with 1882.

In 1879 I called attention to the great waste of valuable wood resulting from the manufacture of square timber, and suggested that operators would find it to their advantage to abandon that branch of the trade and cut the timber up at their saw mills, and ship the manufactured article instead of sending it out of the country in the stick or log. It would seem by the following extract from a circular issued by a firm largely engaged in the trade in Britain that the initiative in this respect has been taken on the other side of the Atlantic:—"Last year we pointed out the tendency to discard the logs and use only scantlings *cut to order* in America; this has actually occurred, as during the past year a large increase in the quantity of sawn scantlings has taken place, and the consumption of rough logs (square timber) has proportionately decreased."

In view of railway construction on the north shore of Lake Huron, steps were taken during the past summer to prevent forest fires in that region; woodrangers traversed the country throughout the season from Sault St. Marie to Sturgeon River (Lake Nippissing), distributing the Fire Act among settlers, railway emyloyees, etc., to whom it was read and explained, and the necessity for its strict observance impressed upon them, and printed posters containing the Act, with injunction to comply with its requirements, were posted up in places of resort and localities where they would attract attention; at the same time timber operations, which have increased in the territory, were closely supervised by an agent detailed for the duty.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Mining operations do not appear to have been carried on during the year to that extent that was anticipated at the date of my last report; still, parties engaged in mining for the precious metals seem hopeful for the future.

Owing to a great depression in the Iron trade of the United States, remunerating prices could not be obtained for Canadian ore shipped to that market, and the consequence has been a decrease in the quantity shipped.

The Ontario Central Railway, running from Weller's Bay on Lake Ontario through the rear townships to the Coe mine in Wallaston, is far advanced towards completion and is expected to be in operation during the summer. This will open up for traffic several valuable Iron mines, and will doubtless cause largely increased operations during the year.

My information on the subject of mining has been chiefly obtained from the interesting letters of William Coe and Richard McPherson, Esquires, which will be found in Appendices Nos. 12 and 13, pages 19, 20, 21 and 22.

Respectfully submitted,

T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1883.

BRANCH.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	REMARKS.
				$ c.	
	Hon. T. B. Pardee'	Commissioner.....	1873, December 4 ..	4,000 00	
	Thos. H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	1869, August 21	2,800 00	
	George Kennedy	Law Clerk.....	1872, February, 1 ..	1,800 00	
	T. W. Gibson	Shorthand Writer and Clerk.....	1880, August 18	1,200 00	
Free Grants and Sales	A. Kirkwood.....	Chief Clerk.....	1854, March 21	1,700 00	
	J. M. Grant.....	Clerk.....	1860, May 12	1,250 00	
	J. J. Murphy.....	Clerk in charge of Free Grants ...	1872, May 1.....	1,100 00	
	P. Alma	Clerk.....	1871, August 1.....	950 00	
	Julian Sale	Clerk.....	1871, August 5.....	800 00	
Surveys, Patents and Roads ..	G. B. Kirkpatrick.....	Chief Clerk.....	1866, January 30 ...	1,700 00	
	W. Revell.....	Clerk.....	1871, October 2.....	1,000 00	
	E. Fox.....	Chief Clerk Patents.....	1857, September 28 .	1,400 00	
	A. J. Taylor	Clerk.....	1872, Octorer 1	1,200 00	
	H. Smith.....	Supt. of Colonization Roads	1881, January 1	1,800 00	
	C. Cashman.	Clerk.....	1872, September 1 ..	1,000 00	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Chief Clerk.....	1857, October 14....	2,000 00	
	A. White	Clerk.....	1882, January 1	1,700 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier.....	"	1867, December 1...	1,200 00	
	H. G. Langlois.....	"	1868, August 1	1,100 00	
	H. R. Hardy.....	"	1883, November 1 ..	800 00	

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1883.

BRANCH.	Name.	Designation.	When Appointed.	Salary per annum.	REMARKS.
				$ c.	
Accounts	D. G. Ross	Accountant	1861, April 15	1,500 00	
	R. H. Browne	Chief Clerk, Agents' Returns	1862, May 14	1,250 00	
	C. P. Higgins	Clerk	1873, July 1	850 00	
	E. Leigh	"	1873, December 20	800 00	
	J. Morphy	Registrar	1851, June 1	1,600 00	
	J. Bradshaw	Office keeper	1852, March 27	500 00	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1862, May 19	500 00	

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st DECEMBER, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Crown Land Agents for the Disposal of Free Grants, 1883.

Name.	District or County.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum.	REMARKS.
			$ c.	
Anderson, D.	Part of Peterborough	1870, November 21	500 00	
Best, S. G.	" Parry Sound District	1875, March 23	500 00	
Brown, C. P.	" Algoma District	1872, June 25	500 00	
Day, J. F.	" Algoma District	1875, July 19	500 00	
Dawson, G. W.	" Frontenac and Addington	1882, February 17	500 00	
Fielding, W.	" Victoria	1882, February 23	500 00	
Handy, E.	" Parry Sound District	1878, January 3	500 00	
Kennedy, A.	" Renfrew	1871, August 21	500 00	
Mahón, J.	" Renfrew	1875, March 31	500 00	
Mackay, T.	" Parry Sound District	1881, December 5	500 00	
Macpherson, R.	" Frontenac	1871, July 18	500 00	Agent for sale of land.
Reeves, J.	" District of Nipissing	1872, February 12	500 00	
Scarlett, J. S.	" Parry Sound District	1880, June 17	500 00	
Stewart, C. R.	" Hastings	1882, May 1	500 00	
Tait, J. R.	" Hastings	1869, May 28	500 00	
Taylor, T. C.	" District of Muskoka	1881, December 15	500 00	
Wright, A.	" Thunder Bay District	1875, May 5	500 00	

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATEMENT of Acres of Land Sold, Amount of Sales, and Amount of Collections for the Year 1883.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ c.	$ c.
Crown Lands	69,357¼	59,503 73	64,069 14
Clergy Lands	3,233	3,907 67	17,156 71
Common School Lands	447½	1,189 90	27,322 78
Grammar School Lands	863½	844 43	7,673 11
Total	73,901¼	65,445 73	116,211 74

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Collections of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1883.

SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Land Collections.		
Crown Lands	64,059 14	
Clergy Lands	17,156 71	
Common School Lands	27,322 78	
Grammar School Lands	7,673 11	
Rent	2,712 00	
In Suspense	8,540 63	
		127,464 37
Woods and Forests.		
Timber Dues	460,126 73	
Ground Rent	37,747 37	
Bonus	7,673 19	
		505,547 29
Casual Fees		899 90
Inspection Fees		434 50
Settlers' Homestead Fund		220 91
Destitute Settlers' Refunds		270 34
Surveyors' Fee Fund		162 60
Survey Refunds		447 34
		635,447 25

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1883, which are considered as *Special Funds.*

SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Clergy Lands:		
Principal	11,558 38	
Interest	5,598 33	
		17,156 71
Common School Lands:		
Principal	13,310 51	
Interest	14,012 27	
		27,322 78
Grammar School Lands:		
Principal	5,795 94	
Interest	1,877 17	
		7,673 11
Total		52,152 60

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner

D. GEORGE ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1883.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
AGENTS' SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries.—Land.			
D. Anderson	500 00		
S. G. Best	500 00		
C. P. Brown	500 00		
J. F. Day	500 00		
G. W. Dawson	500 00		
W. Fielding	500 00		
E. Handy	500 00		
A. Kennedy	500 00		
T. Mackay	500 00		
R. Macpherson	500 00		
J. Mahon	500 00		
J. Reeves	500 00		
J. S. Scarlett	500 00		
C. R. Stewart	500 00		
J. R. Tait	500 00		
T. C. Taylor	500 00		
A. Wright	500 00		
		8,500 00	
Salaries.—Timber.			
J. B. McWilliams	2,000 00		
T. E. Johnson	1,600 00		
J. F. Way	1,440 00		
P. C. Campbell	1,034 15		
W. Margach	500 00		
W. J. Macdonald	150 00		
C. E. Belle	100 00		
		6,824 15	
Postage.			
D. Anderson	18 88		
S. G. Best	22 90		
C. P. Brown	12 72		
J. F. Day	30 00		
G. W. Dawson	21 83		
W. Fielding	7 25		
E. Handy	29 42		
A. Kennedy	8 77		
T. Mackay	13 67		
R. Macpherson	19 50		
J. Mahon	7 91		
J. S. Scarlett	15 17		
C. R. Stewart	13 50		
J. R. Tait	12 49		
T. C. Taylor	44 87		
A. Wright	79 35		
		358 23	
Inspections.			
S. G. Best	5 00		
G. W. Dawson	16 00		
A. Kennedy	9 75		
J. Reeves	6 50		

APPENDIX No. 6—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1883.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Inspections—Continued.			
D. E. Buist	150 00		
J. Bick	698 72		
F. Halliday	60 50		
J. F. Nickerson	6 00		
		952 47	
Miscellaneous.			
J. F. Way, Disbursements	287 00		
J. B. McWilliams, "	243 80		
T. E. Johnson, "	70 00		
J. Poupore, "	26 59		
P. C. Campbell, "	105 00		
W. Margach, "	211 42		
J. A. G. Crozier, Arrears of Salary	48 01		
G. B. Cowper, Travelling Expenses	30 00		
G. W. Dawson, Stationery	6 20		
		1,028 02	
			17,662 87
Wood Ranging and Inspection of Timber Lands.			
A. Knight		802 20	
J. Morand		770 00	
J. Kennedy		1,162 11	
S. M. Johnson		1,300 00	
William Russell		1,635 33	
P. W. Freeman		522 68	
J. Brady		1,108 00	
J. Shaw		1,302 57	
George Bick		873 89	
J. W. Smith		1,377 15	
T. Ludgate		1,368 25	
D. F. Macdonald		1,300 00	
F. Halliday		1,150 00	
W. Margach		300 00	
W. McGown		770 00	
D. H. Moore		1,367 90	
J. B. Turgeon		790 00	
J. Halliday		697 00	
L. Londry		694 79	
A. Gunn		212 00	
J. D. Shier		137 50	
A. White		579 80	
R. W. George		285 00	
W. Robinson		105 00	
J. Ward		292 50	
T. Frood		170 00	
J. B. Campbell		50 00	
John Folclough		18 00	
Jas. J. McKay		63 00	
P. Paul		42 15	
H. Burland		10 50	
Wm. Young		61 55	
Walter Redden		175 00	
			21,493 87
Refunds			6,923 91
Colonization Roads			150,068 26
Surveys			40,600 00

APPENDIX No. 6—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT of the Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the Year 1883.

SERVICE.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Contingencies.			
Printing and Binding		1,673 23	
Stationery		1,548 41	
Postage and Telegraphing		1,542 04	
Fireman		547 50	
Night Watchman		456 25	
Extra Clerks		2,874 00	
Coal, Wood, and Water, etc		1,561 38	
Subscriptions and Advertising		224 50	
Sundries		1,452 09	
			11,879 40
Two per cent. of duties collected on timber cut on road allowances, and paid to Municipalities			4,443 85
Board of Surveyors			280 00
Total			253,352 16

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

D. GEO. ROSS,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Number of Letters received and mailed by the Department in 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883.

YEARS.	BRANCHES.					Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned, not called for at address.	Mailed from the Department.
	Sales and Free Grants.	Accountants.	Surveyors.	Woods and Forests.	Colonization Roads.							
1880	9,770	1,526	992	2,274	1,791	49	16,402	19,500	29,500	32	23	18,290
1881	8,394	1,632	1,147	2,743	1,659	39	16,614	19,000	29,000	22	28	19,369
1882	9,075	1,769	1,186	2,530	1,948	54	16,562	20,000	30,000	36	41	19,770
1883	8,547	1,452	1,333	2,394	2,750	39	16,515	20,000	30,000	14	24	19,511

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

THOS. H JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

TORONTO, December 31, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue collected during the year ending 31st December, 1883.

	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of Ottawa collections, John Poupore	211,135 34	
" " H. J. Chaloner	39,784 15	
		250,919 49
Amount of Belleville collections, J. F. Way	110,348 94	
" " H. J. Chaloner	44 17	
		110,393 11
Amount of Western Timber District collections at Department	132,685 47	
" " H. J. Chaloner	11,549 22	
		144,234 69
Total		505,547 29

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

STATEMENT of Timber and Amounts accrued from Timber Dues, Ground

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

AGENCIES.	Area covered by Timber License.	Saw Logs. (A Standard is 200 feet B.M.)				Oar Logs.	Square Timber.			
		White Pine.		Other.			White Pine.		Red Pine.	
	Square miles.	Pieces.	Stnds.	Pieces	Stnds.	Piecs.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
Ottawa Timber District	6,989	1,644,346	954,156	6,331	2,531	1,003	93,814	4,902,654	10,655	389,001
Belleville Timber District	1,638	1,001,161	489,219	10,244	4,068	.....	2,835	143,318	.....	.....
Western Timber District	8,259	1,315,680	773,456	950	438	.....	17,665	915,010	35	1,781
Total	16,886	3,961,187	2,216,831	17,525	7,037	1,003	114,314	5,960,982	10,690	390,782

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

AGENCIES.	Cordwood.		Cedar.		Telegraph Poles.	Traverses.	Lineal feet of Cedar.	Cedar Posts.
	Hard Cords.	Soft Cords.	Pieces.	Feet.	No.	Pieces.	Feet.	Cords.
Ottawa Timber District	345	1,669	71	602	600	2,471	28,078	31
Belleville Timber District	61	.....	.....	.....	1,153	.....	77,547	1,202
Western Timber District	302	340	.....	.....	591	.....	1,000	.....
Total	708	2,009	71	602	2,344	2,471	106,625	1,233

G. B. COWPER,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

No. 9

FORESTS.

Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1883.

TION OF TIMBER.

Boom and Dimension Timber.		Elm, Ash, Maple, Cherry, and White wood.		Oak.		Tamarac.		Railway Ties.	Birch, Hemlock, and Spruce.		Butternut and Basswood.	
Pieces.	Stnds.	Pieces.	Feet.	Piecs.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
78,686	58,903	A 231 M 2	8,722 55	5	155	27	1,099	29,836	B 1 S 3	26 68	B 11 Bt. 10	495 307
13,183	12,620	E 12 A 290	525 11,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,120	H 325	13,886	.....	.....
14,859	26,292	A 27	1,331	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,188	.....	.....	.....	.....
106,728	97,815	A 548 E 12 M 2	21,205 525 55	5	155	27	1,099	140,144	B 1 S 3 H 325	26 68 13,886	B 11 Bt 10	495 307

TIMBER, ETC.—*Continued.*

TION OF TIMBER.

Cords, Bolts.	Hop Poles.	Amounts Accrued.				
No.	No.	Trespass, etc.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	4,000	1,810 12	219,848 03	14,140 00	26 00	235,824 15
15	.....	408 20	80,140 33	3,646 00	14 61	84,209 14
1,393	.....	1,781 02	132,828 29	18,579 37	7,268 26	160,456 94
1,408	4,000	3,999 34	432,816 65	36,365 37	7,308 87	480,490 23

THOMAS H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 10

List of Crown Timber Agents in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, Names of Territories, Residences, Dates of Appointments, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1883.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residence.	Date of Appointment.	Salary per Annum up to 1st July, '73.	Salary per Annum from 1st July, '73.	Remarks.
				$ c.	$ c.	
Upper Ottawa	John Poupore.....	Ottawa City ...				
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	"	1858, April 13....	1,400 00	1,800 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk	"	1864, June 23	1,000 00	1,400 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of slide dues; the proportion of salaries chargeable to each Province and the Dominion not yet determined.
	A. J. Russell, jr., Draughtsman.	"	1867, April 1	700 00	1,200 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	"	1864, June 23	650 00	1,000 00	
	J. Jackson, Messenger	"	1871, August 1...	300 00	300 00	
	W. J. Macdonald, Deputy Slide Master and Chief Timber Counter.....	"	1882, August 18 ..	.....	*	Additional to his salary of $535 per annum from the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.
	James Steen, Timber Counter ..	"	1861, May 27	$2 per diem.	$2 per diem.	During season of Navigation.
	John Redmond, Assistant, and Boatman	"	1872, March 1 ...	"	"	" " "
Belleville Agency	Joseph F. Way, Agent.....	Belleville.....	1854, May 6.....	1,440 00	1,440 00	
Collector at Quebec....	H. J. Chaloner, Acting Agent ..	Quebec.....				
	John McKay, Assistant	"	1864, June 1	1,200 00	1,200 00	The remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa respecting salaries, apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	William Miller, Clerk	"	1872, November 7.	1,000 00	1,000 00	

* The Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec to pay Deputy Slide-master $150 each, in addition to the amount paid by Public Works.

G. B. COWPER, *Chief Clerk in Charge.*

THOMAS H. JOHNSON, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Department of Crown Lands, Woods and Forests Branch,
Toronto, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 11.

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located; of purchasers and of acres sold; of lots resumed for non-performance of the settlement duties; and of patents issued—under the "Free Grants and Homesteads Act"—during the year 1883.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Baxter	Muskoka	Theo. C. Taylor, Bracebridge.	6	891	1	100	7	21
Brunel			8	1,298	1	98	8	20
Chaffey			5	746			2	15
Draper			8	1,124			9	15
Franklin							1	12
Macaulay			6	1,172	5	176	10	14
Medora			1	210				7
Monck			3	260			1	5
Morrison			7	789			10	12
Muskoka			7	828			9	10
McLean			6	804	1	4	7	16
Oakley			3	310				12
Ridout			5	717	1	1	1	7
Ryde			12	2,354	4	418	3	2
Sinclair			3	389			3	7
Stephenson			10	1,382	2	139	11	19
Stisted			3	186	2	146	1	3
Watt			8	1,319			6	1
Wood								
Cardwell	Parry Sound	Mrs. Theresa Mackay, Parry Sound	20	3,170			15	11
Carling			3	500			2	7
Christie			6	780			12	9
Fergusson			2	385	1	27	4	4
Foley			7	951			12	2
Hagerman			3	403	1	204	3	10
Humphry			6	792			5	3
Monteith			3	550	1	133	2	16
McConkey								
McDougall			5	922	1	155	7	6
McKenzie			5	787			3	
McKellar			2	399			7	7
Shawanaga								
Wilson								

APPENDIX No. 11.—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of locatees and of acres located, etc.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Chapman	Parry Sound	S. G. Best, Maganetawan	10	1,324			18	7
Croft			4	431	2	40	6	14
Ferrie								
Gurd			17	2,984	7	169		1
Lount			16	2,234	2	5	6	
Machar			15	2,634	3	207	5	
Mills			1	195				
Pringle			5	852	1	45		
Ryerson			22	3,523	4	143	31	9
Spence			7	779	1	2	7	19
Strong			23	2,920	4	236	9	5
Armour	Parry Sound	E. Handy, Emsdale	25	3,561	1	1	25	31
Bethune			12	2,025	1	100	7	
Joly			3	589	2	14		
McMurrich			15	2,084	5	372	18	26
Perry			21	3,113	2	200	26	54
Proudfoot			6	1,100			2	
Hardy	Parry Sound	J. S. Scarlett, Nipissing						
Himsworth			21	3,500	7	712	8	3
Nipissing			11	1,840	1	100	4	
Patterson			1	153			2	
Anson	Haliburton	Wm. Fielding, Minden					1	1
Glamorgan			11	1,152			9	9
Hindon			2	202			2	
Lutterworth			10	1,028	2	184	9	9
Minden			14	1,414			11	7
Stanhope			12	1,175	2	14	8	4
Snowdon			7	755	1	2	3	12
Anstruther	Peterboro'	D. Anderson, Apsley	3	260			2	2
Chandos	do		15	1,692	7	324	11	14
Cardiff	Haliburton		5	686			3	11
Monmouth	do		6	823			6	6

Carlow	Hastings	J. R. Tait, L'Amable	5	600	.....	.....	2	1
Cashel			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Dungannon			7	923	3	305	6	7
Faraday			7	958	2	107	6	8
Herschel			9	1,255	.....	.....	4	2
Limerick			40	5,563	.....	.....	3	.....
Mayo			4	592	.....	.....	4	5
Monteagle			9	1,299	1	2	5	1
Wollaston			28	3,955	6	541	.....	13
Bangor	Hastings	Chas. R. Stewart, Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McClure	do		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wicklow	do		.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Galway	Peterboro'		72	8,619	7	368	.....	42
Abinger	Addington	G. W. Dawson, Plevna	1	100	1	50	.....	6
Clarendon	Frontenac		18	2,278	3	22	5	6
Canonto, South	do		11	1,207	1	100	.....	1
do North	do		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denbigh	Addington		14	1,754	2	4	8	6
Miller	Frontenac		4	590	.....	.....	1	3
Palmerston	do		10	1,782	6	369	2	15
Algona, North	Renfrew	Jas. Reeves, Eganville	2	350	2	331	.....	9
do South			13	1,458	.....	.....	7	3
Grattan			5	494	4	249	7	6
Hagarty			7	701	1	1	3	10
Richards			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherwood			6	793	1	3	2	2
Wilberforce			13	1,388	3	304	10	8
Brougham	Renfrew	John Mahon, Vanbrugh	7	620	1	85	.....	3
Brudenell			6	665	.....	.....	4	.....
Griffith			1	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndoch			5	505	.....	.....	.....	3
Matawatchan			2	247	1	1	2	2
Radcliffe			5	561	.....	.....	4	3
Raglan			5	745	1	1	1	7
Sebastopol			10	1,353	2	195	6	3
Alice	Renfrew	A. Kennedy, Pembroke	7	824	1	80	4	8
Buchanan			9	940	3	123	8	4
Fraser			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Head			.....	.....	1	160	.....	1
Maria			2	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawan			2	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
McKay			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papineau			5	830	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petewawa			12	1,325	2	114	5	7
Rolph			2	201	.....	.....	.....	1
Wylie			12	1,316	1	147	.....	2
Pembroke and Mattawan Road			2	211	.....	.....	1	.....

APPENDIX No. 11—*Continued.*

RETURN of the number of locatees, and of acres located, etc.

TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	AGENT.	Number of Persons located.	Number of Acres located.	Number of Purchasers.	Number of Acres sold.	Number of lots, the locations of which have been cancelled.	Number of Patents issued.
Aweres	Algoma	C. P. Brown, Sault Ste. Marie						
Korah			2	240	1	160		2
Parke			4	598			2	2
Prince			10	1,565			8	4
Plummer	Algoma	J. F. Day, Bruce Mines	3	386	2	32	3	16
St. Joseph's Island			36	3,906	7	442	27	34
Oliver	Thunder Bay	Amos Wright, Port Arthur	64	10,240	1	160	28	13
Paipoonge			3	294			7	
Blake								
Crooks								
Dawson Road			1	92				
Total			985	134,594	143	8,927	587	790

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX, No. 12.

CROWN LANDS AGENCY,

KINGSTON, 31st DECEMBER, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 26th inst., *re* Minerals, I would state that the following Iron Ore has been brought to this city by the Kingston and Pembroke Railway for shipment by water to the United States during the year 1883, viz. :—

From Bethlehem Iron Company's mine in Levant	16,255	tons.
" Mississippi Mining Company in Palmerston.....	2,179	"
" Glendower Mining Company in Bedford	1,925	"
" Calabogie Mining Company in Blithefield.....	712	"
Total G.R.P.R.	21,071	tons.
From Ottawa District, by Rideau Canal.....	454	"
Total	21,525	tons.

There has also been shipped from this port, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, 2,000 tons of Phosphate. Not having any knowledge as to minerals carried by the C. P. Railway to Brockville, I went down to ascertain, and found that no minerals had been received there this year. I also wrote to Lanark and to Perth for information, but up to this date have no reply. The above is all the information I am now able to give.

Yours truly,

R. MACPHERSON.

THOS. H. JOHNSON. ESQ.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

MADOC.

SIR,—In my letter to you a year ago, I referred to the development of the Coe Hill and other mining properties in the County of Hastings, and also to the construction of a railway to the northern townships, and knowing that you were interested in all that relates to the Mineral industry in the Province, I judged it would be interesting to you to state what has been done in North Hastings the past season, and what is contemplated to be gone on with the coming season.

We have now entered on the third year of active work on the Coe Hill mine, and our entire output during that time is lying in stock, waiting the completion of the railway, which, except for the recent heavy falls of snow, would now have been completed. At the commencement of the present year the grading was completed for a distance of about twenty miles northerly from the crossing with the Grand Trunk Railway, with the exception of a heavy embankment at Chisholm's Rapids, which was partially made. The next fourteen miles was under construction, with portions of it completed, but many gaps uncompleted. Then succeeded a stretch of six miles having the grading fully completed. The residue of thirty-two miles had not been touched upon, except in one or two short and isolated places.

The masonry of all the important bridges, with the exception of one over Beaver Creek, was finished, and track-laying had reached Chisholm's Rapids, a distance of eleven and a half miles.

During the course of the current year the work on the railway has been pushed vigorously, more especially in the northern portion, with the result that the grading for the entire line of seventy-two miles is completed, except a few short gaps in the northerly twelve miles, amounting in all to less than two miles; and the work is so well advanced at these points as to assure the completion of the grading next month, and two other points where the embankment has not been brought up to grade, owing to the difficulty of procuring material; but the track is laid over these places, and trains pass over them without difficulty.

The grading on the first twenty-five miles was light, with few rock cuts, and those comparatively easy to remove, with the exception of the work in the vicinity of Chisholm's Rapids and Springbrook, at both of which places the excavations were difficult, and the embankments heavy.

On the following fifteen miles the work was more expensive, owing to the change in the rock formation and there being long stretches of swamp. On the remainder of the distance (thirty-two miles) the country is a succession of rocky ridges and swamps, which cause numerous rock cuttings and heavy embankments; although the former are not, generally speaking, heavy, but, owing to the hardness of the material, the excavations were difficult and expensive.

The superstructure (consisting of steel plate girders) has been placed in position on five bridges, making a total of 750 feet of such bridging erected this year.

The track is now laid for a distance of fifty-eight miles northerly from the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, with 2,640 ties to the mile, and steel rails weighing fifty-six lbs. to the yard, and it is anticipated to have it completed to the terminus as soon as the grading is finished.

The road-bed is well ballasted for a distance of twenty miles, and partially so for several miles further.

The fencing on the first forty-four miles is nearing completion, beyond that point the road, with few exceptions, runs through a thickly wooded country. The poles for the telegraph line are also being set along that distance, as well as between Trenton and Picton (thirty-two miles).

In all probability the road will be open for traffic on or about the 1st of May next

In connection with the railway I might refer to the nature and progress of the docks which the company are constructing at Weller's Bay for the shipment of iron ore. The elevated dock is to be be 1,512 feet in length by twenty-eight feet wide, and thirty-five feet high above water level, and provided with 115 pockets, each capable of containing 125 tons of ore. This superstructure will be built on piles; crib-work thirteen feet wide forms the front line of the dock, and acts as a retaining wall.

A dredge has been employed all the past season making the excavation for the crib-work, and in cutting a channel to approach the same. The crib-work is nearly completed for the total length of 1,512 feet to a height of five feet above water level, and has consumed about 1,000,000 feet of plank, and is now filled up to water level with stone and dredged materials.

It is in contemplation to proceed at once with the necessary piling and erection of the superstructure.

The total outlay to date in the extension of the road north of Trenton and in the docks at Weller's Bay will reach $1,600;000. The grading has cost on an average over $5,000 per mile. The docks are the most extensive in Ontario, and, when complete, will have involved an outlay of over $150,000. The Company has a large machine shop, blacksmith shop and round-house at Weller's Bay, and round-house at Trenton, all practically fire-proof brick and stone buildings. Its bridges, except those which are of less than

twenty-five feet span, are steel, with best quality of masonry. It has nine new locomotives and a large equipment of freight cars.

Our pay-roll in connection with mining operations, has, during the past year, averaged $5,000 per month. We have laying in stock ready for shipment 40,000 tons of ore. Distinguished chemists on the other side have, from practical tests, decided our output to be a No. 1 Bessemer steel ore. The location of the mine begins to favor the appearance of a little town in the centre of the township of Wollaston. The council has accepted a lot for a town hall, and, although surrounded by large forests, stores, shops and small buildings are going up, and Coehill will soon have a considerable population. We have fifty men and five teams constantly at work here. We have found it necessary to purchase two diamond drills, at a cost of $9,000. This gives us a chance of practically exploring our mines at great depths as well as in sinking shafts by manual labor. We have bored drill-holes on different properties, in all amounting to 1300 feet. In some instances our explorations have been attended with gratifying results, in others the results have not been as favorable as we could desire.

Our explorations, however, compare favorably with the progress made in other mining localities, say the Marquette district, particularly in quality, as our ores on the whole have proven more free from phosphorus. We have, I think, done as much in the development of our mineral resources as was done then in the infancy of the iron industry, which has now attained such immense proportions. It may interest you to know the estimate placed on this business in the Marquette section by practical and reliable men.

"The ore trade from Marquette County began in 1852. It was small then but slowly grew to large proportions. During 1881 that region produced 2,165,000 tons of ore, and during the past season the production was increased to 2,750,000 tons. Most believe that 3,000,000 tons will come down to the lakes next year.

"$51,000,000 of capital is invested in Lake Superior mining operations, and the larger part of this is from Cleveland. There are fifty-six corporations at work there, but all are not making money. The ore mined in these regions averages 62 to 63 per cent. of mineral. Twenty million tons have already been taken out and shipped down the lake.

"There are about 250 schooners and steam barges engaged in iron ore carrying on the lakes."

The following is an estimate of the amount landed at such ports on Lake Erie during this season :—"Cleveland, 650,000 tons; Ashtabula, 500,000; Erie, 100,000; Detroit, 150,000; Fairport, 150,000; Sandusky, 75,000; Toledo, 50,000 ; Black River, 25,000; Black Rock, near Buffalo, 15,000 tons."

"The capital employed in the manufacture of crude ore into iron and steel is immense in volume. The steel industries are increasing more rapidly than the iron. In 1881 there were manufactured 1,200,000 tons of Bessemer rails in America. In Cleveland alone $3,500,000 are invested in the conversion of ore into iron and steel for manufacturing use, and employment is given to 3,000 men.

"About 8,000,000 tons of ore are digged from beneath U. S. soil annually, and about 800,000 tons are imported into the country."

The above expenditure of money no doubt has been largely owing to the encouragement given the ore business by the Government and people of that country. They have helped those industries along in all possible ways, and the results have shown the wisdom of their having done so.

Here our own experience proves that this business has been a heavy drain on cash without any return. No doubt so soon as the railway is completed and we can get our ores to market there will be an improvement on the present state of affairs. Apart from our own enterprises the construction of the railway has done much for this section. Lands in these back townships that have been stripped of their pine have been looked upon as comparatively worthless, and farms that could have been bought at two to three dollars per acre are now worth a thousand dollars and upwards. Lumbermen are preparing to

have timber and logs hauled over the track the coming season, and piles of timber are being stacked along the line ready for shipment. I think enterprises of such magnitude and importance as the Central Ontario Railway, carried out as it has been by private individuals should be encouraged in every possible manner.

Not alone in Wollaston but in Tudor and Chandos we have also been actively engaged in mining operations. The Hematite mine in Madoc which I sold some three years ago to the Bethlehem Iron Company, has again fallen into my hands. This company worked the mine for two years and then abandoned it. This being the first property I ever owned in Madoc, and being situated along the main travelled road of the county, I considered its non-working a reflection on the enterprise of Ontario, and I re-purchased it. After pumping out the mine I made some explorations on the lowest level at a depth of eighty feet, and had the satisfaction of drifting on a very fine pocket of ore, from which, last season, I shipped upwards of 5,000 tons. The mine has been working continuously until last week, when, from the large accumulations of snow in the bottom, (it being an open cut), we were compelled to shut down until spring, when we intend to commence operations again. The outlook for the disposal of ore at present is very discouraging, and if we were now compelled to sell what we have in stock the probability is we could not realize what it has cost.

Madoc has derived very material benefits from the mining operations. One has only to see it now and compare it with what it was ten years ago to come to the conclusion that a liberal supply of money has been moving in this section. The reeve has called a meeting of the citizens to-night to advocate its incorporation into a town. No doubt you will hear more of this shortly. The Consolidated Gold Mining Company have not done very much, but I am glad to say have recently secured the services of an American gentleman who has every faith in being able to apply a process for the extraction of the gold from their ores. I understand he has been fairly successful so far. At present there are about forty men employed here.

The Belleville and North Hastings Railway has been of great benefit to the mining interest. I can well remember in years gone by, when exploring in North Hastings, the difficulty I encountered in handling ores from want of railway transportation facilities, and my only hope was that some policy would be inaugurated that eventually would give us facilities of this kind. The Ontario Central Railway has accomplished this, bnt has received no aid from either the municipalities or the Government, and, in this respect, although equally deserving with the Belleville and North Hastings, it labors under the disadvantage of serving a great public want without being encouraged or aided by either Township, County or Province.

Five years ago, when I sold my entire interest in the Township of Madoc and started to explore the northern country, my calculations were based on having a railroad into that quarter in five years, as well as having a furnace in operation. Three years and a half of that time has expired, and I hope before the remainder of the term has gone to be able to say that all I anticipated has been accomplished. So soon as the railway is completed and our mines are in running order we mean to give our attention to the building of a blast furnace. I hope to be able yet to write you that this is an accomplished fact. I have to thank you for the many kind words of encouragement which I received from you in times gone by when I was alone exploring this section, When discouragements and difficulties of an almost insurmountable character presented themselves I was urged on by your kind words of cheer to continue this enterprise, and that I ultimately would bring it to a successful issue. Your having done this showed a proper appreciation of the mineral resources of the Province and a faith in their ultimate development.

I remain, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM COE.

HON. T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys completed and closed during the year 1883.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.	No. of Acres.
				$ c.	
1	15th May, 1882	Alexander Niven	Certain base and exploration lines north of Lake Nipissing	948 00	
2	15th May, 1882	Thomas Byrne	Township of Devine	695 24	49,932
3	15th May, 1882	David Beatty	Township of Biggar	1,212 53	50,495
4	15th May, 1882	James Dickson	Township of Canisbay	733 33	50,250
5	15th May, 1882	James W. Fitzgerald	Township of Pentland	526 70	61,810
6	15th May, 1882	Henry Lillie	Townships of Lewis and residue of Shedden	615 58	28,794
7	15th May, 1882	Francis Bolger	Township of Ratter	101 67	22,881
8	15th May, 1882	Francis Bolger	Outline of Timber Berth on north shore of Lake Huron	33 80	
9	15th May, 1882	H. R. McEvoy	Township of Dunnet	112 80	23,040
10	15th May, 1882	T. O. Bolger	Outlines of Timber Berths on north shore of Lake Huron	416 00	
11	28th June, 1882	Alexander Niven	Township of Awrey	813 15	23,045
12	28th June, 1882	Alexander Niven	Outlines of Timber Berths on north shore of Lake Huron	204 00	
13	9th May, 1883	Alexander Niven	Township of Widdifield	4,818 80	68,840
14	17th May, 1883	Thomas Byrne	Township of Osler	3,542 84	50,612
15	17th May, 1883	James Dickson	Township of McLaughlin	3,500 35	50,005
16	17th May, 1883	John McAree	Township of Neelon	1,618 82	23,126
17	17th May, 1883	Francis Bolger	Township of McKim	1,614 20	23,060
18	17th May, 1883	Elihu Stewart	Townships of May and Hallam	3,256 12	46,516
19	17th May, 1883	W. O. Johnston	Township of Graham	1,612 80	23,040

APPENDIX No. 14—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Crown Land Surveys completed and closed during the year 1883.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Name of Surveyor.	Description of Survey.	Amount Paid.	No. of Acres.
				$ c.	
20	17th May, 1883	W. R. Burke	Township of Waters	1,362 55	19,465
21	17th May, 1883	Isaac L. Bowman	Township of Snider	1,429 89	20,427
22	4th July, 1883	Thomas Speight	Township of Merritt	1,613 15	23,045
23	12th June, 1883	Joseph De Gurse	Timber Berths in District of Thunder Bay	1,215 24	
24	20th December, 1882	William Bell	Timber Limits in District of Nipissing	449 18	
25	25th January, 1881	C. J. Wheelock	Survey in the Township of Luther	50 00	
26	15th January, 1869, and 21st October, 1872	Henry Creswicke	Part of the Township of Sunnidale	1,608 57	
			March 5th, 1883, paid Rolph, Smith & Co., for lithographing maps	152 50	
			May 17th, 1883, paid Copp, Clark & Co., for lithographing maps	152 50	
			May 17th, 1883, paid Rolph, Smith & Co., for steel die	8 00	
			August 29th, 1883, paid Copp, Clark & Co., for maps of Thunder and Black Bays	250 00	
			August 30th, 1883, G. B. Kirkpatrick, expenses *re* survey at French River	96 70	
			December 31st, 1883, Copp, Clark & Co., for maps of north shore Lake Huron	200 00	
			December 31st, 1883, Copp, Clark & Co., for new map of Ontario	400 00	
				35,365 01	658,383

GEO. B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT of Crown Lands Surveys in progress and amounts advanced up to date.

No.	Date of Instruction.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	Description of Survey.	Amount Advanced.
				$ c.
1	16th February, 1882	David Beatty	Outlines of Timber Berths on north shore of Lake Huron	Nil.
2	17th May, 1883	James W. Fitzgerald	Township of Boyd	4,534 99
3	16th July, 1883	G. B. Abrey	Township of Nairn	700 00
			Total	5,234 99

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys for which Instructions were issued during the year 1883.

No.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when Confirmed.
1	James Dickson	510	27th February, 1883	Survey of lots Nos. 9 and 10 in the 11th concession of the Township of Scugog	
2	R. O. D. Kennedy	511	20th April, 1883	Survey of that part of the line between the 3rd and 4th concession of the Township of Wainfleet, extending from the Township line, between the Townships of Humberstone and Wainfleet West, as far as lot No 17, and planting stone or other durable monuments along said part of said concession line	
3	Edward Gardiner	512	12th May, 1883	Survey of that part of the boundary line between the Townships of Pelham and Thorold, from the north-west corner of the Township of Thorold to the south-west angle of lot No. 111 in said Township, and planting stone or other durable monuments at the end of each concession line in Townships of Pelham and Thorold, abutting on said boundary line, between above-mentioned points	
4	Edward Gardiner	513	17th July, 1883	Survey of lots Nos. 33 and 34 on the Broken Front, Lake Erie, of the Township of Bertie	
5	H. O. Wood	514	24th July, 1883	Survey of the concession line at the rear of the 9th concession, Ottawa Front, of the Township of Gloucester, and to plant permanent stone monuments therein	
6	Edward Gardiner	515	6th August, 1883	Survey of the town line between the Townships of Pelham and Gainsborough, and planting stone or other durable monuments at the ends of each concession line in the said Townships abutting upon said town line or boundary between said Townships	
7	T. Harry Jones	516	12th September, 1883	Survey of that part of the 13th concession of the Township of Burford lying between the Oakland town line and the middle town line of Burford, and planting durable monuments at the front angles of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 in said 13th concession of the Township of Burford	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON.
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys confirmed during the year 1883.

No.	NAME OF SURVEYOR.	No.	Date of Instruction.	Description of Survey.	Date when Confirmed.
1	A. J. Cavana	497	16th April, 1881	Survey of Eastern boundary line of the Township of Mara	15th January, 1883.
2	Alexander Baird	484	9th March, 1880	Survey of lots in concessions 2, 1, A, B, and Front concession in the Township of Mersea	24th April, 1883.
3	Richard Coad	506	27th February, 1882	Survey of the 4th concession line of the Township of Delaware	14th July, 1883.
4	James Warren	507	20th May, 1882	Survey of the line between lots Nos. 17 and 18, in the Township of Esquesing	1st November, 1883.
5	W. E. Yarnold	508	6th July, 1882	Survey of lots Nos. 13 and 14, in the 4th concession of of the Township of Scott	1st November, 1883.
6	W. E. Yarnold	495	2nd April, 1881	Survey of lots Nos. 15 and 16, in the 7th concession of the Township of Whitchurch	3rd December, 1883.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT of Mineral Lands which have been Patented in unsurveyed territory on the North Shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, in the Districts of Thunder Bay, Nipissing and Algoma, during the year, 1883.

No.	No. of Description.	PATENTEE.	Description of Mining Tract.	Acres.	Amount.	Date of Patent.
					$ c.	
1	1458	James B. Dobie.....	Lily Islet, south of the Township of Thessalon, District of Algoma	1 2-10	10 00	12th April, 1883.
2	1459	Martin P. Hayes	Mining Location R XV., on Vert Island, Neepigon Bay, District of Thunder Bay	118	118 00	12th April, 1883.
3	1462	Marvin Burk	Mining Location 55 T and 56 T, south of the Township of Paipoonge	165	165 00	24th April, 1883.
4	1464	The Spanish River Lumber Company	Mining Locations A XXX, A XXXI, on Aird Island, and Islands A. B. C., District of Algoma	79	79 00	24th April, 1883.
5	1473	Philip McRae.....	Mining Location No. 2, on Darche Island, District of Algoma.....	111	111 00	21st May, 1883.
6	1487	Henry King Wicksteed	Mining Locations R 1 and R 2, on Kaministiqua River, west of the Township of Oliver, District of Thunder Bay	144	144 00	3rd July, 1883.
7	1497	Harold Andrew Wiley	Mining Location R 6, Vert Island, Neepigon Bay, District of Thunder Bay	80	80 00	26th July, 1883.
8	1498	John L. Woods & George W. Pack	Island A, in front of the Serpent River, Indian Reserve, District of Algoma	41	41 00	10th August, 1883.
9	1499	Richard Marpole	Mining Location C.P.R. 1 and C.P.R. 2, on Darche Island, Lake Huron, District of Algoma.....	165	165 00	20th August, 1883.
10	1500	William G. Clarke	Mining Locations R 20, south-west of the Township of Paipoonge, District of Thunder Bay	80	80 00	20th August, 1883.
11	1505	George W. McDonald.....	Little Manitou Island, in Lake Nipissing, District of Nipissing	69	69 00	27th August, 1883.
12	1507	James Murray	The Granite Mining Locations, No. 1 and No. 2, District of Algoma	468	468 00	7th September, 1883.

13	1516	Charles James Johnson & Mrs. Kate Rainey	Mining Locations 5 L, 6 L and 9 L, north-west of the Township of Dorion in the District of Thunder Bay	240	240 00	16th October, 1883.
14	1513	Frank S. Kirkland	Mining Location 59 T, Pigeon River, District of Thunder Bay	49	49 00	16th October, 1883.
15	1514	Thomas Alexander Keefer	Mining Location 57 T, South-west of the Township of Paipoonge, District of Thunder Bay	70	70 00	22nd October, 1883.
16	1517	Richard G. Peters	Mining Locations 60 T, 61 T, 62 T, 63 T, 64 T, 65 T, 66 T, 67 T, 68 T, 69 T, 70 T, 71 T, 72 T, 73 T, 74 T, 75 T, 76 T, 77 T, 78 T, 79 T, 80 T, 81 T, 82 T, 83 T, 84 T, 85 T, 86 T, 87 T, 88 T, 89 T, 90 T, 91 T, 92 T, 93 T, 94 T, between Arrow and Pigeon Rivers	10,032	10,032 00	25th October, 1883.
17	1522	The Neebish Mining Co.	Mining Location H 3, near Jack Fish Lake, District of Thunder Bay	160	160 00	20th November, 1883.
18	1524	Pierre Deschamps	Mining Locations 49 T and 50 T, on Neepigon River, above Lake Helen, District of Thunder Bay	132	132 00	26th November, 1883.
				12,204	12,213 00	

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of Work performed in the Survey Branch, during the year 1883.

No.

1.—14 Instructions and Letters of Instructions for Surveys prepared and entered.

2.—26 Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed.

3.—26 Surveyors' Accounts for Surveys audited and closed.

4.—9 Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered.

5.—7 Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered.

6.—6 Municipal Surveys examined and confirmed.

7.—30 Plans of Mining Locations examined.

8.—211 Plans of Private Surveys examined.

9.—604 Plans compiled and copied.

10.—60 Plans to accompany Instructions.

11.—677 Letters relative to Surveys prepared, written and entered.

12.—152 Letters relative to Mining prepared, written and entered.

13.—1985 Pages of Field Notes copied.

14.—47 Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified.

15.—1521 Patents issued during the year ending 31st December, 1883

NOTE.—The foregoing Statement does not account for the time spent in furnishing information to parties applying personally at the Survey Branch, who are unable to obtain the information they require without assistance; much careful research into the old correspondence, plans, field notes, and other documents, being necessary in order to ensure reliability in the information given, which is frequently used as legal evidence in Courts of Law in disputed cases.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,

Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,

Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of the Names of Candidates who have passed their Examinations before the Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors for Ontario, during the year 1883.

PRELIMINARY CANDIDATES PASSED.

Charles Fraser Aylsworth, jun.
George Herrick Duggan.
William Flater.
Frederick Henry.
Alexander Gordon Munro.
James Williams Tyrrell.
Douglas Ross.
Frederick John Ure.
James Whitson.
David Benjamin Brown.
Peter Milne Gibson.
John Henry Lillie.
Albert Reesor Raymer.
James Robertson.

FINAL CANDIDATES PASSED AND SWORN IN AS PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.

Hugh McGrandle, Mount Forest.
Thadeus James Patten, Toronto.
Joseph DeGursé, Sarnia.
William Stewart Drewry, Belleville.
William Galbraith, Haliburton.
Frederick William Norton, Orillia.
John Bower Lewis, Richmond.

The Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors, for Ontario, meets at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the first Monday in each of the months of January, April, July, and October, in every year, unless such Monday be a holiday (in which case it meets on the day next thereafter, not being a holiday.) Section 6, Chapter 146, Revised Statutes of Ontario.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

All persons, before they can be apprenticed to a Provincial Land Surveyor, must pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners in the following subjects, viz. : Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Extraction of Square and Cube Root, Practical Geometry. Euclid, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superficies, and the use of Logarithms ; correct Spelling and good Writing required.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Final Candidates, before obtaining a License to practise, undergo a strict and searching examination before the Board of Examiners as to their proficiency in Euclid ; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry ; Calculations of Areas by means of the Traverse Tables, etc. ; Laying out and dividing up of Land ; the adjustment and use of the Transit or Theodolite ; Astronomy, including the calculations necessary to determine the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, moon, or stars, or by double altitudes ; Method of determining Time ; of finding the time when any star passes the Meridian, with the time of its Elongation, Azimuth Angle, and Variation of the Compass ; the Method of Keeping Field Notes ; Drawing up Descriptions by Metes and Bounds for insertion in Deeds ; taking Affidavits in the matter of Disputed Boundaries ; the Law regulating Surveys ; Geology ; and also as to their proficiency as Draughtsmen.

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

GEORGE B. KIRKPATRICK, P.L.S.,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1883.

SURVEYORS' REPORTS.

(Appendix No. 21.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Canisbay.

Fenelon Falls, Ontario,
December 26th, 1882.

Sir,—I beg to report that, in compliance with your instructions, bearing date 15th May, 1882, I have made a survey of the Township of Canisbay, in the District of Nipissing, dividing it into farm lots of one hundred acres each, and have the honour to submit the following report, together with the plan and field-notes thereof:—

I began the survey on the 6th July, and finished on the 30th November.

I commenced the work by establishing the position of the line between concessions four and five on the east boundary of the Township of Peck, which forms the west boundary of that of Canisbay and, after taking an astronomical observation, ran that line on an astronomical course, N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., as far as the line between lots five and six, and ran that line on a course N. 20° 51′ 40″ W. to the line between concessions eight and nine. I did this in order to define the position of the stream leading out of Source Lake, to enable me to find a suitable place to store my provisions, which I took up the Muskoka, and across the portage, in the township of Peck, to Source Lake on the Madawaska River. I then moved east on the line between concessions four and five to the line between lots thirty and thirty-one, surveying as I went the line between concessions two and three and eight and nine, and also the intervening side lines. I then, after finishing all south of the Lake of Two Rivers to the east boundary, moved my camp north on the line between lots thirty and thirty-one to line between concessions ten and eleven, and west on it to the line between lots five and six, finishing as I went all to the south, thence north to concessions twelve and thirteen, and east on that line, ending the survey on the south-east corner. I traversed all the lakes as the survey proceeded, except Cache and Source Lakes, and the small lake on the line between concessions six and seven on the west boundary, which I did on my way out.

The township may be said to contain within its area the head waters of the Madawaska river, the southern part being drained by two streams, each capable of floating timber, which unite in lot number seventeen in the fifth concession, and emptying into the west end of Lake of Two Rivers, while another stream of about the same size enters the same lake a few chains further north; this latter stream forks out in lot number twenty-five in the twelfth concession, one branch flowing from a north-westerly direction, from where it enters the township on the north boundary on lot number twenty-one, the other flowing from a north-easterly direction, and dividing into three branches near the north-east corner, one crossing the north boundary on lot number thirty-five, another the east boundary a few chains south of the corner, and the third enters also on the east boundary in the twelfth concession. After these three streams unite, it, as well as the one to the west, is capable of floating timber, and they have both already been used for that purpose, as also the south branch.

The north-west part of the township, *i.e.*, north of concessions eight and nine, and west of lots twenty and twenty-one, is chiefly hardwood; the timber, birch and maple, with in some places considerable beech, and groves of pine scattered; also a good deal of hemlock and balsam. The balance of the timber is chiefly white pine, balsam, hemlock, and cedar, while a dense undergrowth of hazel ground hemlock, etc., is all over the township. For about three-fourths of a mile west of Lake of Two Rivers, north of the south

branch, and extending about half-a-mile north of the north branch, the timber is mostly red pine of a good size; there are also occasionally groves of hardwood through the pine, while near to and along the east boundary, south of concessions four and five, there is a good deal of poplar.

It will form a valuable timber limit, not only owing to the large quantity of pine it contains, but also its proximity to the water. The hauling in most cases will be very short, with good facilities for road-making. The timber is also of a very fine quality, and good size. There has been a large quantity taken off some years ago, even as far west as lot number nine on Head Lake, but in very few places has it been all cut, but only thinned out along, and near to, the floatable streams. There have been a number of dams and slides built, but they are all now in a dilapidated condition.

The river, between Lake of Two Rivers and White Fish Lake, is a swift, deep stream, averaging about one chain wide, with one trifling chute with a fall of about two feet on lot number thirty-four.

The lakes are all deep, clear water, abounding in speckled and salmon trout. Some even of the largest have very little water flowing into them, and good sized outlets, clearly showing that they must be fed by springs within themselves. The largest are Cache, Lake of Two Rivers, Head, Provoking, Cranberry, and Lindas Lake, all being either on or flowing into the Madawaska River, except the latter, which empties into Island Lake on the Muskoka River.

The township is very undulating, there being very little level land. There are some very high hills and rocky bluffs, the latter mostly near the south branch of the river. All the hills and mountains are covered with a dense growth of not only small but large timber to the top.

There is only a small portion of the township of Canisbay adapted for agricultural purposes, as is generally the case in a pine country, but most of the hardwood sections are well adapted for grazing, while large quantities of beaver hay can be cut along the rivers and creeks, and in the beaver meadows on the north shore of Lake of Two Rivers. On lots thirty and thirty-one in the eighth concession there is an old clearing of thirty-one acres, with a good cedar log barn full of hay, and also a house of hewn logs. There is no one now living on it, nor does it appear to have been occupied for some years.

The rocks are all either granite or gneiss, the latter prevailing, and dipping to the south-east, the strike is south-west and north-east. I found no limestone, nor any trace of minerals.

The easiest means of access to the township at present is either through the townships of Lawrence or Nightingale, or by way of the Madawaska River.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) James Dickson,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 22.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of McLaughlin.

Fenelon Falls, Ontario,
November 19th, 1883.

Sir,—In obedience to your instructions, dated the 17th day of May, 1883, I have made a survey of the township of McLaughlin, in the district of Nipissing, into farm lots

of one hundred acres each, and have the honour to submit the following report, together with the field-notes and plan thereof :—

In proceeding to the field, I ascended the North River to Island Lake, and commenced the survey by running the line between the second and third concessions at a distance of one hundred chains and fifty links north of the south-west corner of the township on an astronomical course, N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., and produced it, and also the line between concessions four and five to the east boundary, surveying as I went, the intervening side lines as far north as I could reach from my camp, which I kept on the line between concessions two and three, on an astronomical course, N. 20° 51′ 40″ W. Moving my camp north on the line between lots numbers thirty and thirty-one, to the line between concessions six and seven, I moved west on that line, surveying as I went, the line between concessions eight and nine, and running the side lines in the same manner as I did on the way east to the line between lots numbers ten and eleven, thence north on it to the line between concessions twelve and thirteen, thence east on that line, finishing the survey in the north-east corner of the township.

The township is mostly undulating, but very few high hills or bluffs, and all covered with a dense growth of timber ; a small portion near the west boundary has been burnt over some years ago, and there is now a thick second growth of poplar and white birch.

The prevailing timber is birch, maple and beech, mixed with a good deal of hemlock, with a dense undergrowth of balsam, hazel, and ground hemlock over all, and tamarac, spruce and cedar in the swamps and marshes. I found also a few scattering black ash. There are no very large blocks of pine, but many small groves and scattering trees through the hardwood, mostly of a large average and sound. A part of the tenth, and nearly all the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth concessions have been lumbered over, and a large quantity of both square lumber and sawlogs removed by way of the Petewawa River ; a small part of the south-east has also been cut and taken down the Madawaska River. The pine still untouched lies mostly adjacent to the Muskoka waters, and will make a valuable timber limit. The hauling will be short, and good water to take it to market ; while the parts which have been cut over still contain a considerable quantity of good pine ; a great deal of good hemlock for tanbark is also to be found in the township ; also a large quantity of black birch and maple lumber.

About one-third of the township will make good farming land, while nearly the whole of the remainder can be utilized for grazing purposes. Most of the swamps and marshes can be easily drained, and will then form excellent meadow lands ; the soil is sandy loam, and nearly all more or less stony ; but judging from the size and quality of the hardwood it produced it must be rich in vegetable-producing matter.

The rocks are all of the Laurentian formation, and either granite or gneiss ; the gneiss dipping at all conceivable angles to the south-east, the strike is south-west by north-east.

The township of McLaughlin is well watered by numerous lakes and creeks, nearly all abounding in speckled and salmon trout, and also the home of numerous fur-bearing animals, while the woods abound with moose and red deer. Island Lake is a beautiful sheet of water nearly five miles in length, and may be called the source of the Muskoka River, there being no lakes of any size emptying into it except Lindas Lake, which lies on the north boundary of the Township of Canisbay. Following the line between the fourth and fifth concessions, east from Island Lake, in about a mile and a-half we reach Madawaska water, while leaving the same lake a few chains east of where the line between lots numbers fifteen and sixteen strike its north shore, a fifteen minutes walk in a north-easterly direction takes one to Little Otter Slide Lake, which empties into Otter Slide Lake by a good-sized stream about half a-mile in length, and which latter lake empties into White Trout Lake on the Petewawa River. Thus it will be seen the township lies exactly on the height of land between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River, the south-west part being drained by the Muskoka River, the south-east by the Madawaska River, and all the north part by the Petewawa River. The stream between the two Otter Slide Lakes flows through a tamarac swamp, is about a chain and a-half wide, deep, and with very little current, the two lakes being on about the same level, while from Otter Slide Lake to White Trout Lake it is from fifty to seventy-five links wide, and flows the greater part of its entire length through a marsh. On lot number twenty-three in the thirteenth concession there is a per-

pendicular fall of about fifteen feet, which will make an excellent mill site, with abundance of water nearly all the year round. Besides this fall there are four rapids, three of them very short, and at a trifling expense it can be made navigable for timber throughout its entire length.

White Trout Lake is apparently a large body of water, only a small portion of it being in the township of McLaughlin, and extending towards the north.

There are no settlers, nor have any improvements ever been made in the township, and the only means of access to it at present is either by the Muskoka, Petewawa or Madawaska Rivers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JAMES DICKSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 23.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TOWNSHIP OF DEVINE.

SARNIA, ONTARIO.
January 13th, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, dated May 15th, 1882, I have completed the survey of the Township of Devine, into farm lots of one hundred acres each.

After chaining along the western boundary, two hundred chains north from the south boundary, and obtaining an observation of Polaris, at that point, I ran concession line four and five, on a course N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., making it the base of the survey. Then continued my course, carrying the belt between the south boundary and concession line six and seven eastward to the east boundary ; thence northward and westward, winding up the survey at the north-west corner of the township.

The Township of Devine contains a large percentage of fair land ; about three-fourths being fit for agricultural purposes.

The soil is sandy loam, and will compare favourably with any of the surrounding townships. The north-eastern portion, containing about seven thousand acres, which I have marked pine land on the timber plan, is broken and rocky, but contains a large amount of good pine.

The timber on the balance of the township is maple, beech, black birch, balsam, spruce, hemlock and pine. The pine growing amongst the hardwood is of excellent quality, but very scattered.

There are but few lakes in this township, Misty Lake on the south boundary being the largest, and most important.

There are no settlers in this township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), THOMAS BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 24.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Biggar.

Parry Sound, Ontario,
December 14th, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour in accordance with instructions, dated May 15th, 1882, to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Biggar, in the Nipissing District.

I proceeded to the township by way of Mattawa, thence through the townships of Papineau, Lauder and Wilkes, to the east boundary of Ballantyne ; thence southerly along this east boundary, and the east boundary of Paxton, to the south-east corner of Paxton, where I was met by my chainmen and axemen who came in by way of Sand Lake in the Township of Proudfoot.

Work was commenced at the south-west corner of Biggar, on July 6th, by rechaining and opening out the east boundary of Paxton. We then worked easterly on concession line two and three, making it the base of my work in the south part of the township ; thence northerly on side road between lots thirty and thirty-one to concession ten and eleven, making this concession line the base of the north part of the township. All lakes met with were carefully surveyed.

In carrying out this survey I have conformed closely with the instructions.

The Township of Biggar, being on the height of land, South River and the Amable du Fond River on the north, and the Nipissing branch of the Petewawa River on the south, is therefore much broken by hills, swamps, marshes and small lakes.

The water in all lakes was clear and sweet, while the shores were rocky or stony, with swamps or marshes at the head of all bays.

The Petewawa is the largest stream in the township, being sluggish, with marshy or swampy banks from its entrance into the township, till after crossing the side line between lots twenty-five and twenty-six with very few rapids ; while below this side line it is broken with a great many rapids.

Agriculturally considered the township is very poor. The rock exposures, mostly around lakes, were all of Laurentian gneiss.

The whole township, excepting waters and some swamps, is a mass of boulders, covered generally with a few inches of vegetable mould or sandy loam, which, after a few successive burnings, would disappear, and the surface would then appear as the hills about Mattawa do now. A few scattered patches of upland might be found that can be tilled, and the beaver meadows and swamps may in time be utilized for the raising of grasses and hay.

The hard land in the township is well timbered with maple, black birch, ironwood, and a few beech, with pine of a good quality on the ridges. Towards the north part of the township there is considerable hemlock.

In the lowlands, spruce, balsam, tamarac, cedar and birch are found, but the cedar is nearly all of a very inferior quality ("rotten-hearted"). Very little ash or elm was seen, and no oak or hickory.

A lumberman's shanty on lot twenty-seven, concession eight, in the Narrows of Burnt Lake, has been the centre of extensive lumbering operations, extending nearly six miles north-westerly from the crossing of the Petewawa at the east boundary of Biggar, and shown as accurately as possible on the accompanying timber plan.

A large tract south and south-west of Burnt Lake, containing about four square miles, burned over a number of years ago, is now covered with a dense undergrowth of scrub pine, balsam, white birch, poplar, cherry, etc.

A windfall extends on both sides of the north boundary of the township from the east end of Long Lake to the north-east angle of the township. A smaller windfall was met with on the side line between lots ten and eleven, concession ten, and what may have been a part of this same windfall, on concession line ten and eleven, lot five.

There is still considerable good pine remaining in the township, but it is all more or less scattered. South of the Petewawa the pine is larger, but more scattered than to the north of that river. About the large lake in concessions seven and eight, lots eleven to twenty, there is a large number of pine but all rather small, not fit for timber.

In the north-west part of the township there are also some large scattered pine of good quality. Each kind of timber has been entered fully, according to its relative abundance, in the field-notes, something which could not be satisfactorily done on the timber plan.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), DAVID BEATTY,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 25.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TOWNSHIP OF OSLER.

SARNIA, ONTARIO,
September 27th, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, dated May 17th, 1883, I have completed the survey of the Township of Osler, in the District of Nipissing.

I commenced the survey at the south-west angle of the township, thence measuring northerly along west boundary one hundred chains. From this point, after an observation of Polaris, I ran the line between the second and third concessions N. 69° 08′ 20″ E., astronomically, making it the base of the survey, and laying off the various side roads and concession lines in accordance with the projected plan, as shown on the accompanying plan and field-notes.

About one-fourth of this township is composed of good farming land, viz., that portion lying to the north of Little Nipissing River, and to the west of side-line fifteen and sixteen, the soil being generally sandy loam overlying clay, broken in places by rocky ridges, but may be classed as good farming land.

The timber is birch, maple, beech, balsam and pine.

The portion lying to the south of Little Nipissing River and west of side line fifteen and sixteen, being very much broken by hills and rocks, is not fit for agricultural purposes.

The timber is birch, maple, hemlock, balsam, poplar and white birch.

The balance of the township may be described as a rocky, broken and burnt country, covered in places with a dense growth of small birch, cherry, poplar and balsam.

There is very little pine still standing, most of it having been cut by Messrs. Perley & Pattee, who have a depôt on the Little Nipissing River, and a farm to the north of it. I believe their limits cover nearly the whole township.

There are no large lakes, and but few small ones in this township. The principal streams are the Petewawa, which passes easterly through the south-eastern part of the township, and the Little Nipissing, a branch of the Petewawa, which flows in an easterly direction through the central part of the township. Both streams are well stocked with trout, bass and pickerel.

I saw no indications of valuable minerals; the geological formation is the usual Laurentian prevailing in this region.

There are no settlers in this township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), THOMAS BYRNE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 26.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

TOWNSHIP OF PENTLAND.

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO,
April 30th, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the completion of the survey of the Township of Pentland, and to submit herewith the field notes and plans of the same.

Arriving at Lord & Hurdman's farm in the Township of Lauder, near its south-east corner, I proceeded to this point, which I established as the north-east corner of Pentland.

Having taken the necessary astronomical observation for latitude and azimuth I proceeded southwards with the survey of the east boundary on the given bearing S. 20° 51′ 40″ E., to Cauchon Lake, across which I triangulated and established, on the south shore, a point to be afterwards taken up.

Meantime the remainder of my party I employed in portaging supplies, etc., *via* Kioshkoqui Lake, to the west boundary.

Uniting my party here I proceeded to the south-west corner of the township.

Here I also took an observation for latitude and azimuth, the calculations for which are entered elsewhere, and in the usual way set off the course of the south boundary, N. 69° 08′ 20″ E. astronomically, and proceeded with the survey thereof, carrying on simultaneously the survey of concession line two and three, and the successive side lines northwards, sometimes two and three hundred chains, as found convenient.

I may observe that at starting here I found the boundary surveyed east eleven chains ninety-five links, to a line running southwards, being the east boundary of the newly surveyed township lying mostly south of Wilkes.

East of this line no trace of any survey has been discovered, although I spent much time and labour in searching southwards for some, as I expected that part was in progress of survey.

The country traversed by this line to the east boundary of the township is one continuous windfall of some twenty years old.

It is wholly destitude of all standing timber, rendering it somewhat difficult, except by the marks and cuttings made on the fallen timber, and the posts staked for the lots and side-lines, to define permanently the boundary line.

The fallen timber consists chiefly of large white pine, birch and hemlock, at one time of much value, but at present of no consequence for any commercial purposes.

The windfall extends nearly one mile north of the boundary, and it is said about the same distance south of it.

Having reached a point near the east boundary, I took up that established on the south

shore of Cauchon Lake, and from it continued the survey of the line southward to intersect the south boundary. This determined the outline survey of the township.

Again proceeding to the west boundary, I took, at its intersection with concession line eight and nine, in the Township of Wilkes, another observation; and, on the proper bearing, set out the survey of the line between these concessions, bringing along at the same time the concession-lines four and five, six and seven, and ten and eleven, and carrying up in order the side lines to Kioshkoqui Lake, and to concession line twelve and thirteen out to the east boundary.

I then again proceeded to the west boundary, and carried eastwards the survey of the remaining four concessions of the township, thus completing the survey of the township.

As is common to most of the townships in this northern country, the one in question is well watered by well defined clear deep lakes, stored with an abundance of salmon trout, whitefish and pickerel; and by moderate improvements affording to lumbermen ample facilities for the driving and transport of their produce to the more improved water, and new railway communications.

During the present and preceding seasons, lumbering operations have been carried on by three companies, Mackey, Bonfield, and by Messrs. Lord & Hurdman, in the township and adjoining it. The pine is generally of good size and of fine quality, but by far the best in the township is yet standing within the Mackey limits.

As will be inferred from a perusal of the field-notes and plan, the township occupies a rather high summit level, being at the head waters of a portion of the Mattawa River, and at the head of a leading tributary of the Petewawa River.

It is, however, a comparatiuely level township, and contains in many places tracts of fair land suitable for settlement.

The surface, especially where hardwood predominates, is usually of a stony character, the best parts for cropping purposes, generally lying in the foot of slopes, and bottom lands found to yield mixed timber, viz., hemlock, birch, balsam, etc.

Nearly the whole of the first, second, third and fourth concessions afford a good proportion of arable land, probably fifty per cent., while a large area of the remaining portion would prove well adapted for pasture purposes.

The same may be said of the next succeeding four concessions, excepting partly the portions of them lying between Maple Lake and Mink Lake water-courses, the bulk of which at places is very rough indeed, and covered with a goodly crop of surface stone. The timber to side-line ten and eleven is mostly maple, beech, birch and other varieties of hardwood, with a sprinkling of mixed greenwood, viz., hemlock, spruce, balsam, tamarac, pine, etc. From ten and eleven to Mink Lake, greenwood prevails, including some good pine. The land is exceedingly stony here. East of this, to the boundary and around Cauchon Lake, there is a margin of poplar of large size, backed to the south by a tract of land yielding mixed wood, but to the north by an extensive area of purely hardwood land.

The soil is generally of a brown to darkish sand loam, varying, according to situation, from a depth of a few inches to two and three feet.

The substratum is generally of a mixture of red clay, stones and gravel, in a more or less compact state, but is not unfrequently substituted by the parent granite rock.

The six concessions, viz., nine to fourteen inclusive, and between the west boundary and Mink Lake water-course present a somewhat rugged aspect, exposing in many places naked rock, and a surface interspersed with mixed swamps of tamarac, cedar, spruce, etc., and limited patches of hardwood.

But little pine timber of value is met with in this division of the township, though a considerable quantity of black birch, maple, hemlock, tamarac, etc.

From Mink Lake waters to the east boundary, excepting a belt of good pine along the middle of the east shore of Mink Lake, about one mile wide, the prevailing timber is maple and beech, with the usual proportion of birch and other kinds of hardwood. The soil is a rich sand and clay loam, of good depth in places, but as it is very stony will require considerable labour to render it fit for ultimate profitable use.

The two remaining concessions, viz., fifteen and sixteen, are somewhat broken east of Crooked Lake. The prevailing timber consists of a heavy growth of mixed hardwood, with some patches and scattered clusters of greenwood.

There is little pine of any value excepting a strip along the valley of Amable du Fond River, extending short distances at either side.

The surface is stony, and occasionally interspersed with cedar and spruce swamps of limited extent.

Passing eastward from Crooked Lake and creek of the same name, standing timber continues only a short distance, when an extensive brulé is entered, reaching to the east boundary and beyond it. It is tolerably clear of rock and stone, and contains a large proportion of fairly good land, composed more of a sand than of a clay loam. Patches of it are entirely denuded of timber, while other portions are covered with a young growth of white birch, poplar, balsam, etc.

Mr. Bonfield, who has been for some years past carrying on lumbering business at the south-east corner of the township, has several shanties, storehouses, etc., erected there, and has a clearing of some twenty acres on lot number twenty-eight in the eighth concession, which is regularly put in crop.

He has also made considerable improvements in road-making, erected a dam and chute on the stream between Moose and Bear Lake, one below the confluence of Red Pine and Bear Creeks, at the head and foot of Mink Lake, and two others in Mink Creek itself. These streams are all of sufficient capacity in ordinary seasons to float down all the timber the country tributary to them yields.

Messrs. Lord & Hurdman have constructed a dam and chute at the outlet of Crooked Lake. These chutes usually override rocky, rugged beds and gorges. They run from three to six chains in length.

No actual traces of minerals have been discovered, but local magnetic disturbances have not been altogether unfrequent at some points.

Viewing the township as a whole I consider it fully equal in every respect, as regards soil and timber especially, to most of the townships in the Ottawa territory, and have no hesitation in naming as fairly fit for settlement, forty per cent. of the land area, with a further large percentage susceptible of cultivation by clearing of stones, drainage, etc., the remainder being more or less suitable for pasturage and other purposes when required.

Trusting this brief report, with accompanying field notes and plans, may be found satisfactory to the department,

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. W. Fitzgerald,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 27.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Base and Exploration Lines.

Haliburton, Ontario,
February 28th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on survey of "Base and Exploration Lines," in the district of Nipissing, made under instructions from your Department, dated May 31st, 1881, and May 15th, 1882.

Proceeding to the east end of Lake Nipissing, my party, consisting of the same number as last year, with Mr. Galbraith as first explorer, I connected the survey of the township of Ferris with the east boundary of the Indian Reserve, which I found marked by a red pine post ten links north of a red pine tree (now blown down), marked "I.R."

(Indian Reserve) on west, and "C.L." (Crown Lands) on east, at the mouth of Duchesnay River.

From this point I then chained north along a line run by D. Beatty, Provincial Land Surveyor, as the east boundary of the Indian Reserve, in the early part of 1882, eight miles twenty-eight chains five links, to the north boundary of said reserve, also defined by Mr. Beatty.

While I was doing the aforesaid work, another party, under Mr. Galbraith, chained east along the southern boundary of townships one, five and nine, or north boundary of Indian Reserve, commencing at a post on the east boundary of the township of Springer, and sixteen chains eighteen links south of the north-east angle of Springer.

Our lines intersected at eighteen miles fourteen chains fifty-five links from the boundary of Springer.

From this point (north-west angle of township seventeen), I ran east astronomically to about the boundary of Mattawa township, planting posts for townships every six miles. Being short of provisions, I had not time to find the west boundary of Mattawa township, and so stopped the line at forty-three miles and a half.

Returning to the twenty-four mile post, between townships numbers thirteen and eighteen, I ran north astronomically twenty-four miles, to my northerly exploration line of last year.

Returning south along this line twelve miles, I ran west between townships numbers fourteen and fifteen to a point on my southerly exploration line of last year, ten miles and a quarter east of line run north from north-east angle of township of Field.

Again returning to the twelve-mile point, I ran east between townships numbers nineteen and twenty, twenty-four and twenty-five, and twenty-nine and thirty, to the Ottawa River, striking said river about half a mile north of the prominent land mark known as the "Tuque."

After visiting the farm of E. B. Eddy, Esq., at the mouth of the Jocko River, and obtaining some supplies, I took a south-west course to the north-east angle of township number seventeen, and ran the boundary between townships seventeen and twenty-two, south, astronomically, to Trout Lake, producing my line across said lake, and connecting the work with the survey of Ferris, completing the survey on the 25th day of December.

Reaching La Vase or Callender, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the township of Ferris on the following day, I returned home by rail *via* Mattawa, Pembroke, Brockville and Port Hope.

The result of the explorers' observations will be found upon the plan, the dotted lines in red indicating where they travelled.

Astronomical observations were taken frequently as the work progressed, the lines were run with the theodolite, well cut out and well blazed. Posts six inches square were planted at the corners of townships every six miles, well protected with stones where they could be had.

Commencing at Lake Nipissing at the mouth of Duchesnay River, and running north, we cross the Canadian Pacific Railway, a few chains from the lake, the line crossing the abutment of the bridge which spans Duchesnay River.

Near the end of the first mile we ascend a hill three hundred feet high, wooded with maple, birch, ironwood, and a few basswood. The land then descends gradually to the north.

The remainder of this line to the north-west angle of township number seventeen, is through a level country of chiefly hardwood timber, with here and there some rock, but generally a good loamy soil; some good pine in places.

Turning east between townships seventeen and thirteen on the nineteenth mile from boundary of Springer, the country is for some distance rather flat, generally, however, undulating, with fair soil.

From about the twenty-first mile to the end of the line at mile forty-four, the line runs through what may be called a fairly good tract of country. The land is rolling and rocky in places, but generally the soil is a good loam fit for farming purposes, the timber being chiefly maple and black birch, of large growth and good quality. Some good scattering pine along this line.

Township number seventeen is nearly all good hardwood land, and is by far the best

township in the entire area explored. I never saw finer hardwood bush than many parts of it. A few basswood here and there; ironwood in many places, and a grove of beech on the east boundary, a few miles north of Trout Lake.

Townships twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-seven and twenty-eight, also contain a larger percentage of good land; considerable pine through these townships, which is being taken out by Messrs. Bronson & Weston.

Townships numbers one, five, nine, thirteen and eighteen, also contain a fair percentage of good land, but there is very little pine. The timber is chiefly balsam, spruce, birch, etc., with occasional patches of hardwood.

Going north along line between townships thirteen and eighteen, we run through hardwood bush generally, for four miles, and the balance of the twenty-four miles of this line is through a poor rocky country, considerably cut up by lakes, and most of townships numbers fifteen, sixteen, twenty and twenty-one, have been burnt.

There is some pine in the northern parts of townships fourteen and nineteen, and considerable in fifteen and twenty, and sixteen and twenty-one. The line runs through a large flat of red and white pine, from the seventeenth to the twenty-first mile, through which the fire has gone, but a large amount of good timber yet remains; the trees are very tall and straight, and stand very thickly upon the ground; the soil of this part is pure sand. Along the central exploration line from west to east, between townships numbers ten and eleven, fourteen and fifteen, etc., to the Ottawa River, there is not much of importance to note beyond what may be seen upon the plan. The country is comparatively level until within a few miles of the Ottawa, where there are hills both north and south of the line, of considerable altitude. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and the timber mixed, balsam, spruce, tamarac, white birch, etc., with a few pine; a strip of hardwood seems to run parallel to the Ottawa, and about a mile therefrom.

Throughout the whole of this country there is more or less pine, but it is not by any means a pine country.

The most of the country explored north of the range of townships from number one to twenty-eight, may be said to contain very little good land or good timber.

The country is in many places rocky and stony, and the timber balsam, spruce, white birch, tamarac, cedar, etc.; the rock is granite, and no traces of minerals were met with.

The Jocko River, with its branches falling into the Ottawa, drains the greater part of the explored territory. Antoine Creek in the south is used by lumbermen for driving purposes; lakes are numerous, but generally small.

E. B. Eddy's farm, at the mouth of Jocko River, has one hundred and fifty acres cleared, besides as much more formerly cleared, now used as a pasture; good buildings, fair land, and generally free from stumps; raised this year a considerable amount of hay and grain.

Moose were often seen and were killed, and a few small deer were seen. Partridges were abundant, and fish plentiful.

The weather was all that could be desired till the 24th day of November, when the snow came on, making it unpleasant to the close of the work. The Canadian Pacific Railway is built through the south-west corner of township number seventeen, at a short distance from the shore of Lake Nipissing, and trains run regularly from North Bay to Mattawa.

There are some squatters along the line of railway, and one at the west end of Trout Lake, and I was informed that quite a number of people are likely to take up land in this township so soon as it may be surveyed.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit plan, field-notes, diary, pay-list, transport, vouchers and account, as per instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), A. Niven,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 28.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Widdifield.

Haliburton, Ontario.
November 10th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Widdifield, surveyed under your instructions, dated the 9th day of May, 1883.

I proceeded to the said township immediately on receipt of instructions, and, commencing my survey on the east boundary laid off concessions numbers one to six, fronting south; and concessions A, B, C, D, fronting north.

The concessions were made one mile in depth where space would permit, and concessions B, C, and D, embrace the broken front on Trout and Nipissing Lakes, and the boundary of the township of Ferris, as per plan.

The concession lines were run east and west astronomically, and alternate side lines north and south astronomically; the lots being half a mile in width as per instructions, and numbering from east to west from number one to twenty-four.

The greater part of this township is hardwood land, having a fair loamy soil; the north-westerly part is very level, with numerous swamps, and the easterly portion is hilly.

The soil is generally a rich loam, but is, in many places, sandy and stony, with considerable areas of granite rock; nevertheless, about two-thirds of the entire township is fit for settlement.

There are some hills of considerable altitude along the north shore of Trout Lake, and also in the north-east part of the township.

The timber over a large portion of the township is chiefly maple, with black birch, ironwood, basswood, balsam and hemlock, and in some places beech. Some good cedar groves are found in places, and in the north-westerly and south-westerly parts a large quantity of tamarac, suitable for railway ties.

There is also considerable white pine of good quality scattered throughout the township. A good deal has been taken out by lumbermen, but a large amount still remains, the best of it being in the central and north-westerly portions.

The township is well watered by lakes and streams. Trout Lake, forming the southern boundary of the township, is a fine sheet of clear water, with numerous islands, and abounding with fish, including salmon trout, bass, pickerel, &c.

Game is plentiful, and moose numerous.

The geological formation is granite; no indications of minerals were met with excepting that of magnetic iron ore, as indicated by the needle at a few places.

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the south-west part of the township along the shore of Lake Nipissing, and at what is known as "North Bay" the company have a wharf, with a clearing of about forty acres, on lots numbers twenty and twenty-one, concession D.

I understand that this place is to be made the end of a railway division, and a town of considerable importance will no doubt spring up here, it being the finest situation on the Nipissing shore. Quite a number of the adjoining lots have already been taken up, the particulars of which will be found in the Inspection Return.

I may say that I found the variation of the magnetic needle to be about 7° west, as shown by observations at different parts of the township.

Herewith I send field-notes and plan of survey, with timber map, &c.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. Niven,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 29.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Awrey.

Haliburton, Ontario,
January 30th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Awrey, in the District of Nipissing, in accordance with instructions from your Department, dated June 28th, 1882.

Proceeding to Lake Nipissing in July last, I gained access to the work by the Veuve River, and after establishing the south-east angle of the township from the thirty-mile post on Provincial Land Surveyor Salter's Base Line, six miles south, I laid off the concessions one mile in depth from south to north, and the lots half a mile in width from east to west, the concession-lines being run due west, and the side-lines due north, as per instructions.

I am sorry to say that I cannot report favourably of this township, there being very little good land or timber in it.

The entire township has been burnt over, leaving, with very little exception, only the dead pine trees standing, and the rock in many places exposed for long distances.

The surface, generally, is rocky and hilly, with clay soil in the valleys. There is no large tract of good land in any one place. There is a chain of lakes running across concessions two and three, between which there are some fine beaver meadows producing very tall grass.

There are also a number of swamps that may in time become good grazing land. Over almost the entire area a thick growth of white birch, poplar, pitch pine, spruce and balsam, has sprung up. Here and there a few green pines are standing, but of no great value.

The Veuve River, along which the Canadian Pacific Railway runs, is quite small, being only a few feet wide in the west part of the township, The Wahnapitae River, flowing south-westerly through the north-west angle of the township, is a fine stream about two chains in width and of considerable depth; and there is a fine mill privilege on it a few chains down stream from the west boundary. The rock in this township is granite, and no minerals were met with. The variation of the needle was found to be six degrees west.

Herewith I submit plan and field-notes of survey, with timber map, showing also the boundary between the Townships of Appelby and Hawley.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. Niven,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 30.)

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Township of Neelon.

Toronto, Ontario,
September 7th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that in obedience to instructions received from the Department of Crown Lands, and bearing date May 17th 1883, I have made a survey of the Township of Neelon in the District of Nipissing, subdividing it into lots of three hundred and twenty acres normal area.

The plans, field notes, and accounts for said survey I have the honour to enclose herewith.

In making the survey I have endeavoured to conform as closely as possible to the "General Instructions," and to the special instructions received.

I began my survey at the post, at the south-west angle of the Township of Dryden, and ran due west, astronomically, a distance of six miles to the south-west angle of my township,; thence north, astronomically, for my westerly boundary, closing this line on a post planted by Provincial Land Surveyor Bolger, on a course west, astronomically, and at the distance of six miles from the north-west angle of said Township of Dryden.

My west boundary chained about three chains over the six miles, showing a divergence between the north and the south boundary, as well as a discrepancy in the chaining of the east and west boundaries.

This distance is not very large, however, when the rough nature of the country is taken into account. (I did not chain the east boundary.) Good substantial posts were planted in every instance, surrounded in the majority of cases by a cairn of stones.

From an agricultural point of view the Township of Neelon is an inferior one; not more than one-fifth of its surface being arable land, or even capable of becoming pasture land. The areas where soil is found are on lots eleven and twelve, in concessions numbers three, four, five and six, with parts of lots number ten, concessions five and six, and in small irregular valleys or flats, in other parts of the township.

The soil, which is in general comparatively free from boulders is for the most part a light-coloured clay, and capable of yielding only very poor crops in its unimproved condition. It would doubtless furnish excellent material for the manufacture of bricks and earthenware. In the burnt parts, however, where the nature of the soil was most readily observed, it has been deprived of a very important element in the burning off of the surface-coating of vegetable mould, which otherwise, being incorporated in cultivation, in the clayey subsoil, would tend very materially to alleviate its heavy sodden condition, and improve it in every way.

But even when in possession of all its natural resources, it will prove an untractable kind of soil, and will not be adapted to an extensive range of crops. Notwithstanding this, however, the available lots will no doubt all be taken up at an early date, owing to the township being crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a good waggon road, which has been constructed alongside the railroad, will afford additional convenience to actual settlers.

The timber may be very shortly described: As about four-fifths of the township has been swept by fire about eight or ten years ago, much valuable pine timber was thus destroyed. The new growth that has succeeded the original forest is chiefly poplar and white birch. The green woods contain some fine cedar, spruce, tamarac, white birch, &c., and in some places some very good pine,—notably on the north side of the large lake, on the west boundary, and along the north boundary of the township. In one or two places a few trees of yellow birch and of sugar maple were observed.

The surface of the township, except in the north-western part, is broken and uneven, with rocky hills and masses of gneiss; the south-eastern portion especially is of a very rugged and barren character with but few patches of soil.

The rock is chiefly reddish-coloured gneiss, owing to the colour of the component feldspar; the mica is in small proportions producing a hard compact rock which is but slightly affected by weathering.

A belt of hard and compact bluish grey-coloured hornblendic gneiss extends across lots numbers five and six, in concession number four, and lots number three and four, in concession five.

The strike of strata throughout is generally south-west and north-east and the dip south-east, the angle of dip being generally pretty large. An axis of a shallow synclinal crosses lot three, on concession number two.

Glacial action is evident in the cutting out of valleys and gullies, the rounding and scratching of rock surfaces, and in the deposition of the clay, as well as in the presence of boulders in many localities; the boulders, as far as observed, were of merely local origin.

The large lake on the west boundary is said to contain lake-trout, in addition to the

more common bass, pike and pickerel, the other lakes, as well as the Wahnapitae River, contain bass, &c. All these waters are of the usual dark colour, common to the lakes and streams in this region.

With regard to game, moose appear to be somewhat plentiful, and there are a few red deer; black bears are quite numerous, and on nearly all the streams fresh marks of beaver were seen, and a trapper informed me that quite a large number of beaver skins were secured in this neighbourhood last winter and spring, a few white-headed martin also were caught, as well as otter, mink, and muskrat, fisher and lynx, and one or two wolverines.

Wolves seem to be altogether unknown or met with only at long intervals.

As will be seen by the map, and as already indicated, the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the township, and the work of construction is now in progress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN McAREE,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. PARDEE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 31.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

TOWNSHIP OF McKIM.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO,
October 16th, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of McKim, instructions for which were received from your Department on the 18th day of May last.

I left Penetanguishene per steamer "Northern Belle" on Thursday morning, the 21st day of June, and reached the mouth of French River early in the afternoon of the same day. I was detained at this place several days procuring canoes, and did not reach my starting point until the 5th day of July.

I commenced my survey at a post planted by Provincial Land Surveyor John McAree at the south-east angle of McKim, and having taken the necessary meridian observations, I commenced the survey of the south boundary, and ran it out six miles to the south-west angle of the township, this point coming in a lake I was unable to start the west boundary from it.

With the exception of a small patch in the north-west corner and another small area on the east boundary, the whole of the township is completely divested of timber, the bush fires having made a clean sweep of every bit of vegetation. The timber remaining in these parts above-mentioned consists of hemlock, spruce, poplar, white and red pine, and black birch. The pine is of a fair size and sound. Very little arable land was met with, the greater portion of the country being rough and rugged in the extreme; cut up by high hills with swamps intervening. The rock is principally granite and gneiss, the latter being of the ordinary micaceous character.

No economic minerals of any kind were met with.

The variation of the needle was uniform throughout the township, averaging 5° 30′ west. Patches of good land, consisting of rich, sandy loam, were met with occasionally. Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway some flats of good land were found. Settlers will, no doubt, soon occupy the portions contiguous to the line of railway, as many facilities will be offered to the farmer to get his produce to market. A nucleus of a town

has already been formed at Sudbury Junction, where the Railway Company have erected about a dozen houses.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made quite an extensive clearing at Sudbury Junction. I have laid down its position on the map. The best land met with in the township is in the vicinity of the junction. There is some excellent farming land met with here.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Francis Bolger,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 32.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Snider.

Berlin, Ontario,
October, 24th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the survey of the Township of Snider, in the District of Algoma, surveyed in obedience to your instructions, dated the 17th day of May, 1883.

I started from Berlin on the 10th day of July, and reached Collingwood on the afternoon of the same day. Next day I proceeded from Collingwood by boat to Spanish Mills, thence on a tug up the Spanish River to Spanish Landing, and thence on Canadian Pacific Railway teams for fifty miles along the cadge road. I reached the south boundary of the Township of Snider on the 17th day of July, which I found already run by Provincial Land Surveyor Burke, whom I had the pleasure of meeting on my way through the Township of Waters, and by whom I was informed that he had just completed the survey of the Township of Waters, and had planted corner-posts at the north-east and north-west corners of his township.

I took Mr. Burke's post at the north-east corner of Waters to be the south-east corner of Snider, considering both, as a matter of course, to be identical. After having planted the mile post between lots numbers two and three, on the south boundary of Snider, and taken an astronomical observation, I ran from the post a line due north, astronomically.

I worked westward and northward, and after reaching the north-east corner of the township, and producing all the concession lines east to the western boundary of the Township of McKim, run by Provincial Land Surveyor F. Bolger, I found lot number one in each concession to be about fifty-five chains wide, instead of forty, and the south-west corner of McKim, about fifteen chains farther east and about five chains farther south than the north-east angle of Waters.

In the survey of Snider I found no rivers at all, only a few small creeks, and their waters for the most part were of a darkish colour, sluggish in their course, and others sinking into the ground, or terminating in some swamp, marsh or lake. I found a number of small lakes, but only two of any considerable size—Meat Bird Lake, in the south part of the township, and White Water Lake in the north part of it.

The shores of Meat Bird Lake are rugged and steep, its water deep, and of a darkish colour and insipid taste. In White Water Lake the water is sweet and clear, it has for the most part a sandy beach, gradually deepening as you recede from the shore.

From the south boundary northward about the third part of the township has been overrun by fires, and the timber on it almost altogether destroyed, with the exception of the dead pines still standing, which are almost useless.

There is considerable timber, consisting of red pine, white pine, cedar, tamarac, spruce, poplar and white birch, the most of which would be fit to be used either for lumber, building timber, telegraph poles, railway ties, fencing, etc., distributed over parts of the rest of the township, especially in the region of White Water Lake.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have made a good waggon road about half a mile in length to White Water Lake from the railway, which, in connection with the water communication on the lake, would render a large portion of these timbers easily accessible.

I did not meet with any valuable minerals in the course of my survey.

The country generally consists of rocky ridges and bluffs, swamps and marshes, with only here and there a small piece of good land interspersed, and these, as a general thing, so isolated and hemmed in as almost to be rendered inaccessible. There is some good land along White Water Lake, especially on its north shore, in the north-west part of the township, and along the Canadian Pacific Railway, but on the whole the land of the township cannot be considered as well suited for farming purposes.

There is no part of the township occupied by squatters.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Isaac L. Bowman,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 33.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Waters.

Ingersoll, Ontario,
September 15th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my report of the survey of the Township of Waters, in the District of Algoma, surveyed according to your instructions, bearing date the 17th day of May, 1883.

From Collingwood I proceeded by boat to the mouth of French River, thence up the Wanapitae River and chain of lakes to Long Lake, where I found P. L. S. Salter's Base Line ; from this I followed it eastward, until I found a post marked LIV. miles, which post you instructed me would be the south-east corner of my township.

From this post I retraced said Base Line, using it as the Base Line for my township, laying off the lots forty chains, in width. Lot number one varies in width from south to north, on account of my east boundary bearing slightly to the east of true north, in order to strike the north-east corner of my township, which is also the south-east angle of the Township of Snider. Lot number ten also varies a little in width.

From my south boundary I worked northward, retracing Provincial Land Surveyor Salter's Principal Meridian (which is my west boundary) as I proceeded ; this I found somewhat difficult to do in the northern part of the township, as it has been overrun by fire, some of it the second time, thus destroying nearly every trace of the line ; succeeding, however, in tracing it, I failed to find his post marked VI. miles, which you instructed me would be the north-west angle of my township. I made diligent search for it for some time with my men, and had the assistance of an Indian, well acquainted with that part of the country, and who saw the post when the woods were green, but was unable to find it now : it has no doubt been destroyed by the fires. I therefore planted a post at my

sixth mile, which I took for the north-west angle of my township; in Provincial Land Surveyor Salter's Meridian I found a slight bend about the fourth mile.

I made a survey of all waters within my limits, there being several lakes of considerable size, the larger ones of which, however, are only partly included in my township; there are also numerous creeks, mostly of small size, the water of these lakes and creeks is dark colored, with the exception of White Fish Lake, which is very clear. The greater portion of the township has been overrun by fire, some of it the second time, and the timber nearly all destroyed. There are a great many standing dead pines in some parts which might be utilized for various purposes, but not in sufficient quantities or of such a quality as to be of much consequence, commercially. The only green bush in the township is a small portion of the south-east corner, and a narrow strip along a creek towards the north-east; in these is a considerable amount of good pine, but as the extent of territory covered by it is so small, it would not be likely to pay for the taking of it out. The remainder of the timber would not be considered valuable, as it consists chiefly of spruce, cedar, tamarac, small maple and white birch. Where the fire has not passed over the second time, there is a good deal of second growth poplar and birch; that portion which has been burned twice is pretty clear, being covered only with small shrubs and bushes.

I saw no valuable mineral, although some slight traces of iron were to be seen in some places; along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway the land is good, consisting of a clay loam, and in some places level, but it does not extend on either side of the railway to any extent. Throughout the township there are some clay flats, which, although good land, can hardly be available for farming purposes, on account of their being so isolated and surrounded by rocky country; even along the Canadian Pacific Railway there would not be enough land for a settlement. On the whole the township is very rough and rocky, and could not be considered a township suitable for farming purposes; a small farm could be picked up here and there. The rocks or of a granitic formation. This will be easily accessible by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs diagonally through it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. Burke.
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. P. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 34.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Graham.

Whitby, Ontario,
October 27th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report of the survey of the Township of Graham, in the District of Algoma, surveyed by me according to your instructions bearing date the 17th day of May, 1883.

From Collingwood I went to French River, and proceeded thence with canoes by Wahnapitæ River and Long Lake to White Fish Lake, where I found Salter's base line.

After having obtained an observation of Polaris, I produced this line due west, using it as my base line. By trigonometrical calculations I ascertained the distance on this base line and on the meridian, from the intersection of Salter's base line with his first "Principal Meridian," to the shore of the lake, and laid off the lots forty chains in width,

making the concessions eighty chains in depth. I worked northwards and finished the survey at the north-west angle of the township.

The first and second concessions are very much cut up by lakes, and the Vermillion River, which in many places expands into small lakes, occupies the west side of the township.

I made a micrometer survey of both the river and lakes.

The Algoma Mills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs almost straight across the township, only crossing one concession line; and, stretching from one to two miles on each side of the railway line, is a belt of good land. The soil is mostly heavy clay, but varies in some places to light and sandy. The situation of this belt will make it easily accessible to the settler, while it will afford him a good opportunity to dispose of his produce.

The remainder of the township, although containing some good land, cannot be said to be fit for farming purposes, as the good land is only in isolated patches, the country being rather rocky.

The whole township, with the exception of the land immediately surrounding White Fish Lake, and a small portion of the fifth and sixth concessions, has been burnt, and the timber all completely destroyed,

The amount of pine and other marketable timber in the unburnt parts is only very small. I saw no traces of valuable minerals that I could detect.

At White Fish Lake, just outside of the township, there is an Indian village or settlement, and on that account the fish in the lakes are not numerous, and the country being so badly devastated by the fire, there is very little game of any kind in it, so that the sportsman would not find it a very inviting place.

At the foot of a falls, where the railway crosses the Vermillion River, is pleasantly situated a large railway camp, the Syndicate having a store and offices there. I was informed at this place that the engines were running within forty or fifty miles on each side of the camp, and, as the work is being pushed foward with a great deal of energy all along the line, it will not be long until the railway is open for traffic.

On the west shore of White Fish Lake the Hudson's Bay Company have a very neat little post, under the very efficient care of Mr. Thomas B. Ross, who has had some clearings made in the vicinity in the name of the company. Other than the Hudson's Bay Company, there are no settlers in the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. O. Johnston,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. P. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 35.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Merritt.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 5th, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith field-notes, etc., of the survey of the Township of Merritt, in the District of Algoma, performed in accordance with instructions, dated Toronto, the 4th day of July, 1883, and beg to report as follows :—

On the 20th day of July the survey of the township was commenced, by retracing

the east boundary, as surveyed by Provincial Land Surveyor W. Beatty, in 1871, from the Spanish River, southerly to the south-east angle of the township, being my point of commencement as per instructions.

I then, at the distance of eighty chains northward from the said south-east angle, ran due west, astronomically, for the front of my second concession, planted durable posts at their proper places, and in a similar manner continued to survey the several concessions and side lines as indicated by the red lines on the projected plan.

The east and south boundaries were retraced and reblazed.

This township is unsuited for settlement, the land fit for agricultural purposes being only in two or three places in sufficient quantity to make it worth the cultivation.

The soil in northerly half of the township is a coarse red sand, that part lying to the north of the Spanish River being burnt, and covered with second growth poplar and birch, and a few Norway pine.

To the south of the Spanish River, in concessions four and five, the timber is Norway pine, cedar, spruce, and an occasional white pine. The only timber fit for lumbering is in the vicinity of the first falls on the Spanish River.

The little good soil, clay loam, to be found is in the south part of the township, but this part is so broken with rocky ridges and swamps, that the construction of roads would be almost impossible. There are also numerous lakes. The timber on this part of the township is principally birch, tamarac, cedar, spruce, and an occasional white pine.

Nearly one-tenth of the area of the township is covered with water.

The lakes are generally surrounded by rocky shores, and the water very deep and of a superior quality. Fish abound in them, such as black bass, muskalonge, pike and pickerel.

The Spanish River, running through the north portion of the township, has a rapid current, with banks averaging about forty feet high. The water is of a dark brown colour.

No indications of the presence of any minerals were observed, the principal rocks being trap and granite.

The Canadian Pacific Railway (Algoma Mills branch) runs through the north-west corner of the township.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), Thomas B. Speight,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 36.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Hallam.

Collingwood, Ontario,
December 1st, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions dated the 17th day of May, 1883, to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of Hallam, in the District of Algoma.

I commenced the survey by retracing the old lines bounding this township on the west and south sides. I then chained northerly along the west boundary of Hallam, from the intersection of these two lines to the old post planted at the north-east angle of the Township of May, planting posts at each mile across the five concessions, and leaving the overplus on concession six.

I then continued the survey east, till I reached the east boundary, which had been by that time partly run by Mr. Speight, as the west boundary of Merritt.

The township is cut by the Spanish River, which flows in a westerly direction, entering it on concession five on the east, and crossing the west boundary on concession four.

This river deserves special mention, as being the finest stream to be found anywhere along the north shore of Lake Huron, being navigable for steamers from its mouth to the first falls in the Township of Merritt. During the past season two tugs towing barges, and also a larger steamer, have plied regularly on this tream in connection with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs near the north side of the river, and is now completed across this township.

The only other streams deserving of mention are La Cloche Creek, flowing through the southerly part of the township, and Birch Creek, flowing southerly, and emptying into Spanish River.

This stream is the outlet of Birch Lake, which lies north of this township. Neither of these streams is navigable, but the latter has been made servicable by the Spanish River Lumber Company, and is used in running their logs, and with considerable labour the former might be made useful for a similar purpose, if sufficient timber could be found near it to warrant the expenditure.

There are no lakes of any considerable size in this township.

The timber on the south side of the Spanish River has mostly been destroyed by fires. Only a small quantity is now left of what must have been not many years ago a large extent of good pine. The surface is now generally covered with a thick second growth of small poplar and birch on the high land, with willow and black alder in the ravines. On the north side of the river the fires have not been near so destructive, and a considerable quantity of pine, birch, maple, balsam, cedar, etc., still remains. On both sides of the river the township is very much broken by mountains of rock which rise in every form, after presenting precipitous sides, with no regular outlines. No economic minerals were met with in this township.

The soil in the valleys on the south side of the river is generally sandy, though in a few cases clay and sandy loam were met with of a fair quality. On the north side there is a fair percentage of what might be called arable land, the subsoil being clay, with a covering varying from four to twelve inches of sand. On the whole I would not calculate on more than twenty per cent. of the total area as fit for agriculture.

The Spanish River Lumber Company have made some improvements, and erected several buildings in connection with their lumbering operations, on lot six in the sixth concession on the north side of the Spanish River, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have built quite a village on lots numbers two and three in the fifth concession on the same side of this stream.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), E. Stewart,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 37.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of May.

Collingwood, Ontario,
December 1st, 1883.

Sir,—I have the honour, in accordance with instructions, dated the 17th day of May, 1883, to submit the following report on the survey of the Township of May, in the District of Algoma :—

Having completed the survey of the adjoining Township of Hallam on the east, I adopted the posts previously planted on its west boundary as starting points for my concession lines, and worked westerly across the township. I retraced and adopted the old lines which I was instructed would be its boundaries. This township is very similar in its physical features to the Township of Hallam.

The Spanish River crosses the east boundary on concession four, and flows south-westerly, leaving it near the line between concessions one and two.

La Cloche creek flows through the southern portion of the township in a westerly direction, and the Sable River from the north-west cuts a small portion of lot number twelve in concession two, where it empties into Spanish River.

There are a few lakes on the north side of the Spanish River, but of no great extent. Bush fires have been even more destructive in this township than in Hallam. On the south side of the river scarcely any large green timber remains, and on the north side its ravages have also been considerable, though not nearly so great, there being still left numerous belts of very good timber, a fair percentage of which is pine of a merchantable quality.

The surface of the whole township is very broken by irregular hills or mountains of rock, varying in height from fifteen or twenty to two hundred feet. The soil in the valleys is, however, where not stony, in many cases of a fair quality, consisting of a sandy loam, and in some cases of clay. The largest unbroken extent of good land is found near the south-west part of the township, where about one thousand acres of unbroken good land was met with, entirely devoid of timber, as a result of the extensive fires that have swept over this section.

I would estimate that about thirty per cent. of this township is fit for cultivation. While I was engaged on the survey, one Horace Besaw with his family settled on lot number eleven, in concession two. He has built a good log house sixteen by sixteen, and made a small clearing and is evidently a *bona fide* settler.

No minerals worth mentioning were met with during the survey.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is now completed through this township, and follows, as will be seen by the map, very near to the north side of the Spanish river.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. Stewart,
Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 38.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Shedden.

Lyn, Ontario,
February 24th, 1883.

Sir,—Under instructions from the Department of Crown Lands, dated Toronto, 15th May, 1882, I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the residue or northerly part of the township of Shedden, in the district of Algoma :—

I proceeded to Toronto on the 4th day of July, thence to Collingwood, and, after being detained about two days, we sailed for Algoma Mills, where we arrived the following Monday evening. Here we were detained again till Friday, when I procured a passage on board a small steam tug, and proceeded about twenty or twenty-five miles east to Dollars Bay on the main lake, and close to the Algoma Mills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here I was able to procure quarters at one of the railway camps for about two weeks.

Having instructions for the survey of the Township of Lewis, bearing even date with those for the residue of Shedden, and having ascertained and retraced the old line from Serpent river, north along the western boundary to the north-west corner of section nineteen in Shedden, and having taken the necessary observations for the survey of the Township of Lewis, adjacent to the said north-west corner of section nineteen,—I commenced the survey of the residue of Shedden by opening out, retracing and chaining the old concession line easterly, as run by Provincial Land Surveyor Salter. As I was situated, with poor health, I found it quite impracticable to reach the eastern boundary to commence the survey. From my chaining along Provincial Land Surveyor Salter's old line across sections nineteen and twenty, in front of the fourth concession, according to the old posts which I found, I ascertained they fell a little short. Presuming that the remainder of the distance to the eastern boundary (which subsequently proved to be the case) would fall proportionately short,—I assumed these old posts as corners between lots numbers ten and eleven, and between lots numbers eight and nine, and ran the side lines between lots ten and eleven, and eight and nine, from said posts north, through the fourth concession.

I then proceeded with the survey by working easterly, although I ran nearly every concession line from east to west. The side lines were run from south to north, and, though the country was very ledgy and broken, I made good running and satisfactory intersections. I deemed it advisable in most cases not to alter the intersections of the lines as they were first run, and found to measure on the ground, and I have entered in my field-notes the distance and length of each line so run and chained to their several intersections.

Some of the lakes I traversed by running base lines and scaling carefully with my chain around their shores. The waters of the north branch of Serpent River I carefully triangulated with my theodolite, by setting pickets at all the points and bays along the shores and turning angles from point to point, and keeping a close connection, and afterwards sketching in the margin of the shore between the various points. This part of the township, like the Township of Lewis, is very broken and rocky. It is also much cut up with small lakes and the waters of the north branch of the Serpent river, which takes a very winding and circuitous route, and branches out into almost every imaginable shape.

Like the Township of Lewis, nearly the whole of this part of the Township of Shedden has been burned over, and the most of the original timber destroyed. There are a few small tracts or blocks which have escaped fire, and the original timber is still standing.

These are mostly in the easterly portion of this part of the township. Some two or three of these tracts in the more central part are timbered mostly with hardwood, consisting of birch, maple, and hemlock. In the more easterly portions the timber is chiefly pine, hemlock, balsam, and birch. These tracts in all only embrace a few hundred acres. The largest island on the waters of the north branch, on lots numbers eleven and twelve in the fifth concession, has also escaped the fire. It is rocky, but is pretty thickly timbered with pine, hemlock, spruce, and white birch. The timber is small and not very valuable for lumbering purposes.

There is no peculiarity about the rocks and ledges of this part of the township. They exhibit a very uniform appearance, and are very similar to those of the Township of Lewis.

We met with no indications of mineral ore, and very little or no local attraction of the needle. The compass, consequently, worked very satisfactorily.

The shores of the lakes and waters of the north branch of Serpent River are generally bold and rocky, the waters generally deep. There is on the east side of lot number ten, in the fifth concession, on the north branch, falls of about six and a half feet, which afford a very desirable mill site. From its position and natural advantages, it forms one of the best mill sites ever met with in any locality.

I found in the easterly and north-easterly part, some tracts of better land than elsewhere in the township, or in the Township of Lewis. The soil on the higher land was found to be a dark or sandy loam. In the lower or more level portions the soil was a whitish clay, or clay loam. In the swales we frequently met with tall rank grass of very good quality.

There is very little game of any kind, and but few fish. Two or three bears were seen, while at work, in the easterly part of the township.

There were a few signs of beaver, but none seen.

There are no settlers in this section of the township,

Poor health prevented my being able to lead the work all the time, though it was all done under my close supervision. I was able to do all the triangulating of the waters myself.

Where practicable, I conformed closely to the instructions transmitted for my guidance.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Henry Lillie,
Provincial Land Surveyor

The Honourable T. P. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(Appendix No. 39.)

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Township of Lewis.

Lyn, Ontario.
February 24th, 1883.

Sir,—Under instructions from the Department of Crown Lands, dated Toronto, 15th May, 1882, I have the honour to submit the following report of the survey of the Township of Lewis, in the District of Algoma.

I proceeded to Toronto on the 4th day of July last, where I procured most of my supplies, and being met by my party, I took train on the 6th day of July for Collingwood. Here I procured the remainder of my supplies. We were detained here for nearly two days before any steamer would sail for the north shore of Lake Huron.

On Saturday evening, the 8th day of July, we sailed from Collingwood, and after a long passage we reached Algoma Mills on the following Monday evening. Arriving here

I found I had been misinformed as to the nearest point to land to enable me to reach my ground most readily. I was necessarily detained here for over three days before I could procure any means of transport, when I engaged a passage on a small steam tug, and proceeded some twenty or twenty-five miles east, and landed at what is called Dollar's Bay, on the main shore. At this point I was close to the Algoma Mills branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway now being built near the shore of Lake Huron I soon ascertained that I was now about two miles south of Serpent River, and from the maps furnished by the Department, I believed I was near the western boundary of that part of Shedden already surveyed. I had made diligent inquiry, but failed to procure any definite information which would give me any clue to any posts or lines which I wished to find. After a fruitless search for several days, and owing to the burned state of the country, I thought it useless to search further. Continuing my inquiry, I learned that a man by the name of Besaw, living on Serpent River, might be likely to give me some information, I proceeded at once to his place, a distance of about five miles. He informed me that he had heard there were several Indians living at the Indian village some eight or ten miles west, who had assisted to run lines somewhere up the Serpent River. I immediately engaged this man and sent him to the Indian village, where he procured two Indians who had assisted in the survey of the front part of Shedden. They came the next day and met me at the most available point, and then proceeded for nearly two miles up the Serpent River. They soon found the concession line a short distance north, and after about one hour's search, one of them found the old post at the south-west corner of section nineteen, in Shedden. The post was very much charred, and the numbers entirely defaced. I was extremely pleased with the result, as this gave me a starting point, which I had spent much time and trouble to find.

I commenced the survey of Lewis by opening out and retracing the old line along the western boundary from Serpent River north to the north-west corner of section nineteen in Shedden. Finding the course of this line, by my compass, to be quite satisfactory, and being unable to get an observation for some days, I assumed it as the governing course for my work. I first ran the boundary line between the Townships of Lewis and Shedden, through the fourth concession, then ran the line between the third and fourth concessions westerly, to side-line four and five. Also ran side-lines two and three, and four and five, through the third and fourth concessions.

On the 3rd and 4th of August, 1882, I took observations of the sun from which I computed the latitude of the place, and of Polaris for azimuth. I then laid off a meridian and, applying the course to the said boundary and to the line between the third and fourth concessions already run, I found their courses to prove quite satisfactory. I then proceeded with the work by running the eastern boundary, and the side-lines, north, and the concession lines west, throughout the entire township.

I traversed Serpent River and most of the lakes by running base lines and scaling carefully with my chain along the shores of these waters. Two or three of the lakes were carefully triangulated with my theodolite. The township is very broken with rocks and ledges, and much cut up with small lakes, interspersed with a few valleys and swamps, nearly the whole of which has been burned over. The original timber has been entirely destroyed. There were only a few small strips or tracts of the original timber met with in the township.

These were mostly along and in the vicinity of the western boundary. Where there is sufficient soil on the upland it is now covered with a second growth of poplar, white birch, black oak and dwarf cherry. In the low ground it is grown up to alder, willow, and small tamarac. There are some small tracts of very good upland, the soil being mostly a loam. In places I met with considerable swales, which had been originally tamarac and cedar swamps. These are generally free from stone, and the soil a clay loam.

The geological features of the township are but little worthy of notice. The rocks and ledges are chiefly of the Laurentian formation, and have a very uniform appearance over the entire township. In many places the rocks had very much the appearance of the common granite. We met with frequent small veins of white quartz, interwoven among some

of the more solid rocks. There were no indications of mineral ore, and little or no local attraction of the needle. The compass worked very satisfactorily. The shores of the lakes were generally bold and rocky ; where bordered by swamps the shores were low and marshy. Serpent River, bounding the township on the south, is a stream of considerable size, varying in its general width from two to three chains. It spreads out into quite a lake in front of lots numbers four, five and six. There are two pretty heavy falls ; one at the south-east corner of lot number eight, of about nine or ten feet ; and the lower falls, in front of lots number ten, from seven to eight feet. These afford desirable sites for milling and manufacturing purposes. The north branch of Serpent River which forms a junction with the main river on lot number three is also quite a large stream, consisting of almost a continued series of rapids and falls to where it branches out into a lake near the line between the third and fourth concessions ; some of these falls are very heavy, varying from fifteen to thirty and forty feet.

There is no game except the common partridge. The original forest having been destroyed by fire, the most kinds of game do not find the usual and natural shelter and home congenial to them.

Fish are also scarce. We saw but few in any of the waters. The waters of the lakes and of the north branch of Serpent River were clear and good. Those of the main river were dark and not so sweet.

The Lumbermen, Cook Bros., commenced operations in October last, and erected a large lumber shanty on the east side of the north branch, on lot number one, in the third concession, and intend building extensive slides on the north branch for lumbering purposes, during the present winter, which are estimated to cost many thousand dollars.

There is but one settler, or squatter. His name is Augustin Beesaw. He has squatted on lot number eleven, on the second concession on Serpent River. He has cleared about two acres on this lot, and has erected a new block-house. He has also taken up lot number ten in the same concession, on which he has commenced some improvements. He claims both these lots, together with the mill site.

I should here remark that, having carefully traversed the north side of the Serpent River, and ascertained its width at various points, and also determined the south shore, I have made my survey and computed the area to the centre of the river.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), Henry Lillie,

Provincial Land Surveyor.

The Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

(APPENDIX No. 40.)

REPORT

ON

COLONIZATION ROADS

FOR THE YEAR 1883.

To the Honourable T. B. Pardee,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you the annual report of road and bridge works which have been carried on under the management of the colonization roads branch of the Crown Lands Department during the year 1883.

The season just past was, unlike that of the previous year, an unusually wet one, and therefore unfavourable to road making; also, the high wages paid by the Canadian Pacific and other railways induced the settlers to seek employment away from home upon these lines, and the price which had to be paid for men to work upon colonization roads was thereby largely increased.

As regards the character of labour performed, I would explain that on main leading roads a more permanent and therefore more expensive class of work has been made than formerly, by using greater quantities of broken stone, without which anything like a lasting road-bed cannot be secured; and I may here mention, as one of this class, the Rosseau and Nipissing road, which leads from the headwaters of Lake Rosseau in the Muskoka District northerly through the heart of the Parry Sound district, to and beyond Lake Nipissing. On this highway a considerable sum of money has been spent and some excellent work accomplished, but still requiring a considerable amount to continue the repairs and make it adequate to the heavy traffic upon it.

The operations of the year have been generally satisfactory, the detail of which, with summary of expenditure, is as follows:—

NORTH DIVISION.

1. Bruce Mines Roads.

The following works, being in the Bruce Mines district, were, from the reports, satisfactorily performed:—*Galbraith Road*, of which 3 miles were made, including 3 bridges having a collective length of 156 feet, was begun on the town line of Rose and Galbraith, and produced north-easterly into the latter township, at a cost of $875.

Lefroy Road, running through Kirkwood, Day and Gladstone, was increased in length 13½ miles, passing Day mills, and on as far as Mississaga river in the Township of Gladstone. The expenditure was $2,252.97.

The *Port Finlay Road* is another important one which up to the present time has been made jointly by the Dominion and Ontario Governments. This season, however, the Indian department at Ottawa refused to spend any money upon it, so that the whole cost this year was borne by Ontario. In addition to the road made, a bridge was built over Barr river costing in the vicinity of $500, the expenditure on the road and bridge being $1,241.70. A report has not yet been received.

Tarbutt and Bruce Mines Road is one extending from Bruce Mines westerly to the Township of Tarbutt to unite with the Port Finlay road. The work was commenced in two sections, from each end, and 7 miles of the whole length opened, leaving yet about 4 miles to complete the connection. The inhabitants turned out and gave 180 days gratuitous labour, so anxious were they for the road. The expenditure was $2,070.81.

McPhee's Valley Road is another work 1½ miles long, which cost $200 to repair, including repairs to a bridge in Coffin, and other repairs upon some hills.

Lake Shore Road, east of Bruce Mines, was for the sum of $350.40 chopped out 40 feet wide and graded 2½ miles.

Coffin, 10th and 11th Con. Road, from the government road northerly, was for $311.90 made to the 3rd concession and from that point westerly, in all about 2½ miles. In this case also the residents gave a good many days' work gratis. A job at $50 was given out for the crosswaying of 20 rods on the town line between Day and Bright, which is said to have been satisfactorily done, and about the same time another job was given for the opening of the side line between lots 5 and 6 of Coffin Additional township from the Great Northern road, length ¾ mile. The cost was $130, as per voucher given. Again ⅝ of a mile of road, including 20 rods of crosswaying, was given as a job for the sum of $50, the work being opposite lot 5 in the 5th concession of Johnston.

McPhail's Valley Road and *McBeth's Bay Road* are two works of 3 and 1½ miles respectively, which were performed by overseers, the first-named costing $300.67 and the latter $252.87.

Grants were also given and expended in building a bridge over the Thessalon river called Dempster's, and which had been a matter of complaint and correspondence for two years; it cost $537.96. Another bridge over the same river, *Clark's Bridge;* and a third over a stream near lots 6 and 7, concession 4, of the Township of Plummer, were repaired at a respective cost of $150 and $107.

On the *Great Northern Road* repairs were made over about 17 miles, between Sault Ste. Marie and Bruce Mines, the total cost of the work being $694.32. Included in the above is an outlay of $165.80 in making pretty extensive repairs upon the Garden River bridge on the same road.

Day (2nd con.) *Road* is a work of 1¾ miles, for which settlers were so anxious that they offered assistance gratuitously. $175 spent in making the road. $50 were given for the repairing of the bridge over Gosse's Creek, on the Thessalon road, about 5 miles from Thessalon. The work was chiefly in renewing the covering.

On the *Port Lock Road* some culverts and crosswayings had been washed away, which were replaced at a cost of $50.

Plummer and Lefroy Road, which is the boundary line between the townships, was opened ¾ of a mile—a contract for $100. Without this road the inhabitants could not get a threshing machine in or out.

Day Centre Road, or continuation of the Kirkwood road easterly, was made for ¾ mile, at a cost of $75, and ½ a mile of road through about the centre of section 28 from the old Thessalon road easterly, was let as a job for $50.

Basswood Lake Road. This was a job given to make 6 miles of a winter road about the lake for the sum of $150. It is not yet fully reported upon, but two overseers who have seen the work say it is well done and a good winter road secured. Repairs were made to some crosswayings on the Thessalon, costing $20, and on the *Bruce Mines Road*, near Ottertail Lake, a job given to fill up some very bad holes for the sum of $30.

Gladstone Road (1st con.), ½ of mile of new road made between lots 3 and 4. A job for $100.

2. Batchewaning Road.

Mr. D. Campbell, the overseer in charge of the expenditure for the past six years, reports upon this year's operations in effect as follows:—

"I began about 1 mile south of the boundary line between the Townships of Havilland and Tilley, and from thence I worked northward and westward to a point about three quarters of a mile east of the Chippawa river, the distance completed being 4 58-80 miles. As instructed, I chopped the road 66 feet wide and made the road better in other respects generally than I had done formerly, as upon this section there will not be any settlers for at least a long period, owing to the rough character of the country, and it was therefore deemed desirable to make such a road as would remain fairly good for some years."

The overseer says also in his report that while the district passed over this season is entirely unfit for agriculture, he is reliably informed that there is a large tract of good land extending from the Chippewa river on the east to Pancake Bay, and that if this latter point were reached with the road, a flourishing settlement would exist there within a short period.

3. In connection with the above I may here report the *Mamainse Road*, which is in reality the westerly end of the Batchewaning road, as when completed the latter will unite with the former; 3 miles of this road were well opened during the season, and 3 more opened for winter purposes only. It begins $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the mines and runs south-easterly toward Pancake Bay, from which point it is possible to cross Batchewaning Bay and reach the end of the now opened road.

4. Barrie Island Bridge.

This bridge is now under construction. When completed it will connect Barrie Island with Manitoulin Island, and supply a want long experienced by the inhabitants of the former island, who have as yet no way of crossing but by water, which at all times is to them a dangerous undertaking, lives of people and horses having, I am informed, more than once been lost in trying to cross over.

The bridge will be, with its stone approaches at each end which are now built, about 1,050 feet long, the centre portion will be a pile structure forming spans or openings throughout of 16 feet; a heavy pile-driver is now upon the ground, and the work is expected to be completed during the present winter.

The stone approach at the Manitoulin Island end is 150 feet long, and at the other end about 180 feet, and contain together about 1,100 cubic yards of stone. The estimated value of the whole work is about $4,000, which I believe will be its outside cost.

It is expected the Dominion Government will share the cost of this bridge to the extent of at least $1,000, perhaps one half.

5. Bury Road.

Which is through the Indian Peninsula in the County of Bruce, is made as a continuation of the Indian Peninsula road, which has been under construction for the past five years, and described in the annual reports. The final report is not yet in, as the work is still unfinished, and the exact quantity cannot therefore be stated.

6. Cockburn Island Road.

Five hundred dollars were granted for this road, together with a like amount from the Indian Department, and agreeably with the suggestions of the Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs, the grant was handed over to be spent under the management and supervision of their agent Mr. Ross, who it is assumed has expended the money judiciously in making a road for the settlers upon Cockburn Island.

7. Killarney Road.

This work consisted in grading and ditching through the settled portion of Killarney, and planking the whole length with two inch material so as to form a permanent road or

walk, and thus secure to the people a road sufficiently elevated to be above the high spring freshets.

Manitoulin Island Roads.

The several works upon this island which are below reported consecutively, were all under the charge and oversight of Mr. J. D. Simpson, a man of large experience in public works, who has been in the employ of the Government for the past six years, and is one of the most competent men in the service. The works of the present season have been, I believe, well done as they have been in the past. They are as follows —

Bidwell 10th Side Line Road is a work 1½ miles in length, costing $450, and opens a road for settlers in the south-west portion of the township to Sheguiandah and Little Current.

Gore Bay and Providence Bay Road, which lies between the aforesaid waters, was repaired for 3¼ miles, and a branch of the same road, called by settlers the Long Bay branch, was chopped out and grubbed 3¾ miles. Again, ¾ mile was chopped on the 8th concession of Campbell to let some settlers out to the main road, this latter work involved the building of a bridge 150 feet long. The foregoing, with some other small works, sum up a length of about 5 miles of repairs, and nearly the same amount of new road, besides the bridge mentioned. Expenditure on the above is $1,225.

Lake Wolsey Road is another new work 4¾ miles long, and costing about $958. Operations began on lot 25, con. 6, of Mills, and were continued westerly to the 35th side road; thence northerly along the last-named road to the 7th concession, and thence again westerly to Campbell's Bay, where saw and grist mills are being erected.

Mudge Bay and South End Road was opened 1¾ miles, as a continuation of work begun in 1880. The road was formed, but so imperfectly that it was not travelable; $109 spent in this case.

Mudge and West Bay Road is from lot 21 to lot 26, along the 14th concession of Billings; and again up the road allowance between lots 25 and 26. The work was largely crosswaying and removing stones. Outlay, $700; and about 2 miles of repairs. Another road, *Mudge and Gore Bay*, which has been in course of construction for some years, was this season increased in length 2½ miles. It is now extended to lot 10, in the 8th concession of Allan. Expenditure, $628.

Mindemoya Road begins on lot 8 in the 7th concession of Carnarvon, and is made about the south end of the lake of the same name 2⅛ miles. It was understood at the time the appropriation for this job was made that the Dominion Government would grant another $1,000, but this was not done, and therefore only the Ontario grant of $1,000 was expended. The road is valuable to the people in Carnarvon, many of whom previously had to use water to reach a road.

Providence Bay Road, which is an old road, was repaired over 8 miles from Maniton River towards the bay, at a cost of $735, and another short road of 1 mile was made in the Township of Tehkummah, which is named *Russel's Road*, and upon which a bridge is also constructed over Black Creek, both works costing $143.09.

Sucker Creek Road is a small work on the 6th and 7th concession line of Howland, one mile long, between lots 16 and 21. It was so stony as to be unfit for travel. Outlay $122.50.

South Bay Road is between concessions 8 and 9 at Tehkummah. 1¾ miles were repaired, besides building a small bridge over Black Creek. This work cost $457.

Sandfield and West Bay Road. On this 1¼ miles were made, and 1 mile repaired. It now connects with a road in the Indian Reserve running to West Bay. This work cost about $270.

Ten Mile Point Road, which is the last work on the Manitoulin Island, includes the repairing of 2¾ miles from the line between lots 15 and 16, con. 12 of Sheguiandah, westerly to the village, and $100 granted to the municipality towards the construction of the road to Little Current, the total expenditure being about $420. All of the foregoing roads are laid down carefully upon a plan of the island in the Colonization Roads Office.

9. North Prince Road.

The grant was made in this case upon a numerously signed petition, asking for a continuation westerly of a road from the line between Sections 1 and 12 of Prince, 5 miles. The money given was, however, not sufficient for the purpose, but 2 miles of the distance were well opened, and in addition two small works in the same township, costing about $130, were allowed.

10. St. Joseph Island Roads.

On this island there were six works, namely, "A" *Concession Line Road*, which at a cost of about $300 was repaired over $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile; largely bridging and timber work. *Centre Road*, the main highway between Temby Bay and Richard's Landing, was repaired through concessions D. E. F. 1½ miles, and the road made anew through concessions R. S. T. 1½ miles, and *Hilton Road* was put in excellent order over about 1½ miles, besides general repairs over the worst sections. *Huron Centre Road*, which lies between Neebish and Huron Concessions, was opened between lots 28 and 34 1¼ miles, so as to reach Reason's Mill. A short road into Morgan's mill was opened through lots 12 and 13 of concession D, at a cost of $250, the length being $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile, and the sixth and last work was upon the W and 14 concession line, in improving and grading the portion which last year had been chopped out as a winter road, length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and cost $400.

11. Thessalon River Road.

Last year the Dominion Government made a grant of $500 to be spent with a like sum from the Ontario Government, and this year the same course was adopted.

The course of the road is from its termination last year, south-west angle of section 35 of the Thessalon River survey, east 3 miles to the south-west angle of section 32, thence north 1 mile, thence east 2 miles to the township line, and thence again northerly 1¼ miles. The actual length made, as given by the overseer, is thus 7¼ miles.

Upon the road through the Indian lands the settlers gave about 80 days' voluntary labour.

12. Thunder Bay Roads.

Three different roads are numbered in this season's operations, as follows: *Kakabeka Road*, in the Township of Oliver, is from Murillo Station, on the C. P. Railway, westerly to the Kaministiquia River, Last year 3½ miles were made, and this year 2½ miles were made an excellent road, and the remaining distance to the river sufficiently formed for such travel as will be upon it. This completes the work.

Murillo Station Road, or perhaps better known as the Oliver and Kakabeka road, lies between Prince Arthur's Landing and Murillo Station, and was repaired over its entire length, 16 miles. It was not intended to spend so much money ($1,915.94) this year upon it, but the rains of the season had so destroyed and cut up the roadway that a less sum would not have made anything like a good job of it.

The last work, *Oliver Road*, is a new one, in the Township of Oliver, passing through the 2nd and 3rd concessions and approximately between lots 6 and 7. The length made is 2 miles, of which the greater portion being muskeg was expensive, and, the season being wet, the cost was farther increased, tap drains being required in addition to the ordinary work. Cost $859.77.

WEST DIVISION.

1. Ah-mic Lake Road.

Instead of building a bridge between Ah-mic and Neighic Lakes, as at first intended, it was found desirable to begin work at the other end of the road, namely in Spence township, where the line between lots 15 and 16 intersects the Junction No, 1 road. This was carried out, and the road was made on the above-mentioned line northerly as far as

the road allowance between concessions 2 and 3 of Croft, and from thence westerly to Ah-mic Lake post office. The above embraces 3½ miles of new work, and was well done.

A contract was also let for the rebuilding of a log bridge near the north-westerly end of the road for $25, which is reported to be satisfactory.

2. Alsace Road.

Commenced last year, and produced this season 2½ miles easterly along the line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Nipissing Township to opposite lot 15. This is entirely new work and of the greatest importance to the German settlement, which it is intended to serve.

3. Baysville and Huntsville Road.

This road was in a bad condition and the repairs of a very heavy nature. They were begun at the Locks, south of Huntsville, on lot 14, concession 13 of Brunel, and continued southerly 2½ miles, making a great improvement on the road.

4. Bracebridge Road

was begun last year and continued 1¼ miles. This season it was continued easterly about three miles to the line between lots 25 and 26, the road itself being on the town line between Macaulay and Draper, as mentioned in last year's report. For the small grant a good work was effected.

5. Brunel Bridge

is on the Brunel road at the river-crossing, Port Sidney.

It is a long bridge and should have been renewed throughout, but the appropriation was insufficient.

With the grant, 200 feet of the structure was renewed, and its original length shortened about sixty feet. Two new trusses are yet required for the main spans.

6. Burk's Falls Road.

This road lies between the Muskoka and Armour roads, and is on the road allowance between concessions 8 and 9 of the Township of Armour, and crosses a bridge built last year over the Maganetawan River, called Menzies' Bridge.

The amount of work this season is two miles of new road and a half mile of repairs.

7. Cardwell Road.

Nine miles repaired, the work being largely the chopping out and widening of the road so as to introduce more sunlight and fresh air. It still requires labour upon it to put it in good condition. Included in this expenditure is a small work near Ilfracombe, on the fifteenth and sixteenth side-line of McMurrich, namely, the opening-up and grading of about a quarter of a mile at a cost of $50.00.

8. Carling Road.

Last year this road was begun, and this year 1¾ miles of length have been added.

It begins on the north-west road opposite lot 31 concession 11 of McDougall, and thence is made westerly along said concession-line to lot number 38 ; thence north-westerly into the Township of Carling, terminating on lot 13 of concession 11.

9. Commanda Lake Road.

As this road, a considerable portion of which is an old one, has not previously been described, I deem it well to do so now that its position may be recorded ; it is as follows :

Commencing at a point on the Northern Road upon lot number 176 of the Rosseau and Nipissing Road survey; thence northerly and westerly along and near Commanda Creek, intersecting in its course the line between concessions 8 and 9 on lot number 3, that between concessions 10 and 11 on lot 2, all of the Township of Gurd, and crossing the west boundary of the township about the centre of the 11th concession.

In the Township of Pringle it crosses the road allowance between concessions 12 and 13 on lot 35, and its north boundary on lot 32, terminating at present a short distance south of the 3rd concession of the Township of Patterson, on lot 31.

This year 3½ miles of the road were well repaired, and the last mile made new.

It is important to settlers in Patterson about Restoul Lake that this road be continued westerly.

10. Chaffey Bridge.

This bridge is upon lot 30 and between concessions 5 and 6 of Chaffey.

The structure was very much out of repair, and therefore costly.

In addition to the bridge work about ⅝ of a mile in the shape of bridge approaches was made, so that a considerable amount of work was done for the money.

11. Deep Water Road and Bridge.

Half a mile of road is chopped out and logged, and another half mile simply cut out.

The work is from the north road near Deep Water River, on lot 31, con. 7, Ferris, through the said lot, and lots 30, 29, 28 and 27, to the blind line between concessions 5 and 6; thence easterly to the lake, and again northerly to Deep Water River, about ten chains from the "blind line."

The bridge, a small one, is built over the river at a cost of about $50, and is reported a good structure and cheap.

12. Distress River Road.

This road, mentioned last year as being an important one, was this year extended from the Muskoka road easterly to Sundridge, at the head of Stony Lake, 2¼ miles. It was also repaired from the above-named road, westerly two miles, and again in the Township of Chapman about three-quarter miles, making a total of 5 miles. More money is still wanted on the road.

13. Draper and Gravenhurst Road.

This road was repaired over its entire length, 3½ miles. It is on the road allowance between lots 5 and 6, through concessions 1 to 5 inclusive, of the Township of Draper; 112 rods of crosswaying are included in this work.

14. East River Road,

Which leads between Huntsville and Hoodstown, was repaired over between 7 and 8 miles; the chief work, however, being on some very heavy hills near East River. The work is reported as having been very well done.

15. Eagle Lake Road.

The final report of this work gives 2½ miles of repairs, and still requiring money upon it, as it is an important leading road.

It is in the Townships of Lount and Machar, extending from the Rosseau and Nipissing road easterly towards the Muskoka road, which it is intended to intersect.

16. Fisher's Creek Bridge.

This bridge makes connection of the Cardwell extension road with the Port Vernon road, and was very much required, as without it many residents of Stisted and McMurrich had difficulty in reaching Hoodstown and Huntsville.

The work was let as a contract by the inspector upon the ground, and the job has been satisfactorily completed.

17. Gravenhurst and Ryde Road.

These repairs were begun at the Muskoka road on lot 11, concession 5, of Muskoka, and continued from thence southerly to the 3rd and 4th concessions upon lot 10; thence easterly to the line between lots 6 and 7; thence south-easterly crossing the line between concessions 2 and 3 on lot 4, and intersecting the line between concessions 1 and 2, about on the line of division between lots 1 and 2, and from thence easterly to the town line between Muskoka and Draper.

Three miles constructed this year and highly spoken of. It should be continued 2 miles further to meet the Ryde Road and thus complete the work.

18. Gurd Road and Bridge.

Three hundred dollars were granted for the improvement of some very heavy hills east of Barrett P.O., and a contract was let for filling in the abutments of the bridge over South River on the same road—about a mile of road improved, and the safety of the bridge insured.

19. Junction No. 2 Road.

Repairs begun at Waubamic Junction and ended on the south Town Line of McKellar' 9 miles, and again between the Parry Sound road and Christie road, 4 miles—a total of 13 miles.

In the latter portion of work the municipality furnished all necessary tools, &c., so anxious were they to have the repairs made and extended as far as possible.

20. Kearney No. 1 Road.

Two and a half miles well repaired.

The work is from lot 5, concession 1 of Bethune, north-easterly, crossing lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and intersecting the road between concessions 2 and 3 on lot No. 9.

21. Lake Joseph Road.

This was a deviation from the old road, found to be necessary owing to the impracticable nature of that portion of the original location.

For the expenditure, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles were made, and the road is very much improved.

22. Long Lake Road.

The purpose of this road was to give the settlers north of, and beyond Long Lake, an outlet to the Muskoka road, which previously they could not manage without passing through the lands of others, as the road allowance proper passes through the lake.

This Long Lake road commences opposite lot 14, concession 2, of Perry, and thence westerly round the lake passing through the west side of lot 13 and lots 11 and 12 in the 3rd concession, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

23. Macaulay Road.

These are repairs extending 4 miles, beginning some 5 miles east of Bracebridge and working easterly, over a heavy rocky belt.

The work is of a very permanent character, and the road is now in a generally fair condition, but requiring, as do all such works, a certain amount of annual repair and attention.

24. Maganetawan Road.

Produced this season, easterly, on the town line between Armour and Strong, from lot No. 16, 2 miles.

It was expected that a greater length would have been made for the appropriation, but the line was somewhat rough and heavy, and during the operations a serious windfall occurred, which entailed considerable additional expense in removing the fallen timber.

25. Matchedash Road.

This is on the line between concessions 4 and 5 of Matchedash township, from the line between lots 6 and 7 southerly, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

It was intended that the road should be made to the south boundary of the township, as from that point the Orillia council had agreed to complete the work to Orillia, but the grant was insufficient to finish the remaining distance of more than half a mile.

26. Monteith and Perry Road.

Repaired in two sections, the first being from Sequin Falls easterly, 6 miles, and the second portion—called in the estimates the Perry and Monteith Road—from lot 4 easterly to lot 14 on the line between concessions 10 and 11 of Bethune, on which line the road is located; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is the length of the latter portion.

27. Muskoka Road.

This road, which, dating from Gravenhurst northerly, is about 80 miles in length, has received pretty extensive repairs over 22 miles of the portion previously built, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new road have also been constructed.

The repairs were generally of a permanent character, costing in many cases $400 to $500 per mile, but while apparently expensive it will, I am satisfied, prove to be more satisfactory and more economical than cheaper work, as with such an amount of heavy traffic upon a road, unless the bed be composed largely of stone or gravel, it is soon cut up and destroyed.

The first repairs were from Gravenhurst northerly, 2 miles, secondly between Bracebridge and Huntsville, 7 miles, including the re-building of Hunter's Bay bridge, a mile and a half south of Huntsville; and again between Cyprus and Katrine, nearly 5 miles, together with a deviation made, and an expensive bridge built over Ragged Creek, 138 feet in length, and another at Cyprus, upon which such extensive repairs were made that it is practically a new structure.

The next repairs were between Katrine and Burk's Falls, where 4 miles were put into good condition, besides the raising of the road-bed over a flat near Katrine, which each season was completely submerged (this latter work was a contract).

Repairs were again made from Burk's Falls, covering nearly 4 miles.

The road was then produced northerly about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to about the north boundary of Machar, and, commencing again at the Gurd Road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles were made northerly, and from Nipissing Village southerly, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

28. Muskoka and Bobcaygeon Road.

Repairs began at Grassmere, on lot 35 concession 2 of Chaffey, and were continued easterly to lot 18 concession 14 of Franklin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of excellent work,

29. Mills and Wilson Road.

This road is produced easterly and westerly from the Mills road proper.

Easterly it is on and along the town line between Mills and Harvey, and now extends to lot 29 in Mills, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Westerly it follows the town line between Wilson and McConkey, 1¾ miles, ending opposite lot No. 7 of Wilson, making a total length of 3¼ miles, a very fair amount of work for the outlay.

30. McKellar Centre Road,

Is from the village of McKellar to Broadbent's Mill and the Post Office, and is in a southerly direction, through the central portion of the Township of McKellar; 3¼ miles were well repaired and 3¾ partially improved.

The Government also contributed one-half the cost of a bridge over Manitowaba Creek upon the same road, the Municipality paying the other half.

The whole work has given entire satisfaction to the Council and settlers.

31. McMurrich Road

Begins at the Stisted Road about 40 rods north of the blind line, between concessions 7 and 8; thence north-westerly, intersecting the line between concessions 8 and 9 on lot 27; thence westerly along the last-mentioned concession line, 1¾ miles of good work.

Another grant is much required next year to make a road over a muskeg on lots 26 and 27, which the settlers express themselves too poor to manage.

32. McDougall and Foley Road.

This is a work performed in two sections, the first portion being in concessions 7, 8, 9 and 10, and in the vicinity of lots 10 and 11 of Foley Township; and the second portion from the Cardwell road northerly, through concessions 11 and 12 of the same township, and continuing northerly into the Township of McDougall, the whole road being approximately on the 10th and 11th side road of the two townships. The work first named was exceedingly well done, 1¾ miles having been well opened. The second work is about 1 mile of repairs.

33. Nipissing Road.

The expenditure in this case was made in repairing 4½ miles of the road from the Canadian Pacific Railway southerly toward Nipissing village.

The portion which leads to South-East Bay on Lake Nipissing being very important, received such improvement as to make it an excellent road. More money is required to continue repairs to the village.

34. North Cardwell Road.

Two and a half miles of road made, dating from the Rosseau and Nipissing road on lot 35, between concessions 12 and 13 of Cardwell, and extending easterly along the concession line just mentioned. A work well done and much needed.

35. North Ryerson Road.

Repairs made from the Village of Spence easterly, between concessions 10 and 11 of Ryerson to Midlothian Post-office, and from the Post-office southerly, between lots 25 and 26, a total length of 5 miles.

36. North-West Road.

This road, which passes from Parry Sound in a north-westerly direction through the Townships of McDougall, Carling, Shawanaga, Harrison and Wallbridge to the Magnetawan River, traverses a generally rough and broken district suitable neither for settlement nor road purposes, but, as after the close of navigation there is no means of communication between Byng Inlet and the first-named point, Parry Sound, the construction of the road for winter purposes became an almost absolute necessity.

Its length between the river and the Sound is about 50 miles, which distance is now sufficiently opened for winter purposes, except the bridging of the Naiscootyong River, which will be done during the present winter. This season some 15 miles of the old road were cheaply repaired, and about 20 miles made in a correspondingly cheap manner.

37. Northern Road.

A main road in the Parry Sound District, west of the Rosseau and Nipissing Road, was repaired between McKellar and Dunchurch over 8 miles of the distance, 4 of which were thoroughly improved and the remaining 4 in a temporary manner.

North of Dunchurch 5 miles were put in excellent condition, and a bridge at the north end of the road near Commanda was also renewed. This work has given general satisfaction.

38. Oxtongue River Bridge,

In the Township of Franklin, on lot No. 9, con. 8, spans the Oxtongue River.

The bridge has a main span of 56 feet in the clear and total length of 134 feet, with solid approaches at each end.

A small bridge, 16 feet span and 40 feet long, was also built over the mill race, so that a good deal of work was done for the money.

This bridge allows settlers to get to the mills,

39. Parry Sound Road.

Twelve miles of general repairs were made over the road from Parry Sound easterly. The work was largely repairing culverts, bridges, and the chief hills over the route.

40. Peninsula Lake Road

Begins at the Muskoka and Bobcaygeon road on lot 21, con. 1, Chaffey, and from thence south-easterly over lots 28 and 29, crossing the north boundary of Brunel on lot 29, thence easterly to the boundary between Brunel and Franklin, and again along the last-mentioned boundary to the 12th concession of Brunel; $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of fairly-made road.

41. Perry Branch Road

Is from the Perry and Monteith road northerly, between lots 30 and 31 of Perry Township, to the road allowance between concessions 12 and 13, nearly 2 miles (153 chains). Chopped 60 feet wide throughout, and graded 12 feet wide in the centre.

42. Port Vernon Road.

This road is from the west boundary of Perry on the 6th and 7th concession line easterly, to the side road allowance between lots 5 and 6, thence northerly to the 7th and 8th concession line, and thence again easterly to complete a length of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, the work being equal to about 2 miles of new road, according to the inspector's report.

43. Rosseau and Nipissing Road.

About $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road were very thoroughly repaired, and in addition a bridge was built about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Rosseau. Length, 100 feet.

The work was from Maganetawan northerly. Annual labour is required on this road to keep it in anything like good repair to meet the heavy traffic upon it. A bridge costing about $400 was constructed over Old Man's Creek, about half a mile south of Spence. Reported as a very fine structure. The old one was entirely decayed.

44. Ryerson Centre Road.

This road commences on the Muskoka at Burk's Falls, lot 5, con. 9, Armour. From the above point it is made south-westerly as nearly as practicable along the north shore of the Maganetawan River, till the road allowance between concessions 8 and 9 is intersected, from thence the road is produced westerly on said road allowance to and across Stony Creek, on lot number 5 of Ryerson.

The length made is 2½ miles, besides the bridge over the above-named creek, worth in the neighbourhood of $400.

45. Savage Settlement Road.

Last year this road was fully described. This season the work was continued northerly, approximately on the line between lots 30 and 31 of Perry, over 3 miles, to intersect the Scotia road near McGill's mills, and opens the road so as to make a connection with stores and post-office at the Village of Kearney.

46. Sinclair and Bobcaygeon Road.

Repairs which are made in Sinclair, from the Sinclair Road, in the 4th concession, easterly 2 miles. A most useful work.

47. Short's Mill Road.

From lot 8, between concessions 4 and 5 of McKenzie, east to lot 35, concession 3 of Ferrie, 1 mile. A small but important work.

48. South Macaulay Road.

Beginning about 3 miles east of Bracebridge and working easterly; work much required; 4 miles of repairs.

49. Stisted Swamp Road

Is on the 4th and 5th concession line of Stisted.

This season's work was from lot 10 to lot 3—1¾ miles, and includes 57 rods of crosswaying.

50. Stisted South Town Line Road

Commences on lot 17, and extends easterly to lot 25—2¼ miles. This road was begun last year, but was not completed for want of funds.

There are yet 100 rods of crosswaying to be done in order to open the line fully for traffic.

51. Whitestone Valley Road.

This is an entirely new road, which if produced westerly towards and to Byng Inlet, will open up and develop a good percentage of good farming land, and will also form a main Colonization Road for settlers.

The work this year was through a rough district, and therefore expensive, only 3½ miles having been opened and made. The work, however, is of a good character, well grubbed and graded, and chopped out 60 feet wide throughout.

It begins at the Northern Road on lot 1, concession 1, McKenzie, and traverses concessions 1 and 2 to lot 27, between the 2nd and 3rd concessions, from whence it follows the last-named concession line.

Grant should be continued on this till Byng Inlet is reached.

EAST DIVISION.

1. Addington Road.

Repairs were made over three different sections, amounting together to 22½ miles, besides a bridge 97 feet long, which was rebuilt. The first section was through the Township of Kaladar and into Sheffield, 12 miles. The second from the village of Cloyne northward, 4½ miles, and the third from the north end of Massanoga Lake, northerly. The Bridge over Clare River was entirely replanked, new hand rail, &c. A further grant is required to complete the road northward.

2. Addington Junction Road

Was opened last year, and called at the time the Mississippi and Addington Junction Road. The additional outlay this season has now made it a good and most useful road —2½ miles.

3. Admaston Road.

Eight and a half miles repaired, beginning first at lot number 8, concession 12, Admaston; and from thence easterly along the line between lots 18 and 19 to the Renfrew and Douglas Road, 6 miles; and again from lot 20 in the same concession, southerly, towards the Opeongo Road, 2½ miles.

4. Algona Road,

Repaired from lot 22, concesssion 3, to lot 12, concession 4, of South Algona, 3 miles. Of this, ¾ miles was bush, and therefore new work. This road is locally known as the "Telegraph Road," the reason being obvious.

5. Alice 8th Concession Road

Begins on the Eganville and Pembroke Road, and thence westerly to lot 20, concession B—1½ miles of general repairs.

6. Alice and Fraser Road

Is on the line between concessions 14 and 15 of Alice, and extends from the Pembroke and Mattawa Road westerly—5 miles repaired this season.

7. Anson Road

Was repaired over 1¼ miles. It is on the road allowance between concessions 4 and 5 of Anson, extending from the Bobcaygeon Road westerly.

8. Anstruther Road.

This road is from the Burleigh Road northerly through the easterly side of the township of the same name—4 miles repaired and the road extended northerly 1½ miles.

9. Bagot Road

Lies between the village of Bagot and Burnstown, on the south side of the Madawaska River.

Repairs began on lot 16, concession 2 of McNab, and were extended westerly along the bank of the river, 7 miles.

10. Bagot and Admaston Road.

Four and one-half miles repaired, beginning at Mount Saint Patrick and working easterly.

11. Barrie Road.

Repairs of about 13 miles from the Frontenac Road westerly.

12. Bell's Rapids Road

Was, prior to the present work, a rough winter road; with this expenditure, however, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles have been made fairly passable for teams and general travel. The work is from lot 20, concession 8, of Bangor, westerly to lot 15, and, from thence northward on the 15th side road, to the 12th concession.

13. Beaver Lake Road

Is in the Township of Sheffield, from the Tamworth and Oso Road round the north side of Beaver Lake—2 miles well repaired.

14. Bobcaygeon Road.

Repairs began about 8 miles north of Minden, and were continued for $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and again from the north boundary of Harvey Township to Silver Lake, 3 miles; also from Kinmount southerly, 5 miles. Total $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

15. Braeside Road,

In the Township of McNab—3 miles repaired, beginning on lot 12, concession B, and thence south-westerly to concession 11, and continuing along the same.

16. Brudenel and Lyndoch Road.

This road is in reality that northern portion of the Addington Road, which is in the County of Renfrew. 2 miles were repaired when, owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the work was stopped for the season after spending about one-half of the appropriation.

17. Brudenel and Sebastopol Road.

The length of this road is 3 miles, one-half of which is new, the rest repairs.

It begins at the Opeongo Road on lot 1, concession 12, Sebastopol, and continues south-westerly, crossing the west boundary of the above township to lot 3, concession 5, of Brudenel.

18. Buckhorn Road.

Three and a half miles were repaired in the County of Victoria, and 3 in the County of Peterboro'. In the former county the work was through Glamorgan Township, and in the latter from Buckhorn, northerly. The road is now reported as in a generally good condition.

19. Burleigh Road.

These repairs were begun about 2 miles north of Burleigh Falls, and extended northerly 16 miles.

A bridge was also built over Burnt River, 148 feet long, and reported as a very good structure.

20. Cameron Bridge

Built over Black Creek on the Cameron Road, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of Moore's Falls.

The bridge is 140 feet long—main piers 15 feet high from bed of creek. It is composed of three piers and two abutments, with pine superstructure and hand rail.

21. Carlow Road.

A portion of this grant was spent in repairing York River Bridge on the above road. It had become dangerous and required repairs to the piers, and recovering the whole structure.

The balance of the money was expended in grading over the portion made last year as a deviation, the distance being 4 miles.

22. Cavendish Road.

This comprises portions of two roads, each running from the Bobcaygeon road ; one being on the line between concessions 10 and 11, and the other between 12 and 13 ; on the former line 3½ miles were repaired, and on the latter ¼ a mile—4 miles in all.

23. Carden and Mara Roads.

A portion of this grant (about $100) was spent on the 4th ¼ line of Carden, and the balance on a road which the Council had surveyed and secured the right of way over previous to beginning operations. The grant was made upon petition of the Council.

24. Cardiff Road,

Somewhat improperly styled in the estimates "Bancroft Road," is a continuation westerly of the Herschel and Faraday Road, in the County of Hastings. This season 2½ miles were repaired and very much improved.

25. Cobden and Eganville Road.

This is the main road from Cobden Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, leading into the lumbering district of the Upper Madawaska ; and hence the traffic over it is great, and repairs are required annually. The appropriation extended over 8 miles, dating from Cobden.

26. Chandos Road.

This connects the Burleigh with the Hastings Road, passing through the Townships of Chandos and Wollaston—10½ miles were repaired this season—3½ being in the County of Hastings and the remaining 7 in Peterboro' County.

27. Deer Lake Road,

Is a road running from the Monck Road northerly, through the Townships of Cardiff and Harcourt. It was this season repaired over 4 miles of its length, beginning at the Monck Road.

28. Delabough Road

Is situate in the Township of Bromley, beginning at the intersection of the roads between lots 6 and 7, and concessions 4 and 5 ; from thence it is westerly along the first-named road allowance to that between concession 7 and 8, 2½ miles, which was graded throughout.

29. Denbigh Road.

This work embraces ¼ mile of new road and ¾ of repairs in the 3rd concession of Griffith, and extends to the Madawaska, reaching it at Hyde's chute bridge.

30. District Line (Osceola) Road

Is a portion of the old road leading from Eganville to Cobden, which was very much out of repair. The grant was spent in improving 3 miles.

31. District Line (Stafford) Road.

This road is on the town-line between Stafford and Alice, at its commencement, and from thence it is on the 2nd and 3rd concession-line of Stafford.

It is 1 mile of new road, cut out 40 feet wide and graded 20 feet wide for the roadway.

32. Douglas and Admaston Road.

A road from near the Village of Douglas, southerly through Admaston to the Opeongo road.

Work began at the north boundary of the aforesaid township on the line between concessions 8 and 9, and from thence southerly along said line to lot 20 ; thence again south-westerly across lot 20 and into 21, in the 11th concession, the work extending a distance of 5 miles.

Being heavy clay land the work was correspondingly heavy, but a good job was effected.

33. Douglas and Haley's Station Road.

A road from the village of Douglas, (lot 4, con. 8, Bromley) to Haley's Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is much used. Four miles repaired this season.

34. Eganville and Foy's Road

2½ miles thoroughly repaired, and the balance of the road of 12 miles generally improved throughout. It is an important leading road and stage route from Douglas to the Opeongo road, and required a larger sum to put in proper repair, though very much bettered by the present expenditure.

35. Eganville and Douglas Road,

And lying between the two, villages whose name the road bears was put in a good state of repair upon five miles of its length.

36. Eganville and Round Lake Road

Is from Eganville along the north side of the Bonnechere River. This season's work was a diversion for a mile and a half to avoid a range of rough and stony hills. The deviation is on lot 1, con. 1, Algona ; and extending easterly. It was chopped 40 feet wide, and graded in the centre 20 feet.

37. Eldon Roads.

Grants were made towards roads in the Township of Eldon upon promise of the Municipality to give a similar amount to the extent of $300. The agreement was carried out and the whole sum spent on the 3rd and 10th concession-lines. A large amount of work appears to have been done for the money.

38. Faraday and Herschel T. L. Road,

4 miles, which previously was only a trail, is now made passable for waggons. Work from lot 10 to lot 28.

39. Fenelon Roads.

As in the case of the Eldon road, before mentioned, the Government gave $300 to be used by the Municipality with a like amount from their own funds, and the whole sum was expended by the Reeve of the Township, who made full returns of the work.

A grant of $250 was also made to assist in making repairs upon the Fenelon Falls and Kinmount road.

40. Fermoy and Sydenham Road.

A road through Bedford and Loughboro' Township, and between Fermoy and Sydenham villages, 6 miles repaired, from Fermoy to lot 6, con. 6, of Bedford.

41. Frontenac Junction Road.

This appropriation was used in making a diversion from the old road 2 miles long, in order to secure a more practicable route. It occurs about a mile west of Clarendon on the Kingston, and Pembroke Railway. About $200 more are required to finish the job.

42. Frontenac Road.

Work began about 2 miles west of Parkham, and was extended to Gull Lake, a length of about 20 miles of repairs, and includes the building of a bridge over Gull Creek about 159 feet long, resting on three piers and two abutments, of 7 feet average height. The structure is reported to be solid and substantial.

43. German Road, *(Wilberforce).*

This begins on lot 30, on the line between concessions 16 and 17 ; then easterly along the said concession-line $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile ; thence south-easterly to Lake Dore, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of repairs effected.

44. Green Bay Road,

Is one between the Villages of Fermoy and Parkham, in the Township of Bedford.

The portion repaired this season was from lot number 20 in the 5th concession, north-westerly round Green Bay, a length altogether of 5 miles, the greater portion of which was well graded.

45. Haliburton and Maynooth Road,

In reality a portion of the Peterson Road, which is easterly of the boundary between the Counties of Hastings and Peterboro' ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles well repaired for $400.

46. Harvey Road.

One mile and a half of road, constructed from lot 21, concession 9, to the same number of lot in the 10th concession of the Township of Harvey.

47. Hastings Road.

Repaired from Umfraville southerly, 6 miles ; also, a bridge was built over Papineau Creek, 142 feet long and 14 feet high.

48. Indian River Bridge.

Over Indian River, in the Township of Alice, and on the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 10th concession. The work is unfinished, but is now under construction. Its estimated cost is $500, of which $200 have been paid on account.

49. Island Road,

In Stanhope Township, leaves the Peterson Road between lots 5 and 6, and follows the said road allowance to Hall's Lake, 6 miles, which distance has been more or less repaired throughout, and made passable for general traffic.

Kennebec Bridge.

A floating bridge built in 1881 was very much damaged by the memorable storm which occurred on the 14th September, '82 ; repaired this season.

51. Lavant Road.

The work on this highway, which is in the County of Lanark, was performed on the Lavant Road, proper, and also upon what is known and called the North Lavant Road.

Upon the former, repairs were made from its junction with the Kingston and Pembroke Railway easterly for half a mile, and again for 4 miles, from "Black Meadow," easterly.

The same road was extended 4 miles. On the north branch were 3 miles of repairs made, from lot 1, con. 5, to lot 5, con. 4 ; and again from Black Meadow northerly to lot 17, con. 5 ; 8 miles.

In the County of Addington about 3 miles of the same road were repaired from the west end easterly, thus giving a total of 18½ miles of repairs, and 4 of new road.

52. Lonsdale and Bridgewater Road.

This road was begun last year. This season's work consisted in building two bridges on the 8th and 9th concessions of Hungerford respectively, and grading through both concessions ; the bridge in the 8th concession over Clare River is 110 feet long with 30 feet main span ; that in the 9th concession over Otter Creek being, with approaches, 140 feet long, and chief opening 26 feet. The whole work is favorably reported.

53. Minden and Stanhope Road,

Eight miles repaired from the village of Minden, northerly. This is a leading road.

54. Minden and Haliburton Road.

This is comprised of two works, one being on the line between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Minden, extending from lot 11 to the east boundary of the township, six miles, and the other in the 5th concession from lot 24 to the eastern boundary of lot 32 in the 8th concession ; 3½ miles.

The whole distance was in each case repaired, making a total of 9½ miles.

55. Methuen Road.

This is through about the centre of Methuen from the Chandos Road. With this year's grant 188 rods of crosswaying were made, besides some repairs upon hills.

56. Mississippi Road.

Repairs made from 5 miles east of the Hastings' road to the Carlow road—7 miles.

A bridge was also repaired over York River, of an extensive character, making it now good for many years.

57. Monmouth Road.

This was continued 4½ miles from where it was ended last year. It is now 10¾ miles long. The present portion runs in a north-westerly direction to the line between lots 19 and 20, in the 13th concession of Monmouth Township ; thence northerly, on the division line between the said lots 19 and 20, to the line between concessions 14 and 15.

In addition to the above, some repairs were made on the last-mentioned concession line from lot 10 to lot 19, and thence again northerly to meet the afore-described Monmouth Road, 3½ miles.

58. Monmouth West Town Line Road.

A mile and a quarter made with appropriation of $200.

59. Monteagle Road.

From the end of last year's operations the overseer made 2¼ miles, the work being mostly upon a road surveyed and laid out by the municipality, into what is known as the Bartlet Settlement in the Township of Monteagle.

60. Miner's Bay Road.

This road was inadvertently named as above in the estimates; it should have been called Lutterworth Road. It commences on lot 10 con. 4 of Lutterworth, and is made thence south-westerly through the said lot 10 to the blind line, between the 3rd and 4th concessions; thence westerly, following the blind line to lot number 16; 2¾ miles of road made.

61. Monck Road.

Repairs made from about 5 miles east of the Bobcaygeon road for 15 miles, and it is reported by persons who have driven over it as being in excellent condition.

Included in the expenditure are pretty extensive repairs to Burnt River and Devil's Creek bridges.

62. Mount St. Patrick and Shamrock Road.

It was intended with this money to build a bridge over Constant Creek, near Mt. St. Patrick, but satisfactory arrangements could not be made for right of way, and the money was spent on a road near the bridge, 2 miles of repairs being made.

63. Osceola and Pembroke Road,

On the line between concessions 2 and 3 of Bromley, was continued 1¾ miles from the end of last year's work.

64. Opeongo Road,

Which is the main highway through the County of Renfrew, is a very rough one, and a much larger sum than the grant of this year is required to make it such as it ought to be. In fact an annual outlay for maintenance should be made to keep it in anything like good condition to meet the heavy traffic over it. This season, however, the money spent upon it will no doubt induce settlement in the district through which it passes.

The repairs this season, were as follows: From a point 1½ miles west of D'Acre in the Township of Grattan, westerly about 20 miles, and again from Free Grant lot 142 in the Township of Jones, easterly, 4½ miles, making 24½ miles, which were very fairly repaired.

I also upon the ground employed a settler living near the work to repair a very bad spot in the Township of Brudenel, which cost $58.50.

65. Parham and Arden Road,

Between the villages of the same name and through the Townships of Kennebec and Hinchinbrooke, was repaired for 3½ miles.

66. Pembroke and Barrie Bay Road.

The object of this road, which is an entirely new one, is to reach Barrie Bay from the Pembroke and Mattawa Road by a more direct course than can now be done. The country is somewhat rough and broken, but with care I understand a very fair line can be found, and which, when finished, will be most serviceable. This year some 5½ miles were made, beginning at the east end of the road, which is the intersection of the 9th and 10th concession lines of Alice, with the east boundary of Fraser township, its course being westerly to the Bonnechere River.

67. Pembroke and Algona Road.

Begins at lot 23 in the 20th concession, and ends on lot 30 in the 19th concession of the Township of Wilberforce, 2 miles, which were repaired and includes a diversion of the road a quarter of a mile long.

68. Pembroke and Alice Road.

Another small work, for the repairs of which $300 were granted.

It is on the Road allowance between concessions 12 and 13 of Alice, the work being the west side of concession B. westerly, 1¼ miles of repairs.

69. Perrault Settlement Road.

Work commenced on lot 20, concession 17, of Grattan (about 2½ miles south of Eganville), and was continued southerly 2½ miles; repairs.

70. Peterson Road.

Repaired east of the Hastings Road, 6 miles, and west of the same, 2 miles.

A diversion of road was made from a point 2 miles west of the Hastings Road to McGarey's Creek, 3¼ miles of new work ; also, a bridge was built over this creek, 84 feet long.

71. Petewawa Road.

A road on the 1st concession of Petewawa township into a German settlement, and is from about 1½ miles from the Ottawa River, westerly ; 1½ miles made for $148.25.

72. Pinacle Road,

In the Township of Horton, was well repaired for 1¼ miles, with 3 stone culverts and one of wood, and the whole length gravelled.

It begins on lot 15, between concessions 1 and 2 (near the Town of Renfrew), and from thence it is north-westerly along the aforesaid concession line to the road allowance between lots 20 and 21, and from this point it is north-easterly, along the last-mentioned road allowance.

73. Pole Church Road,

Which is a continuation of what was in the report of 1881 designated "Hagarty Road." The portion made this season is on the boundary between Hagarty and Sherwood, from the 2nd and 3rd concession line of the first-mentioned township, northerly 2½ miles.

74. Radcliffe Road.

Instead of making this road it was found more desirable in the interests of the people to spend the appropriation, or so much of it as might be required, in building a bridge over the Mississippi branch of the York Branch River, so as to make more useful the work done last year in forming the Palmer Rapids road. The bridge and work is still unfinished, but is in progress. $400 have been paid on account.

75. Rear Road.

This road begins at Combermere Village on the Madawaska River, and runs in a north-easterly direction, meeting the Opeongo Road on free grant lot No. 236 in the Township of Radcliffe, the distance being about 8½ miles. The settlers and lumbermen had previously cut out a rough winter road, and the present work upon it has made it fairly passable for general traffic.

76. Ross and Bromley Road,

On the town line between Bromley and Westmeath, extending from lot 22, concession 1, Bromley, to lots 15 and 16, where it intersects the Eganville and Cobden Road, 2½ miles, one-half of which was new work, the balance repairs.

77. Round Lake Road.

A new work, extending from the third concession of Hagarty, northerly, along or near the road allowance between lots 20 and 21, to the line or road allowance between the 4th and 5th concession, a mile and a half.

78. Scott Road,

Two and a half miles repaired, including repairs to bridges.

The road is on the concession line between 13 and 14 of Chandos, from the Burleigh Road, easterly.

79. Sheffield Road.

The position of this road is given in last year's report.

This season 1½ miles were well repaired and very much improved. One notable hill called "Pearce's," which was in an almost impassable condition, has been made good, putting the entire road in fair condition.

80. 16th Concession Road *(Brudenel)*.

A production of the work of last year from the above concession into Hagarty towards Round Lake; 1½ miles were made first as far as the line between concessions A and 1, and then westerly to the line between lots 21 and 22. Another portion was made upon the line between lots 15 and 16, from the north boundary of Brudenel, southerly 1¼ miles.

81. Sharbot Lake Road and Bridge.

This work was mentioned in last year's report as incompleted. The bridge is now finished, and is, I believe, an excellent one, built according to plan prepared in the office. A considerable amount of road work was done at the south side of the lake in connection with the building of the bridge, and so far is satisfactory, while another grant is required to fully finish the undertaking,

82. Snowden and Minden Road,

Leading from Minden to Minden Station, was more or less repaired throughout, the length wrought over being 6½ miles.

83. Snowden South T. L. Road.

Three and a half miles, repaired from lot 20 easterly, making the road sufficient, the inspector says, for all the requirements of the settlers for some years.

84. Tamworth and Oso Road.

Eleven miles of this were gone over, the work being largely the renewal of wooden culverts and structures, as it has been on many other roads.

85. Tudor Road

Is described in last year's report. Three miles of that portion which is from the Mississippi Road southerly, and had been partially cut out, is now made into a fair road, though still requiring money to complete it.

86. Victoria and Cameron Junction Road

Commences at lot 1, concession 3, and ends at lot 35, Bexley. Four miles said to be well repaired.

87. Wilberforce *(24th Concession)* Road

Is on the line indicated by its name. The work was begun on lot 12 and continued to lot 20—2 miles.

88. Wollaston Road,

Three miles of new work, beginning on lot 23, concession 10, and ending on lot 29, concession 12 of Wollaston, there connecting with a road leading into Chandos Township.

89. Wollaston and Faraday T. L. Road,

Which is the last work to be enumerated, was repaired over 3 miles, beginning at the free grant lots and extending to lot 13.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON COLONIZATION ROADS, 1883.

North Division.

1.	Bruce Mines Roads (as per Report, pages 58 and 59)		$10,114 78
2.	Batchewaning	Road	2,193 27
3.	Mamainse	"	2,096 69
4.	Barrie Island	Bridge	1,761 80
5.	Bury Road (Indian Peninsula)		1,997 22
6.	Cockburn Island	Road	500 00
7.	Killarney	"	381 00
8.	Manitoulin Island Roads (as per Report, page 61)		7,498 56
9.	North Prince	Road	646 63
10.	St. Joseph Island Roads (as per Report, page 62)		3,669 41
11.	Thessalon River	Road	1,014 38
12.	Thunder Bay Roads (as per Report, page 62)		4,335 68
			$36,209 38

West Division.

1.	Ah-mic Lake	Road	$1,035 45
2.	Alsace	"	1,000 00
3.	Baysville and Huntsville	"	500 55
4.	Bracebridge	"	400 05
5.	Brunel	Bridge	331 24

6.	Burk's Falls	Road	$150 00
7.	Cardwell	"	1,515 46
8.	Carling	"	200 00
9.	Commanda Lake	"	1,030 00
10.	Chaffey	Bridge	327 20
11.	Deep Water	Road and Bridge	238 90
12.	Distress River	Road	1,093 18
13.	Draper and Gravenhurst	"	422 99
14.	East River	"	460 00
15.	Eagle Lake	"	601 01
16.	Fishers' Creek	Bridge	150 00
17.	Gravenhurst and Ryde	Road	1,015 52
18.	Gurd	Road and Bridge	300 00
19.	Junction, No. 2	Road	1,426 17
20.	Kearney, No. 1	"	606 11
21.	Lake Joseph	"	502 50
22.	Long Lake	"	200 00
23.	Macaulay	"	586 25
24.	Maganetawan	"	1,220 11
25.	Matchedash	"	707 34
26.	Monteith and Perry	"	1,692 07
27.	Muskoka	"	9,011 11
28.	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon	"	1,000 00
29.	Mills and Wilson	"	1,019 60
30.	McKellar Centre	"	857 12
31.	McMurrich	"	554 43
32.	McDougall and Foley	"	450 25
33.	Nipissing	"	982 84
34.	North Cardwell	"	500 16
35.	North Ryerson	"	702 14
36.	North-West	"	1,725 96
37.	Northern	"	3,557 68
38.	Oxtongue River	Bridge	425 56
39.	Parry Sound	Road	490 15
40.	Peninsula Lake	"	500 00
41.	Perry Branch	"	550 00
42.	Port Vernon	"	751 46
43.	Rosseau and Nipissing	"	4,000 51
44.	Ryerson Centre	"	1,401 77
45.	Savage Settlement	"	1,259 97
46.	Sinclair and Bobcaygeon	"	499 99
47.	Short's Mill	"	100 00
48.	South Macaulay	"	500 00
49.	Stisted Swamp	"	351 33
50.	Stisted South Town Line	"	300 39
51.	Whitestone Valley	"	1,519 59
			$50,724 02

EAST DIVISION.

1.	Addington	Road	$3,059 11
2.	Addington Junction	"	280 41
3.	Admaston	"	840 35
4.	Algona	"	458 18
5.	Alice, 8th Concession	"	100 00

6.	Alice and Fraser	Road	$400 00
7.	Anson	"	288 12
8.	Anstruther	"	586 15
9.	Bagot	"	493 88
10.	Bagot and Admaston	"	557 46
11.	Barrie	"	990 94
12.	Bell's Rapids	"	400 00
13.	Beaver Lake	"	200 00
14.	Bobcaygeon	"	703 63
15.	Braeside	"	400 00
16.	Brundenel and Lyndoch	"	246 85
17.	Brundenel and Sebastopol	"	511 40
18.	Buckhorn	"	842 40
19.	Burleigh	"	720 89
20.	Cameron	Bridge	460 54
21.	Carlow	Road	500 05
22.	Cavendish	"	629 73
23.	Carden and Mara	Roads	500 00
24.	Cardiff	Road	203 03
25.	Cobden and Eganville	"	300 00
26.	Chandos	"	703 69
27.	Deer Lake	"	512 78
28.	Delabough	"	450 00
29.	Denbigh	"	300 00
30.	District Line (Osceola)	"	201 00
31.	District Line (Stafford)	"	432 87
32.	Douglas and Admaston	"	801 38
33.	Douglas and Haley's Station	"	498 65
34.	Eganville and Foy's	"	815 60
35.	Eganville and Douglas	"	347 46
36.	Eganville and Round Lake	"	300 00
37.	Eldon (including Municipal Grant)	Roads	600 00
38.	Faraday and Herschel Town Line	Road	200 00
39.	Fenelon (with Municipal Grant)	Roads	879 50
40.	Fermoy and Sydenham	Road	449 46
41.	Frontenac Junction	"	501 00
42.	Frontenac	"	1,013 56
43.	German (Wilberforce)	"	515 40
44.	Green Bay	"	492 02
45.	Haliburton and Maynooth	"	321 82
46.	Harvey	"	315 53
47.	Hastings	"	1,098 78
48.	Island	"	202 39
49.	Indian River	Bridge	200 00
50.	Kennebec	Bridge	239 57
51.	Lavant	Road	1,600 00
52.	Lonsdale and Bridgewater	"	750 00
53.	Minden and Stanhope	"	309 71
54.	Minden and Haliburton	"	400 50
55.	Methuen	"	513 88
56.	Mississippi	"	1,645 08
57.	Monmouth	"	1,014 33
58.	Monmouth West Town Line	"	200 00
59.	Monteagle	"	430 51
60.	Miners' Bay	"	405 77
61.	Monck	"	1,365 32
62.	Mount Saint Patrick and Shamrock	"	296 35

63.	Osceola and Pembroke	Road	$200 00
64.	Opeongo	"	2,075 25
65.	Parham and Arden	"	480 30
66.	Pembroke and Barrie Bay	"	1,038 80
67.	Pembroke and Algona	"	100 00
68.	Pembroke and Alice	"	250 00
69.	Perrault Settlement	"	498 68
70.	Peterson	"	1,327 09
71.	Petewawa	"	148 25
72.	Pinacle	"	448 35
73.	Pole Church	"	446 15
74.	Radcliffe	"	400 00
75.	Rear	"	447 25
76.	Ross and Bromley	"	413 00
77.	Round Lake	"	444 15
78.	Scott	"	193 96
79.	Sheffield	"	400 00
80.	16th Concession (Brudenel)	"	1,257 52
81.	Sharbot Lake	Road and Bridge	1,420 14
82.	Snowden and Minden	Road	189 73
83.	Snowden South Town Line	"	200 00
84.	Tamworth and Oso	"	430 86
85.	Tudor	"	489 62
86.	Victoria and Cameron Junction	"	400 00
87.	Wilberfore 24th Concession Line	"	498 17
88.	Wollaston	"	500 00
89.	Wollaston and Faraday Town Line	"	200 00
			$50,894 30

RECAPITULATION.

North Division		$36,209 38
West "		50,724 02
East "		50,894 30
Balances of 1882		10,339 43
Inspection		4,420 08
Total Expenditure		$152,587 21
Less, Dominion Grants	$1,500 00	
Municipal "	600 00	
Refunds	419 08	
		$2,519 08
Departmental Expenditure, 1883		$150,068 13

HENRY SMITH,
Supt. of Col. Roads.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1883.

(No. 35.)

Return shewing the number of Teachers in each High School and Collegiate Institution in the Province, for the years 1881, 1882 and 1883; the salary paid to each teacher, and the Government grant to each School and Institute. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 36.)

Return from the Queen's Printer as to the disposal of the Statutes for the year 1883. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 37.)

Order in Council with reference to drains, numbers one, two and three of the Township of Dunwich. (*Not printed.*)

(No. 38.)

Order in Council commuting the fees of Judge Daniel, of L'Orignal, and Judge Jones, of Brantford, payable under the Surrogate Courts Act. (*Not printed.*)

BINDING SECT. AUG 2 3 1967